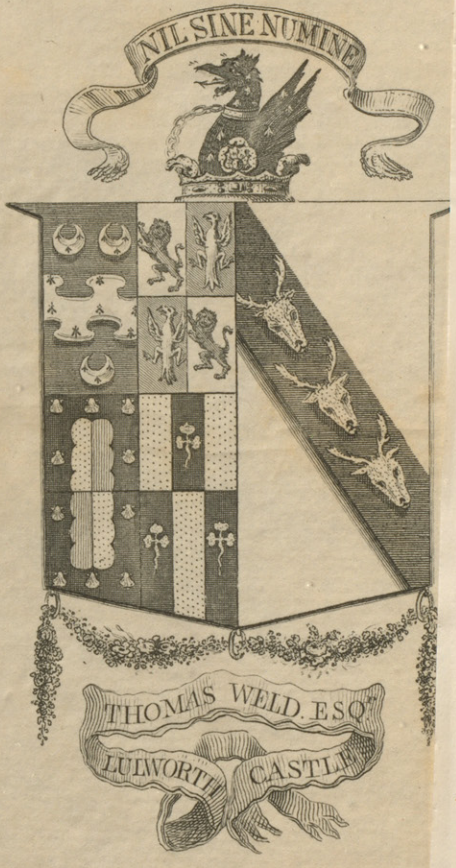
543. London magazine v.29



THE

PREFACE.

JAM nova progenies cœlo demittitur alto, *may be juſtly ſaid of the Year now concluded; for it has given us a Bleſſing we have not enjoyed for many Years——A King upon the Imperial Throne of theſe Kingdoms, who was born and bred amongſt us, and educated in the true Principles of our eſtabliſhed Church: Therefore we may expect, that no Treaty will from henceforth be concluded, nor any expenſive Alliance entered into, but what is evidently founded upon the true Intereſt or Safety of* Great-Britain; *and, if this Year has not been adorned with Victories equally glorious with thoſe of the laſt, it is owing to the Terror of our Arms, which now operates ſo ſtrongly upon our Enemies, that they even anticipate a Summons by tamely ſubmitting as ſoon as our Troops begin to approach.*

By this Means we have, this Year, without Bloodſhed, completed the Conqueſt which we laſt Year ſo glorioufly began; a Conqueſt which leaves our Dominions in America *without any Boundary on one Side, but the frozen Mountains of the North; and, as the Enemy cannot now hope to recover it from us by the Succeſs of their Arms in any other Part of the World, it is to be hoped that their Deſpair will at laſt drive them to think ſeriouſly of Peace; eſpecially as they muſt be ſenſible, that their Succeſs in* Germany, *ſhould they have any, may hereafter be of infinite Prejudice to their Affairs.*

From hence we have Reaſon to hope that, before the End of the enſuing Year, we may be able to communicate to our Readers Terms of Peace as glorious as have been our Operations of War, which, among other Advantages, would furniſh us with an Opportunity to publiſh many more of thoſe ingenious Pieces of Wit or Learning that are ſent us by unknown Correſpondents, who daily increaſe in Number, and to whom, as well as to our Readers, we return, for the Aſſiſtance and Encouragement they have given us, our moſt hearty and ſincere Acknowledgments.

A DE-

A DESCRIPTION *of the* FRONTISPIECE.

BRITANNIA mourning over an Urn, on which is the Profile of His Late MAJESTY. JUSTICE and RELIGION are conſoling her, by ſhewing the Perſon of our preſent MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, accompanied by LIBERTY and CONCORD: PROVIDENCE is placing the *Britiſh* Diadem on his Head. MERCURY, the God of Commerce, with the *Cornucopia* at his Feet, denoting the preſent flouriſhing State of our Trade. The Obeliſk in the back Ground may ſerve to commemorate the Death of his late Majeſty.

GEORGE *R.*

WHEREAS Our truſty and well-beloved *Richard Baldwin*, of *Pater-noſter-Row*, in Our City of *London*, Bookſeller, hath, by his Petition, humbly repreſented unto Us, that he is the Proprietor of a Work that is publiſhed monthly, entitled,

The LONDON MAGAZINE,

In which is contained many original Pieces, that were never before printed; and that he is at a great Expence in paying Authors for their Labours in writing and compiling the ſaid Work, which has been publiſhed once a Month, for near Thirty Years paſt, and hath met with great Approbation from the Public;——That he is now publiſhing therein

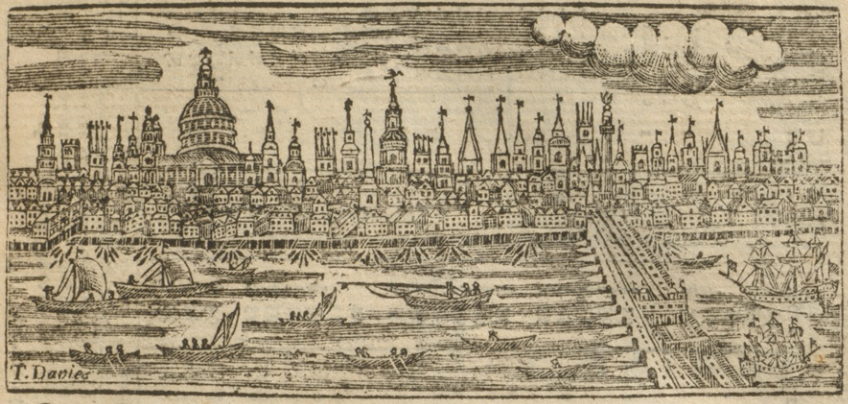
An Impartial and Succinct HISTORY of the Origin and Progreſs of the PRESENT WAR,

To be illuſtrated with many Maps and Charts, which hath already been ſo well received, as to induce ſeveral Perſons to reprint it in other periodical Publications; and being deſirous of reaping the Fruits of his very great Expence and Labour, in the Proſecution of this Work, and enjoying the full Profit and Benefit that may ariſe from printing and vending the ſame, without any other Perſon interfering in his juſt Property, he moſt humbly prays Us, to grant him our Royal Licence and Protection, for the ſole printing, publiſhing, and vending the ſaid Work. And We do therefore, by theſe Preſents, ſo far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that caſe made and provided, grant unto him, the ſaid *Richard Baldwin*, his Executors, Adminiſtrators and Aſſigns, our Licence for the ſole printing, publiſhing, and vending the ſaid Work, for the Term of Fourteen Years, ſtrictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to reprint, abridge, or publiſh the ſame, either in the like or any other Volume or Volumes whatſoever, or to import, buy, vend, utter, or diſtribute, any Copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforeſaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Conſent and Approbation of the ſaid *Richard Baldwin*, his Heirs, Executors, or Aſſigns, under their Hands and Seals firſt had and obtained, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils. Wherefore, the Commiſſioners, and other Officers of our Cuſtoms, the Maſter, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, That due Obedience may be rendered to Our Will and Pleaſure herein declared. Given at Our Court at *Kenſington*, the 23d Day of *October*, 1759, in the Thirty-Third Year of Our Reign.

By His MAJESTY's *Command*,

W. PITT.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JANUARY, 1760.

Remarks on the Letter to Two Great Men 3—5
A humourous Letter of Dean Swift, now firſt publiſhed 6
Account of the Battle of Plaſſey, gained by the brave Col. Clive 7—8
The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors 9—16
An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent War 16—24
Authentick and impartial Account of the Affair of the unfortunate Admiral Byng ibid.
Remedies againſt the venomous Bite of mad Dogs, Vipers, &c. 24
Reaſons why the approaching Treaty of Peace, ſhould be debated in Parliament 25—28
The Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the Military Exerciſe 28—30
Reaſons why the high Price of Proviſions lowers Wages, and the national Debt and Taxes are the Cauſe of our Wealth 31, 32
Liberty and Common Senſe to the People of Ireland, Greeting, with Remarks on that Piece 32—34
Full Account of William Andrew Horne, Eſq; lately executed for Murder 34—36
Receipt to make Beef Broth 36
A Dramatick Query 36
A uſeful Table, with Remarks 37
Queries containing an acute Defence of the Malt Diſtillery 38, 39
Further Defence thereof 40
Affairs of Colonels C——— and L——— 41
Col. Lambart's Memorial 42
Account of the Deſert Iſland ibid.
——— of the Way to win him ibid.
Eclipſes of 1760 calculated 43
POETICAL ESSAYS 44—47
A New Song ſet to Muſick 44
Prologue to the Deſert Iſland 54
Sylvia's Query ibid.
Convention with his Pruſſian Majeſty 55
Remedy for diſeaſed horſes ibid.
Letter from the King of Pruſſia 47
Candidates for building the New Bridge 48
Mr. Gauld's Obſervations on the Comet ibid.
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 49—51
Marriages and Births; Deaths 51
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 52
Promotions, civil and military ibid.
Alterations in the Liſt of Parliament ibid.
Bankrupts ibid.
Courſe of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 53
Catalogue of Books; with Remarks 56
Prices of Stocks, Grain, Wind and Weather 2
Monthly Bill of Mortality 56

With a correct PLAN of the Battle of PLASSEY, gained June 23, 1757, by the brave COLONEL CLIVE, elegantly coloured: A MAP of the EMPIRE of MOROCCO, &c. and a PLAN of the Path of the COMET of 1759, all beautifully ENGRAVED on COPPER.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row;

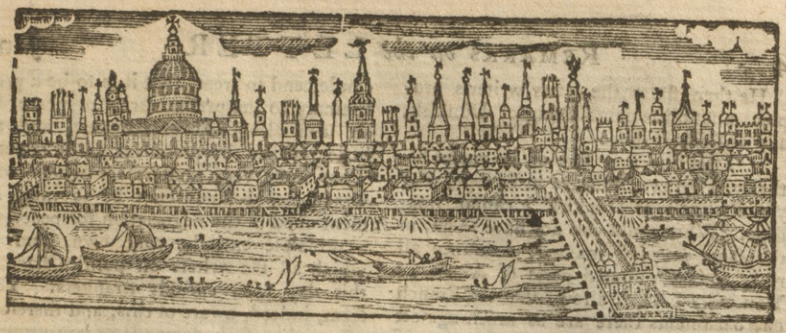
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* JANUARY, 1760, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. Conso.	3 p. Cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Inn. Ann.	3½ Bank An. 1756.	3½ per C. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. Scr. 1759.	Subscript. 1760.	In. Bonds prem.	B. Cir p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
1	114			84 ⅝		83 ⅛			82				96			S. W.	rain
2	114			84		84 ¼			81				96			S. W.	rain
3				84		83 ⅛			82 ⅛				96			W. S. W.	cloudy
4	113 ½			84		83 ¼			82 ⅛				95 ⅞			N. W.	cloudy
5	113 ½			84 ⅜		83 ¼			82 ⅛				95 ⅜		1 0	S. W.	rain
6	Sunday															N.	froſt, ſnow
7	113 ½			83 ⅝		83 ¼			82 ¼						1 0	calm	froſt
8	112 ½			83		83 ¼			81 ⅛			81 ¼	95 ⅛			N. E.	froſt
9	112			83		83			81 ⅛				95 ⅛			N. E.	froſt
10	112			83 ⅛		83			81 ⅛				95 ⅜			E. N. E.	froſt
11	112 ½	138 ½		83 ⅛		83			81 ⅛			11 ¼	95 ⅜			E. N. E.	froſt
12	112	138 ½		83 ⅛		82 ¾			81 ⅜				95 ¼			E. by N.	froſt
13	Sunday															N. E.	cloudy
14	112	135		83 ⅛		82 ¾			81 ⅜				95 ⅛	1 0		E. N. E.	rain
15	113	136		83 ⅜		82 ¾			81 ⅛				95 ⅛	2 0		E. N. E.	rain
16	112 ¾	135		83		83			81 ¼				95	2 0		N. N. E.	miſling
17	111 ¾	134 ½		83		83							94 ¾	2 0		E. N. E.	froſt
18	111	135		82 ⅞		82 ⅝		80 ¼	81				94 ⅛	1 0		N. E.	froſt
19	110 ¾			82 ⅜		82		80 ½	80			81 ¼				S. W.	rain
20	Sunday															E.	cloudy
21	110 ½	134 ½		82 ⅛		82 ¾		80	80				94	1 0		S. W.	cloudy
22	110 ½	144		81 ¼		80	79 ⅝		79			79	63			S. W. by S.	rain
23	110 ½					80 ¾		79 ¼	79 ⅛	86 ½		79 ⅛	93 ⅜			N. W.	rain
24	111	133		82		81 ¼	80 ¼	80	79 ¼		87	79 ¼	94 ½	3 0		N. E.	fine
25	110 ½	134		81		81	80 ¼	80			87 ¼	79	93 ½	2 0		S. W.	rain
26	111			81 ¾	80 ¾	80 ¾	79 ¼		79	85 ½	87	78 ¾	93 ¼	2 0		S. W.	fair
27	Sunday															W. S. W.	miſling
28	110 ¾	133 ½		81 ⅞	80 ¼	10 ⅞	79 ⅝			85 ¼	87 ¼	78 ⅞	93 ⅜	2 0		W. by S.	windy
29	110 ¾			82 ⅛		81	80 ¼				87	79 ¼	93 ½	3 0		S, W.	fine
30	111	134		82 ½	81 ½	81 ¼	80	80	79	85 ½	87	79 ¼	93 ⅔	2 0			

Price of Corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London
Wheat	22s to 27. qu.	81. 00s. load	81. 08s load	10 00s load	81. 05s load	081. 10s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 34 qr	3s 8d Buſhel	3s 10d buſhel	Hops 2l. to 4l. cwt
Barley	12s to 18s	16 to 18 qu.	14s to 18 qr.	27s to 33 qu	14s to 18s qr	15s to 21s qr	14s to 16	16s to 18s	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 7d	Hay per load 54s.
Oats	11s to 13s 6d	13 to 15	14s to 16s	18s to 20s	13s to 16s	16s to 19s	19s to 24	14s to 16s	2s 0d to 2s 1d	1s 4d to 1s 7d	Coals 39s. per chald.
Beans	15s to 20s	21 to 24	21s to 24s	36s to 40s	20s to 23s	24s to 34s	34s to 40	23s to 30s	2s 4d to 2s 9d	2s 2d to 3s	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS. Jan. 8. 4l. 14s. 0d.—15. 5l. 0s. 0d.—25. 4l. 18s. 6d.



THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1760.

As we have given ſeveral Extracts from the famous Letter to Two Great Men *, *we think ourſelves bound to give ſome Extracts from the only anſwer worth notice that has been made to it, under the title of* Remarks on the Letter, &c. in a Letter to the Author.

THIS author, after ſome compliments to the author of the letter, ſets out with an endeavour to perſuade the people to ſubmit to ſuch a peace as our miniſters can procure for them, which he does as follows:

"You cannot be ignorant in what manner ſucceſs operates upon the minds of men; with what a blind and haughty confidence it inſpires them; and, in the inſolent elation of victory, how little they attend to reaſon or juſtice, and often to their own moſt important intereſts. People of all nations imagine, that when they are worſted, ſucceſs gives their enemy very little right to preſcribe ſevere terms, and conceive, when they are themſelves ſucceſsful, that there are no bounds to their own pretenſions. If this diſpoſition ſhould happen, at this time, to prevail amongſt us, it may be attended with very pernicious conſequences: It may raiſe ſuch extravagant expectations, or excite ſuch wrong-placed deſires, as will render a negociation for peace a work of infinite difficulty. A virtuous and able miniſtry may, in ſome ſort, find their virtue and ability brought to act againſt themſelves: They may find that their victories and ſucceſſes have excited ſo much arrogance, in thoſe who had no ſhare in acquiring them, as to deſtroy all their effects: They may find their virtue and moderation overruled by the madneſs of the people, and be thus diſabled from availing themſelves of a ſucceſsful war, in the attainment of an advantageous peace.

I am afraid, ſir, that your letter tends to increaſe and inflame this improper diſpoſition. You are not to be blamed for delivering your ſentiments openly. The liberty of an Engliſhman, and your own abilities, give you a right to do ſo. What I blame is your exceſſive attachment to certain objects; ſo exceſſive, that if they ſhould not be inſiſted upon by the miniſtry, with a warmth equal to your own, you heſitate not to declare to the people, *that we ſhall have a treacherous and deluſive peace.* This, ſir, is ſurely a moſt unjuſtifiable method of proceeding; it is to ſow the ſeeds of general diſcontent in favour of your particular opinions; opinions which, if they are not ill founded, are at leaſt very problematical. I cannot help obſerving, that your reſentment againſt the perfidy of the enemy, has made you ſeem much more intent upon affronting France, than providing, deliberately, for the intereſts of Britain."

* *Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 635, 720.

He then ſtates the letter-writer's propoſal about the demoliſhing of Dunkirk, and anſwers it thus:

" Tho' this is a ſort of language hitherto, I believe, unheard in Europe, why you confine it to Dunkirk I cannot imagine. Why would you not have them, in the ſame *previous* manner, renounce all right to the diſputed parts of America? You will, I hope, allow, that the French encroachments there are as much againſt the faith of treaties as the reſtoration of Dunkirk; and that we have full as good a right to expect every reparation of intereſt and honour with regard to the one, as to the other. But if all points wherein the violation of treaties is charged ought not, according to your doctrine, to be ſo much as mentioned in the enſuing negociation, but ought to be ſettled before that negociation ſhall commence, the buſineſs of the congreſs will be ſo very ſhort, and ſo very eaſy, as to require no wonderful ſhare of that knowledge, that adroitneſs, and all that combination of talents, and virtues, which you demand in a plenipotentiary, but which you are almoſt in deſpair of finding among our nobility. To ſpeak and to act to the letter of the inſtructions which you give him, inſtead of all thoſe qualifications, he need only aſſume a deciſive and dictatorial tone; to rail abundantly at thoſe employed by the enemy to treat with him; to remind *them of their amazing perfidy*; to tell them *that he owes them a diſgrace*; to tell them *that he can have no dealings with ſuch a people*; and thus to go thro' the little that is left to be done with as great airs of arrogance and ſuperiority as he can poſſibly aſſume. Theſe are accompliſhments, indeed, not difficult to be found, and which we need not deſpair to meet with at *Arthur's, or on the Turf.*

I do not, ſir, mean to inſinuate, that the demolition of Dunkirk is not an object worthy of our regard. It is, indeed, probably, not of quite ſo much importance as you think it, and as formerly it was thought, whilſt, in the continental wars of king William and queen Anne, we neglected our naval ſtrength, and the due protection of our trade. However, as it is ſtill an object, there is no doubt but in the enſuing negociation our miniſtry will attend, with proper care, to have it demoliſhed, according to the tenor of former treaties. This, ſir, we may ſay, with ſome aſſurance, will be done: But that this be done before we condeſcend to treat, that it is to be a preliminary to the preliminaries of peace, is an idea altogether extravagant, and as little juſtified by precedent as by reaſon. That thoſe very matters for which war was declared ſhould not be ſo much as mentioned in the negociation for peace, is a principle entirely your own, and to which all the writers on politics have to this day been entirely ſtrangers. You ſeem, indeed, aware of this, and therefore aſſert, that ſuch demands as you propoſe " cannot be looked upon as the inſolence of a conqueror, but as the wiſe foreſight of a people whom dear-bought experience hath taught the proper way of doing itſelf juſtice:" For you obſerve, ſome few lines before, that we ought " to take every method in our power to *ſecure* the obſervance of thoſe conceſſions they may make, and to inſiſt upon their giving us ſuch *proofs of their ſincerity*, before any negociation is entered upon, as may give us ſome *aſſurance*, that they *mean to be more faithful* to their *future engagements*." The way you propoſe, then, of doing ourſelves juſtice, is to inſiſt upon theſe demands, as the compliance with them by the French is ſuppoſed to be a ſecurity for their adhering to the treaty."

After this, he ſhews that it is impoſſible for any nation, whilſt it preſerves its independency, to give ſecurity for the performance of its engagements; and then proceeds to examine the letter-writer's plan about keeping Canada, and giving up Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Goree, which he begins thus:

" The views which every ſtate ought to have at the making of peace, may be reduced to two:

1ſt. To attain thoſe objects for which ſhe went to war. And,

2dly. To receive ſome reaſonable indemnification for the charges ſhe has incurred in carrying it on. Without openly avowing ſome *views of ambition*, no nation can poſſibly claim more.

This admitted, ſir, I aſk, upon the firſt head, whether the poſſeſſion of Canada, properly ſo called, was ever one of thoſe objects for which we began the war? Was it ever mentioned as ſuch in any of our memorials or declarations, or in any national or public act whatſoever?

The true cauſe of the war, our real and indiſputable right, is well known. Our claims were large enough for poſſeſſion and for ſecurity too. And will you ſay, ſir, that if, in the beginning of theſe troubles, France, influenced by a dread of the exertion

exertion of the British power, had acknowledged these claims, had given up Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, with its ancient and true boundaries, had demolished their fort in the province of New-York, had removed themselves from the Ohio, and renounced all claim to that territory, and that on those concessions the ministry had then ceased from hostilities, without acquiring or even claiming Canada, will you say that we should have had a treacherous and delusive peace? You will hardly venture to assert that we should. And is a peace, made after France has felt the force of Britain, and submitted to that force, to be more treacherous and delusive, than if she had made it from an apprehension only of the consequences? Is a peace to be treacherous and delusive, if we do not get, on that peace, what we never claimed as our right before the war? Is a peace treacherous and delusive that puts us in possession of a territory larger than several flourishing monarchies? Is a peace delusive and treacherous, only because something is left to the enemy?"

After a good deal more upon this subject, the remarker comes to make a comparison between the advantages we may reap from Guadaloupe, and those we can reap from Canada, as follows:

"To shew you, sir, how much the sugar trade might contribute to the wealth and power of any nation, by what it formerly did contribute to ours, and what for a long time past it has contributed to that of France, I will lay before you some facts, which are, sir, of a nature infinitely more convincing than the warmest sallies of the most lively eloquence. About the time of the treaty of Utrecht, we supplied the greatest part of the sugar consumption throughout Europe. France, far from contending with us in the foreign market, took from us a great part of what they used at home. From the year 1715 to 1719 we exported, one year with another, 18580 hogsheads of sugar; but from 1719 to 1722 we fell to less than half; for we sent abroad but 9064 *communibus annis*. We continued, regularly, on the decrease to 1739, in which year our sugar export had fallen to 4078 hogsheads. Since that time, it has fallen almost to nothing. Now let us turn the other side, and view the sugar trade of France since the same period, the treaty of Utrecht. At that time the French exported no sugars. But mark, sir, the revolution in 1740, when the British trade in that article was in a manner annihilated: France, after serving her home consumption at a very easy rate, exported no less than 80000 hogsheads of sugar, which, with the gains of the commission, &c. was reputed to be worth to France more than a million sterling, to employ 40 tons of shipping, and 4000 seamen, solely in bringing from the West Indies to Europe. These, sir, are facts that proclaim loudly the advantage of those islands to France, whilst they were in her possession; and declare, no less strongly, the advantages which must accrue to Britain, if she could attain the possession of one of the very best of them. Facts these, that ought not to be passed lightly, until you can shew something like them in favour of the plan you so warmly embrace, which cannot, I believe, be done. I therefore, sir, cannot help thinking, that your reasons for rejecting Guadaloupe, on the principle *of our having sugar land enough*, are not near so strong, or the matter so well weighed, as the importance of the question deserves.

But let us see what the value of this Canada is, in comparison of which you reject all our other acquisitions.

Unluckily for your argument, you yourself inform us, at your setting out, that the French set very little value upon this possession, and that they have even deliberated, whether it should not be intirely abandoned.

If in the hands of the French, who have no other northern colony, from whence to supply their islands with lumber, corn, and provision, Canada was of so very little importance, what is it like to prove in ours, who have such immense tracts, so much more conveniently situated for that trade, and who can easily supply five times the consumption of ours, theirs, and all the other West India islands put together, and that too at a much easier rate than they can possibly have these things at from Canada. But I do not insist upon this argument, tho' it is strong against you, because I do not believe that France has such a disregard for this their only considerable possession in North America. It is a great while since they thought of giving it up; and they are long convinced that it is of some use to them, independent of their hopes of encroaching on our possessions. Ask those, sir, who lately saw Canada, if it had the face of a colony which the mother country was weary of holding? I believe, sir, they will tell you, that the cultivation of the lands, the number and neatness of the houses, the warm condition of the inhabitants, by no

means

means seemed to imply that they were neglected by France; but evinced, rather, that this colony was the object of her very tender concern.

There are, independent of the opinion or designs of France, many reasons why we should not think Canada a valuable exchange for our conquest in the West Indies. Canada, situated in a cold climate, produces no commodity, except furs and skins, which she can exchange for the commodities of Europe; and consequently she can have little returns to make the English merchant. We know what trifling returns we have from some of our own very flourishing colonies in America. The whole trade of furs and skins, which Canada carried on with France, fell short, in its most flourishing state, of 140000l. a year: The rest of their produce, with regard to the market of Europe, is as nothing. A very great part of the value of those furs was returned from France in the article of brandy, without which the trade with the Indians for their beaver and deer skins could not be carried on. But, as an English plantation, Canada must supply itself, as all the other English plantations do, with rum; else they will be obliged entirely to relinquish the fur and peltry trade, which is the only valuable trade they have. But let it be considered, how they can come to the West India market, from the bottom of the river St. Laurence, with the gross and cheap article of lumber and corn, on a footing with our colonies, many of which are not three weeks sail from the leeward islands. They could neither trade with Europe nor with the West Indies, with any tolerable advantage: Not with the West Indies, because they must be undersold in that market. Not with Europe, because being so undersold they cannot have the rum that is necessary for the indian trade, which keeps up their commerce with Europe."

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

A Letter on the Death *of* Tom Ash, *a notorious Punster. Written by Dr.* Swift.

SIR,

TOM ASH died last night. It is conceived he was so much puffed up with my lord lieutenant's *favor*, that it struck him into a *fever*. I here send you his dying speech, as it was exactly taken by a friend in short-hand. It is somewhat long, and a little incoherent; but he was many hours delivering of it, and with several intervals. His friends were about the bed, and he spoke to them thus:

"My friends,

"IT is time for a man to look *grave*, when he has one foot there. I once had only a *punnick* fear of death, but of late I have *pundered* it more seriously. Every fit of coffing hath put me in mind of my *coffin*: Though *dissolute* men seldomest think of *dissolution*. This is a terrible alteration: I that supported myself with good *wine*, must now be myself supported by a *small bier*. A fortune-teller once looked on my hand, and said, This man is to be a great traveller: he will soon be at the *diet* of *Worms*, and from thence go to *Rotisbone*—but now I understand his double meaning. I desire to be privately buried, for I think a public *funeral* looks like *Bury* fair; and the *rites* of the dead too often prove *wrong* to the living: Methinks the word itself best expresses the number, neither *few nor all*. A dying man should not think of *obsequies*, but *ob se quies*. Little did I think you would so soon see poor *Tom strown* under a *tombstone*. But as the *mole* crumbles the *mold* about her, so a man of my small *mold*, before I am *old*, may *molder* away. Sometimes I've *rav'd* that I should *revive*; but physicians tell us, that when once the great *artery* has drawn the *heart awry*, we shall find the *cor di all*, in spite of the highest *cordial*. Brother, you are fond of *Daffy*'s elixir; but, when death comes, the world will see, that, in spite of *Daffy*, DOWN * *Dilly*. Whatever doctors *may design* by their *medicines*, a man in a *dropsie*, *drops he* not, in spite of Goddard's *drops*, tho' none are reckoned such *high drops*. I find death smells the blood of an English man: a *fee faintly fumbled* out, will be a week defence against his *fee fa fum*. *P T* are no letters in death's *alphabet*; he has not *half a bit* of either: He moves his *scythe*, but will not be moved by all our *sighs*. Every thing ought to put us in mind of death: Physicians affirm that our very food breeds it in us; so that in our *dieting* we may be said to *dy eating*. There is something ominous, not only in the names of diseases, as *Diarrhæa*, *Diabetes*, *Dysentery*, but even in the drugs designed to preserve our lives, as *Diacodion*, *Diapente*, *Diascordium*. I perceive Dr. *Howard* (and I feel *how hard*) *lay thumb* on my *pulse*, then *puls* it back, as if he saw *Lethum* in my face. I see as bad in his; for sure there is no *physick* like a *sick physz*. He thinks I shall *decease* before the *day cease*: But before I die, before the bell hath *toll'd*, and *Tom* † *Tollman* is TOLD that little *Tom*, tho' not old, hath paid nature's *toll*, I do desire to give some advice to those that survive me: First, Let gamesters consider, that death is *hazard* and *passage* upon the turn of a *dye*: Let lawyers consider, 'tis a hard *case*: And let punners

* *A nick-name of Ash's.*

† *Vide Bishop of Clogher.*

punners conſider, how hard it is to *die jeſting*, when death is ſo hard in *digeſting*. As for my lord lieutenant, the earl of *Mungomery*, I am ſure he *be-Wales* my misfortune, and it would move him to ſtand by when the carpenter (while all my friends grieve and make an *odd ſplutter*) *nails* up my coffin. I will make a ſhort *affidavid*, that if he makes my *epitaph* I will take it for a great honour, and it is a plentiful ſubject. His excellency may ſay that the art of punning is dead with Tom. Tom has taken all *puns* away with him, *omne tulit pun Tom*. May his excellency long *live tenant* to the queen in Ireland! We never *Herberd* ſo good a governor before. Sure he *Mun go merry* home, that has made a kingdom ſo happy. I hear my friends deſign to publiſh a collection of my puns: Now I do confeſs I have let many a *pun go* that did never *pungo*; therefore the world muſt read the bad as well as the good: Virgil has long foretold it, *punica mala leges*. I have had ſeveral forebodings that I ſhould ſoon die. I have of late been often at committee, where I ſate o'er *die in diem*. I converſed much with the *uſher* of the *black rod*: I ſaw his *medals*, and woe is *me dull* ſoul, not to conſider they are but dead men's faces *ſtampt over* and *over*, by the living, which will ſhortly be my condition.

Tell Sir Andrew *Fountaine* I *ran* clear to the bottom, and wiſh he may be a late *a river* where I am going. He uſed to *brook* my compliments: May his *ſand* be long a *running*, not *quick ſand* like mine. Bid him avoid poring upon monuments and books, which is in reality but running among *rocks* and *ſhelves* to *ſtop* his *courſe*. May his *waters* never be troubled with *mud* or *gravel*, nor *ſtopt* by any *grinding ſtone*. May his friends be all true *trouts*, and his enemies laid as flat as *flounders*. I look upon him as the moſt *fluent* of his *race*, therefore let him not deſpond. I foreſee his black rod will *advance* to a *pike*, and deſtroy all our *illt*.

But I am going: My *wind in* lungs is turning to a *winding* ſheet: The thoughts of *a pall* begin to *apall* me: Life is but a *vapour*, car elle *vapour* la moindre cauſe.——Farewell! I have lived ad amicorum *faſtidium*, and now behold how *faſt I di—um*.

Here his breath failed him, and he expired.

There are ſome falſe ſpellings here and there, which muſt be pardoned in a dying man.

The reader, by turning back to our volume for 1758, *p.* 59, *will be informed of the reaſons for Col.* Clive's *entering upon the expedition, which was ſo glorioufly and ſucceſsfully cloſed by the battle of Plaſſey, of which the annexed* PLAN *is a very accurate and authentic one. An action of ſuch eclat is not ſufficiently known to the generality of people, here at home, which will make the enſuing relation of the battle very proper, as it came from an officer preſent at the action.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the morning of the 23d of June, our advanced picquet perceived the enemy in poſſeſſion of a camp, which Roy Doulub had fortified within an intrenchment, along the banks of the river, and within a mile of us; but, as it may enable you to conceive a better idea of it, I incloſe you a ſketch of the field of battle.

From the top of the brick houſe, we perceived the enemy moving out of their camp, about ſeven in the morning, ſome few having advanced along the banks of the river; but their main body (as you ſee by the plan) marched upon the plain. At this time our two battalions lay upon their arms, (as they had done all that night) their front towards the river, and their right towards the brick houſe, and without the grove, but the ſeapoys moſtly in the grove; our picquet, with two pieces of cannon to the northward of the grove, fronting the nabob's camp. We were informed, that the body of the enemy which were in ſight had no cannon with them. On ſeeing them thus in motion, we formed our whole line a few yards to the northward of the grove, our left cloſe to the brick houſe, and our right extending beyond the grove: But we were ſcarcely drawn up in this manner, when a 24 pound ſhot, from the enemy's camp, bounding along, and carrying off the arm of one of the king's grenadiers, convinced us their cannon was come up. Finding we were thus expoſed to their heavy artillery, at a diſtance too great for our's to annoy them much, the battalions and ſeapoys were ordered to retire, and lay upon their arms within the banks of the grove, fronting the enemy, as before, and drawn up in the ſame order. Our haubitz was advanced about half way to the firſt tank, and our eight guns properly divided in the intervals betwixt the battalions and ſeapoys, but advanced a little without the banks of the grove. In this ſituation our men lay in pretty good ſecurity from the enemy's cannon; and as the enemy advanced towards our right (which they now began to do in vaſt bodies) our artillery played upon them very briſkly, tho' the diſtance was ſtill too great. The enemy's cannon moved along, and in front of their main body, in ſuch a manner, that their whole front was almoſt covered with the bullocks which drew their train. They filed off to their left till they covered the ground, which you ſee marked in the plan, and every now and then made a halt to turn their artillery upon us, after which they proceeded. At the ſame time ſmall bodies advanced to the two tanks, and they brought ſome of their cannon down along the banks of the river, and from thence played very briſkly. We perceived amongſt them numbers of Europeans, and as we afterwards found, 50 French had poſſeſſion of that part. In this ſituation we continued cannonading till two in the afternoon. The artillery being moſt expos'd ſuffer'd conſiderably. About 12 a heavy ſhower of rain had fallen; and then we had apprehenſions, that the enemy would take advantage of this opportunity, and make a puſh with their horſe; but our guns continuing to play very briſkly, prevented any ſuch motion.

During the rain (which laſted half an hour) the enemy's guns did not fire a ſhot, and whether it proceeded from the ſmartneſs of the fire from our guns, or from ſome of their chiefs being killed, or ſome other cauſe, the enemy began at this time to retire, and withdraw their cannon within their intrenchments. The opportunity of attacking them in ſuch a ſituation was too favourable to be neglected, and accordingly major Kilpatrick advanced to the firſt tank, with two pieces of cannon, covered by the king's grenadiers, and three platoons from the right of the battalion; whereupon the few of the enemy who poſſeſſed it ſoon retired. From this advantageous poſt, our two guns put them into ſome diſorder, but yet, notwithſtanding, they filed off again to their left, and advanced ſuch of their cannon from their intrenchments as they had before withdrawn. At this time they extended their line ſtill further to their left than they had done before, which gave us reaſon to apprehend that they intended to enter the grove to the ſouthward; but our ſeapoys moving to our right, put a ſtop to it. The enemy beginning a freſh fire from their cannon, the colonel moved up to the tank with two more guns. A little before this, our whole line moved out upon the plain, ſome diſtance from the grove; but finding that the enemy did not attempt any puſh upon the tank, our people were again ordered to retire into the grove, to ſave them from the enemy's cannon. The tank being ſurrounded with a riſing ground, our four guns played upon the enemy from thence with great ſucceſs, who then covered the plain with their numbers, and at no very great diſtance. As many of the enemy's horſe and burgundaſſes (or gun-men) as could cover themſelves from our cannon behind the ſecond tank, got poſſeſſion of that ground, and from thence wounded ſeveral of our men with their muſketry: Amongſt theſe were lieutenants Caſſels and Holts of the train, but ſlightly. In the mean time the body of the enemy ſtood expoſed in this manner to our guns, whilſt they alſo endeavoured to uſe theirs; but as often as we perceived their guns turned towards us, we took care to direct our fire that way, and this put their bullocks into ſuch confuſion, that we received but few ſhot; ſo that the fire from their cannon ſlackened gradually, whilſt ours rather quickened. It was now the time to poſſeſs ourſelves of the ſecond tank: Our detachment at the firſt tank, with ſome ſeapoys in front, were therefore ordered to make this attack; and tho' the fire of the enemy's muſketry was very warm, our people ruſhed on, poſſeſſed themſelves of the top of the tank, then fired upon the enemy from thence, and drove them off with ſuch precipitation, that their whole army, ſtruck with ſurprize at the fury with which this attack was made, abandoned their guns, took to their heels, and left us maſters of the field, and of their intrenchments. We purſued as long as order would permit; by which means the panick was ſo ſpread, that the nabob and his army actually reached Muxadavad before twelve that night, leaving moſt of their baggage behind them, ſcattered on the road. They left us alſo 42 pieces of cannon, moſtly large, with the bullocks in the draught.

Thus we obtained a victory over 40000 gunmen and 20000 horſe, (as we are ſince informed by Montoll, the nabob's prime miniſter,) with about 1000 ſoldiers, (whereof hardly two thirds were Europeans,) and 2000 ſeapoys, without the aſſiſtance of the expected junction of Jaffir Ali Khan. We had, killed and wounded, Europeans and ſeapoys, 80; and, by Jaffir Ali Khan's own account, the enemy had 500 killed, and as many wounded; amongſt whom were ſeveral chief jemmidars. The nabob made his eſcape next morning from Muxadavad, diſguiſed as a facquire (or religious beggar); and Jaffir Ali Khan waited on Col. Clive, and was immediately proclaimed nabob.

[*For the conſequences of this great victory, ſee the volume, &c. referred to above.—— In our next, ſtill further to illuſtrate our accounts of Eaſt-Indian affairs, we ſhall give a beautiful* MAP *of* BENGAL.]

A brief account of the Empire of MOROCCO, *with an accurate* MAP *thereof, the Kingdom of* FEZ, *&c.*

IN this empire are comprehended the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and it is bounded on the eaſt by the river Mulvia, which divides it from Algiers; on the weſt by the Atlantick ocean; on the north by the Mediterranean ſea, and by Biledulgerid on the ſouth. It is near 500 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, interſperſed with high mountains and extenſive fruitful plains, and the ſoil, if well cultivated, would yield plenty of good wine, wheat, rice, and barley; but, at preſent, from their natural ſloth, the inhabitants produce no great quantity above what is neceſſary for their home conſumption. They abound in all thoſe animals, wild and tame, that are natives of Africa. The emperor is abſolute, and his ſubjects his ſlaves. His land forces are conſiderable, moſtly horſe; but his naval force conſiſts only of a few ſmall piratical veſſels, with which he infeſts the neighbouring ſeas. The religion profeſſed here is mahometaniſm, and their trade principally inland, with Arabia, Negroland, &c. Their cities of Mequinez, Morocco, and Fez, are large, populous, but very dirty places, and their fortifications in ruins. We thought the Map of this country (which fronts our title) would not be diſagreeable to our readers, as the wreck of the Litchfield, the detention of her crew, and the exorbitant demands of the emperor, have rendered it the ſubject of much converſation. (See p. 105, 394, 724.)

☞ *We would, once again, beg the favour of our ingenious correſpondents, if their pieces are poſtponed, not, always, to ſuppoſe them rejected. Our correſpondence is extenſive, and we muſt inſert them in the order they come to hand, a piece of juſtice none of them can be diſpleaſed with.*

The

For the London Mag.
A MAP of the EMPIRE of MOROCCO, comprehending the KINGDOMS of FEZ, MOROCCO, &c.
By T. Kitchin Geog.r
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
C.St Vincent
C.St Mary
Cadiz
Malaga
Almeria
C. de Gat
Gibraltar
Str. of Gibraltar
Ceuta
Alboran I.
Velita
Zaforina Is
Sherchel
Algier
Bugia
Bona
Oran
Shelif R.
C.Spartel
Tangier
Tetuan
Arzilla
Albuzema
Nocor
Mesarina
Larach
Alcassar
KINGDOM OF FEZ
Enegena
Marmora
Sally
Mequinez
Sebu R.
Gerveise
Tedla
Tre mesen
KINGDOM OF ALGIERS
Fidda I.
Rebat
Tezar
Taburnium
Dubdun
Fez
Beniz
Zarsa
Tezerga
Mabdia
Quiviane
Mt Atlas
Mazagan
Duccala
C. Cantin
Azamor
Omirabi R.
Adendum
Saffie
Tergum
St Clare
Conte
Tegagita
Amana
Elmadina
Gastriran
Hotel
Mogadera I.
KINGDOM OF MOROCCO
Dibibet
KINGDOM OF SEGELMESE
Segelmese
Tzerit
C. Trefina
Taglessa
Elgiumba
Tefza
Ziz R.
Tebuhasant
Fighig
C. de Gers
St Cruz
Bzo
Morocco
Aguilon
Tarodant
Atlas Mt.
R. Tinah
Suaila
Mazalig
Suana
Susua R.
Tagaost
Tudega
Tarcala
Ta bellest
Tagavost
Mugima
Tafilet
Timesquit
Darha R.
Sedrat
Anoulma
Ulemila
Ilmisnus R.
Quiteca
Tagano Desert
Al Lacava
Tinzulin
Secoura R.
Secoura
Darodus R.
Benisabih
Tamaguerut
Tabernost
Tesuf
Taragale
R. Allach
Arca
Hudet
TAFILET
PROVINCE OF TUATH
British Miles
50 100 200
Longit. E. fr. London

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from our* Appendix *to the last Year, p.* 694.

ON the 1st of February a motion was made by Mr. Nugent, that the preamble of the act made in the 18th year of Charles 2d. chap. 2. might be read; and the motion being agreed to, the said preamble was accordingly read, after which he moved, that leave might be given to bring in a bill, to permit the free importation of cattle from Ireland, for a time to be limited; which motion was agreed to, and it was ordered that the said Mr. Nugent, Mr. Harbord, Sir William Pere Williams, and the lord Strange, should prepare, and bring in the same. And as it was foreseen that the high price paid here in England, for beef for the use of the navy, would be a strong argument in favour of the bill, therefore, on the 5th of February, it was, upon motion, ordered, that there should be laid before the house, an account of the prices that had been paid for beef of the produce of this kingdom, for victualling his majesty's navy, since the 1st of January 1758; which account was accordingly presented to the house on the 9th, and ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members.

February 6th, The bill was presented to the house by Mr. Nugent, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on that day three weeks, so that the people in the remotest corners of the kingdom, had sufficient time to be apprized of it; and as it was a bill, in which the particular interest of the landed gentlemen in some parts of this Island, as well as the particular interest of Ireland in general, seemed to run counter to the public interest, it could not miss of meeting with great opposition. Accordingly, in the course of its progress through the house, there were petitions presented against it from the counties of Fife, Elgin, Kircudbright, Dumfreis, Wigtoun, Argyle, Dumbarton, Inverness, Sutherland, and Ross, in Scotland, and Anglesea in Wales; and in all the petitions from Scotland they prayed to be heard by their counsel against the bill, which was readily granted; but as no matter of law could arise upon the subject, and as there were several gentlemen from that part of the united kingdom in the house, who could set the inconveniences they apprehended in as strong and clear a light, as could be done by any counsel, they were advised by their friends here, to save themselves that expence; therefore, on the 27th, when the order of the day was read, the house was informed that no counsel attended, whereupon the bill was read a second time, and a motion made for its being committed, upon which a debate ensued; and after some time a motion was made for adjourning the debate till that day three weeks, but, upon putting the question, it was carried in the negative, and then the bill was committed to a committee of the whole house for the Friday following, being March the 2d.

On that day, as soon as the order of the day was read, a motion was made for its being an instruction to the committee, that they should have power to make provision in the bill, for permitting the free importation of horses from Ireland; but, upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative; and then a motion was made for an instruction to the committee, that they should have power to make provision in the bill, for the free importation of swine from Ireland; but this likewise was, upon the question, carried in the negative. As to both these motions the reader may perceive, that they were made by those who were against the bill; for their being

agreed to would have been what is vulgarly called overloading the cart; becauſe it would have been, or at leaſt might have been thought to be againſt the particular intereſt of ſome of the counties in England, and conſequently might have induced them to join in the oppoſition to the bill; but this deſign could not eſcape the penetration of thoſe who were friends to the bill, therefore they oppoſed both theſe motions, and prevailed in having a negative put upon them; tho' when we come to underſtand thoroughly the national intereſt, and to prefer a very great remote to a very little preſent advantage, a law for both theſe purpoſes may probably be agreed to.

Theſe motions having been thus both over ruled, the houſe ordered all the petitions that had been preſented, relating to this bill, to be referred to the committee, and then having reſolved itſelf into a committee upon the ſaid bill, and having gone through the ſame, the report was ordered to be received on the Tueſday then next enſuing, which it accordingly was, and the amendments made by the committee being all agreed to, a motion was made, that the bill with the amendments ſhould be ingroſſed. Upon this there aroſe a new debate, which ended with a motion for adjourning the debate till that day fortnight; but, upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative, whereupon the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingroſſed, and to be read a third time on the Tueſday following, if it ſhould then be ingroſſed.

Thus none could complain of their not having had ſufficient time and opportunity to place every argument againſt this bill in its ſtrongeſt light; but as every ſuch plauſible argument had been before urged and fully anſwered, the bill was, on Tueſday March the 13th, read a third time and paſſed, without any debate; after which it was ordered to be intitled, *An Act to permit the Free-importation of Cattle from Ireland, for a limited Time*; and Mr. Rigby was ordered to carry it to the lords, where it had now the good fortune to be paſſed *, without any amendment, tho' not without ſome oppoſition; and, on the 5th of April, it received the royal aſſent.

When we conſider what a ſoleciſm it is in the politicks of any country, that aims at the extenſion of it's trade and manufactures, to prohibit, or to load with very high duties, the importation of the neceſſaries of life, or the rough materials for manufacture, eſpecially the importation from one part of its own dominions to another, we cannot, at firſt view, help wondering how the parliament of England came to prohibit the importation of cattle, horſes, ſwine, ſheep, or lambs &c. from Ireland. But if we rightly conſider the nature of mankind, and the nature of our conſtitution, or form of government, our wonder muſt in a great meaſure ceaſe. Moſt men are pretty good judges of their preſent intereſt, and uſually purſue it with anxiety, ſometimes with violence; but very few have application and capacity enough, to conſider and judge rightly of their remote intereſt, and even thoſe that do, purſue it in a languid and uncertain manner, eſpecially if it be of ſuch a nature as can accrue only to their poſterity or their country. Such a remote intereſt, tho' never ſo great, tho' never ſo manifeſt, we daily ſee ſacrificed to the little ſelfiſh purſuits of ambition, avarice, vanity, or luxury. This is the nature of mankind; and then with regard to the nature of our conſtitution, we are to conſider, that a man of fortune or family has, or at leaſt he formerly had, two ways of gaining admiſſion into ſuch a ſhare in the adminiſtration of our government, as his ambition or avarice may prompt him to deſire. One is, by courting the favour of the ſovereign for the time being, and ſupporting in parliament whatever he takes, or is adviſed to be his intereſt; and the other is, by courting the favour of the people, and diſtreſſing his ſovereign, either by oppoſing his meaſures in parliament, or propoſing and patronizing ſome popular ſcheme which he knows the court will, and perhaps ought to oppoſe; for a ſcheme will be popu-

* *See London Magazine for* 1758, *p.* 659.

popular if it flatters the present interest or passions of great numbers of people, tho' at the same time it be inconsistent with the remote interest of the nation and perhaps of those very people who are the most zealous and clamorous for it's being adopted.

This was in every circumstance the case, with respect to the scheme for prohibiting the importation of cattle &c. from Ireland. It is certainly true, that the higher a farmer can sell the produce of his farm, the higher rent he will be able to pay to his landlord; and it is as certainly true, that of this increase in the price every landholder will take advantage, as soon as the farmer's lease expires, till which time the advantage will accrue to the farmer himself: It is therefore the present interest of every landholder and every farmer to promote every scheme that may contribute towards raising the price of all sorts, or any sort of what is produced by agriculture; but as in this country there is scarcely any thing produced by agriculture but the necessaries of life, or the rough materials for manufacture, every scheme that tends to inhance the price of that produce must be destructive to our trade and manufactures; and consequently every such scheme must be inconsistent with the present as well as remote interest of the nation. It is therefore the duty of our sovereign to oppose every such scheme; and, accordingly, we find that king Charles the 2d. opposed this scheme of prohibiting the importation of cattle &c. from Ireland, as much as was in his power, notwithstanding the distress he was in, and the danger to which the nation was exposed, by the parliament's delaying to grant any supply, or at least to provide for raising it, until this scheme should be established by law: Nay, even our landholders themselves ought to have opposed it; as I have before shewn, that every such scheme is of the most dangerous consequence to their remote interest *.

But the duke of Buckingham, who was one of the chief promoters of this scheme, merely for the sake of distressing his sovereign †, was too well acquainted with the nature of mankind not to know, that very few of our land-holders would consider the public or their own remote interest, but would be entirely governed by what appeared to be their present interest; and consequently that this would be one of the most popular schemes that he could chuse for distressing his sovereign, who had before most justly, tho' not very prudently, declared himself against it: I say, not very prudently, as he was then engaged in a war against three of the greatest maritme powers in Europe, and had neither a civil list revenue, or a number of lucrative posts and places at his disposal, sufficient for crushing or disuniting a factious opposition in parliament; the consequence of which was, that he was then forced to assent to that law, and afterwards to some laws for extending and enforcing it. And the passing of these laws was soon found to be of the most dangerous consequence to the manufactures of this kingdom; for it drove the Irish into the woolen manufacture, and into the curing of beef, pork, fish, and butter for exportation to foreign markets. In the former of these they succeeded so well and so fast that in the year 1699, we found it necessary, or we thought it so at least, to be guilty of another piece of national injustice as well as imprudence; for by an act of the 10th and 11th of king William, we prohibited the exportation not only of wool, but of any sort of woolen manufactures, from Ireland to any place but England.

If we could have prevented any foreign nation's being our rival in woolen manufactures, there might have been some reason for the prohibition, tho' not much justice, as the Irish are all subjects, and many of them descended from natives of England, but as the Dutch were then actually our rivals in the woolen manufacture at every foreign market, and as the French government

* *See before p.* 9. † *See history of England, by a lover of truth and liberty, vol.* 1. *p.* 143. *and the earl of Clarendon's life, p.* 369.

vernment were then taking every method they could think of for eſtabliſhing and improving the woolen manufacture in their country, our thus putting a ſtop to the exportation of any woolen manufactures from Ireland, was one of the moſt imprudent meaſures we could take, even for the encouragement of our own. By prohibiting the importation of cattle &c. from Ireland, and by the taxes impoſed upon the neceſſaries of life or the rough materials for manufacture, we had inhanced the price of our own woolen manufactures at all foreign markets, or at leaſt we had prevented our merchants from being able to ſell them at ſo low a price as they might otherwiſe have done. This had prevented our being able to drive the Dutch entirely out of the trade, and it had encouraged the French to think of ſetting it up. Our fellow ſubjects of Ireland were now got into a fair way of effecting the former, and of putting a ſtop to the latter; but we cruſhed their laudable endeavour at once by obliging them to bring all their woolen manufactures to England before they could be exported to any foreign market, which loaded them with double freight, double commiſſion, and many other charges; and they could not be worn here, without paying the heavy duties upon importation, part of which were not to be returned or drawn back even upon exportation.

This put a ſtop at once to the ſale of the Iriſh woolen manufactures, eſpecially the coarſer ſort, at any foreign market, or even here in England; and as many of their poor manufacturers were thus deprived of their uſual means of ſubſiſtence, great numbers of them were driven away to France, where they were made heartily welcome, and met with all poſſible encouragement. By this prohibition, therefore, we eſtabliſhed the woolen manufacture of France, and ſecured the continuance of that of Holland; and the poor of many of the manufacturing towns of both, have ever ſince been ſupported chiefly by the proviſions they have at ſo cheap a rate from Ireland; whilſt our poor have been paying at a dear rate for every ſort of produce from agriculture, that our farmers might be enabled to pay an higher rent to their landlords; and have been loaded with exciſes upon exciſes, one of which was by a ſtrange ſort of juſtice, granted to relieve the rich from the burden of wards and liveries; and all fall more heavy upon the poor than upon the rich, becauſe the former can brew no malt liquor for themſelves, but muſt purchaſe even their ſmall beer from the retailer.

From ſuch conduct one may really wonder how we come now to have any trade or manufacture left among us; but providence has been much kinder to us than we have been to ourſelves, of which many inſtances could be given, but one is ſufficient, by which I mean the flouriſhing and increaſing condition in which our colonies and plantations in America have ever ſince continued; which is not owing to any public expence we have been at upon this account, or any wiſe regulations we have made for their encouragement, but merely to the induſtry of the people themſelves, and the enterpriſing genius of our merchants and planters. In time of peace we have but ſeldom beſtowed a thought upon them, unleſs it was to ſend governors to fleece them; and in every war in which we have been engaged before the preſent, they have been almoſt entirely neglected. And yet if it had not been for the great returns we have long had yearly from thence, and the numberleſs ſorts of manufactures we ſend thither every year, the general ballance of trade would long ſince have turned againſt us, which muſt neceſſarily at laſt have ſtrip'd us of every ounce of gold or ſilver we had amongſt us, and conſequently both of our trade and manufactures: We have, 'tis true, of late years been induced to paſs ſeveral laws for the encouragement of our trade and manufactures, particularly thoſe for aboliſhing the poundage duty upon the exportation of our own manufactures, and all duties upon the importation of ſome of the neceſſary materials for manu-

manufacture; and those for permitting the exportation of sugar and rice from America, without being first landed in England, and for encouraging the importation of naval stores from our plantations in that part of the world. These are steps towards a right conception of the nature of trade; and we now seem to be opening our eyes to our true interest, both with respect to America and Ireland; therefore it is to be hoped, we shall hear no more of prohibitions or restraints upon the trade of either of these ultramarine possessions, for the sake of encouraging our own manufactures; for if they can undersell us in any produce or manufacture, foreigners, upon whom we can lay no restraint, may and will do the same, and consequently every such prohibition or restraint will at last be found to be a transferring of that branch of trade, from our own fellow subjects to foreigners, perhaps to enemies. But there is naturally such a certain and constant plenty of all the necessaries of life in this island, and the people are so ingenious, diligent and laborious, that no people can undersell them in any natural sort of manufacture, unless it be occasioned by some imprudent regulations or customs among ourselves. 'Tis true, we now do, and may probably be always obliged to pay heavier taxes than are paid by the people in our distant dominions; but heavy taxes never affect trade or manufactures, unless they are laid upon those things without which the industrious and laborious poor cannot comfortably subsist, or upon those things without which our manufactures cannot be made up, or carried to the highest perfection; and it is our fault if we impose taxes upon, or take any other method for inhancing the price of either of these sorts of necessaries.

I know this is contrary to a maxim which has, of late years, been very industriously propagated, that those taxes are the best to which the greatest number of people are obliged to contribute, because they bring in the most money, and are the most easily raised; the true meaning of which maxim is, that the necessities of the poor must be taxed, in order to spare the superfluities of the rich; but by loading our trade and manufactures, most of our poor will at length be starved or driven into foreign countries, and most of the rich will then be stript of every superfluity. Is this humane or prudent, is it not cruel? In this country 'tis true, a tax upon the necessities of the poor labourers, gives least disturbance to a minister, because they have no vote at elections, and he has an army to prevent or punish their insurrection; whereas the rich may, by legal means, oppose and disturb his administration; but a just and wise minister, will, by his measures, render himself so popular, that a majority even of the rich will chearfully submit to those taxes upon their superfluities, which the necessities of the state render absolutely necessary for the immediate preservation, or the future happiness of their country; and then he may, and will despise the opposition of I hope, the few rich amongst us, who are for grinding the face of the poor, rather than part with a little of what they think necessary for the support of their vanity or luxury. But when a minister resolves to squander or misapply the money of the publick, he must take care to throw the chief part of the public expence upon the poor, in order to spare the rich, because the former cannot, but the latter may, and if they found themselves heavily loaded, certainly would, by their representatives in parliament, inquire into the necessity of the expence, as well as the disposal of the money.

As to the law itself it's therebyenacted, that the free importation of all sorts of cattle into this kingdom from Ireland, shall be allowed, during the space of five years, from and after the first of May, 1759, or at any time thereafter, before the end of the then next sessions of parliament; and all persons are exempted from the payment of all subsidies, customs, or other impositions, and also from all penalties, forfeitures, and punishments, upon account of such importation, during the said term.

Whilst the bill was passing there was

was a doubt ſtarted, whether the word cattle, did not include horſes, as they are ſometimes called by that name; but as this name for them is uſed only by the vulgar, it was not thought neceſſary to add any words for obviating this doubt; ſo that the queſtion will ſtill depend upon what was formerly the cuſtom; for if it was before allowed to import horſes from Ireland upon paying the duty, which is 11. 8 s. 6d. each, they muſt ſtill remain liable to that duty, if otherwiſe, they muſt, during the ſaid term, be free from it, notwithſtanding the motion for the free importation of them having been overruled.

Preſently after the ſaid bill for the free-importation of cattle from Ireland was moved for, and ordered, it was moved and reſolved, that the houſe would, upon that day ſeven night, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of the duties then payable on the importation of tallow from Ireland; and accordingly on Thurſday February the 8th, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, when Mr. Rigby reported, that the committee had examined ſeveral witneſſes, had conſidered the matter to them referred, and had come to a reſolution, which they had directed him to report, when the houſe would pleaſe to receive the ſame; whereupon the report was ordered to be received next morning, when their reſolution was agreed to, and was, that the duties then payable on the importation of tallow from Ireland, ſhould ceaſe, and determine for a limited time.

Upon this reſolution a bill was ordered to be brought in, and Mr. Rigby, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Jarrit Smith, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. On the 23d. the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Rigby, when Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, (by his majeſty's command) acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty gave his conſent, as far as his majeſty's intereſt was concerned in the ſaid bill, that the houſe might do therein as they thought fit; whereupon it was then read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 5th of April. From this bill's having paſſed ſo eaſily through both houſes in this ſeſſions, notwithſtanding it's having, in the preceeding ſeſſion, been dropt in the houſe of lords *, we may ſuppoſe that the chief, perhaps the only reaſon for it's having then been dropt by their lordſhips, was becauſe his majeſty's conſent had not in that ſeſſion been ſignified to the commons, before it had paſſed their houſe; which certainly ought to have been done, as ſome of the duties upon tallow, make a part of one of the branches appropriated for raiſing his majeſty's civil liſt revenue. As this was taken care of in the laſt ſeſſion, the bill paſſed without any difficulty; and the free importation is, by the act, to continue from the firſt of May 1759, for five years, and to the end of the then next ſeſſion of parliament, before which time it is to be hoped that the act will be made perpetual.

When we conſider that tallow is a material ſo neceſſary, in ſo many ſorts of manufactures and mechanical employments, and without which, when made into candles, no buſineſs can be carried on for near one half of the year, it is ſurpriſing that we ſhould ever have, in a great meaſure, prohibited the importation of it from any one part of our dominions to another, or that we ſhould have loaded it's conſumption with any inland duty. I have ſaid, prohibited the importation, becauſe a very high duty is equal to a prohibition; and the ſeveral duties now payable upon the importation of tallow, amount to about 43 *l.* per cent. upon the prime coſt, according to the value put upon it in the book of rates, ſettled by parliament ſoon after the reſtoration, which, we muſt ſuppoſe, was near about the price at which tallow was generally ſold at that time, being but a very little more than ſeven farthings a pound; from whence we may

* *See London Magazine for* 1758, *p.* 659.

may see how much it has been advanced in it's price by the local monopoly established in this island, by means of these high duties upon importation; for an advance in price will always be the consequence of any monopoly, either local or personal, of any trade, produce or manufacture whatsoever; and therefore with respect to the necessaries of life, or the rough materials for manufacture, it ought never to be established even in favour of our own people.

In every competition between our own people and foreigners, the expence of freight and importation will always be a great article in their favour; and if the introducing of any new produce or manufacture requires some farther encouragement, it ought to be given by way of bounty, but not by way of prohibition, or of any high duty upon importation; for such is the ingenuity and the industry of the people of this island in general, that we need not fear their success in any such competition, if we do not prevent it by some unwise regulations amongst ourselves; as we may judge from the trade we now enjoy, notwithstanding the many heavy loads that have been laid upon almost all the necessaries of life, and almost all the materials for manufacture, by the imprudence of former times: I will not say, with the common cant, the necessities of former times; for without loading either of these fountains of trade and industry, we might always have raised as much within the year as the publick had occasion for, if our ministers had not been a little too lavish, and our rich people too careful of their present interest, without bestowing so much as a thought upon the remote interest, either of themselves or their country.

February 14th, it was resolved to present an humble address to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for laying before that house, an account of what had been done, since the 23d of January 1758, towards securing the harbour of Milford in Pembrokeshire, and towards providing a temporary defence for the ships lying in the said harbour, in pursuance of any directions given by his majesty, in consequence of the address of that house to his majesty in the year 1757*; which accounts were all accordingly laid before the house, before the 9th of April, when, after reading the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into the committee of supply, the several papers and accounts relating to this affair were ordered to be referred to the said committee, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty recommended it to the house, to make provision for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford; whereupon the committee came to the 4th of the resolutions, which were next day agreed to by the house, as before mentioned†; and on the 24th the said resolution being upon motion again read, it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in pursuant thereunto, and also to explain, amend, and render more effectual the act of the last session relating to this harbour; and that Sir John Phillipps, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Townshend, the lord Harry Powlet, Mr. Charles Frederick, Mr. Cocks, and Mr. Wilkinson, should prepare and bring in the same; which bill was accordingly, on the 27th, presented to the house by Sir John Phillips, passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 2d of June.

By the act passed in the preceeding sessions‡, the principal officers of his majesty's ordnance, and the justices of the peace for Pembrokeshire, were the only commissioners appointed for carrying this scheme into execution; but to them are added, by this new act, William Skinner Esq; chief engineer, and the chief engineer for the time being, David Watson, John Henry Bastide, Charles Hubert Herriot, and Thomas Walker, Esqrs; which addition, I suppose, was found necessary, as the principal

* *See London Magazine p.* 335. *Magazine for* 1758, *p.* 500.

† *See before p.* 412.

‡ *See London*

cipal officers of the ordnance could not possibly attend the business, and as in this selfish and indolent age, it is, some how, become a custom to look upon one as a little wrong headed, if he appears to be active and diligent in A the execution of any scheme, merely for the sake of the publick good. This discourages gentlemen of fortune from serving effectually and gratuitously in any publick business, and was probably one of the reasons why it became necessary to appoint some gentlemen, B whose proper business it should be to carry this publick and useful scheme into execution.

And this new law further enacts, particularly, that fortifications shall be erected at Pater-Church Point, West Lanyon Point, and Neyland Point, as being the most proper and best situated places for fortifying the interior parts of the harbour*: That the commissioners, shall appoint proper secretaries, clerks, assistants, and other officers, for carrying these two acts into execution; and that an account of the application of the money shall be laid before both houses of parliament, within 20 days after the opening of every session, &c.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR. *Continued from our* Appendix *p.* 699.

AS I have mentioned the invasion of Minorca, I shall give the history of that important affair, from it's dark original to it's amazing conclusion, before I proceed to an account of any other of the surprizing warlike A operations of the year 1756. At the same time that the French were endeavouring to frighten those amongst us, who had a mind to be frightened, with an invasion, they began even, long before the end of the year 1755, to prepare for fitting out a squadron at B Toulon. This we had an account of even in our public News-papers, soon after the beginning of 1756; and tho' no one supposed that the French would be mad enough to think of attacking Minorca or Gibraltar, yet as our trade C in the Mediterranean is of such consequence to this nation, every one was surprised that we did not, for the protection of that trade, send a squadron thither superior to any the French could fit out at that port. But instead D of a squadron we sent or continued there, only two small ships, four or five frigates, and a sloop †, which could serve for no end but that of enriching the captains, by their having an opportunity to take some prizes, before the French could fit out a superior E naval force against them; and this the French might very soon have done, if they had not had something more material in view; but they delayed doing so, as it would have laid us under a necessity of sending into the Mediterranean, a stronger squadron than any they could fit out, by which artful conduct our little squadron were in the mean time furnished with an opportunity, of which they made the best use they could, for they carried a considerable number of rich prizes into the harbour of Portmahon.

And tho' we had repeated advices, not only in our common News-papers, both foreign and domestick, but likewise from our ministers and consuls residing in Spain, Italy, and Genoa, and also from Minorca itself, that the French were fitting out a squadron of 12 or 15 ships, and a large number of transports at Toulon, that they were marching troops down to Dauphiny and Provence, and that their ships were provided with only two months provision, so that they could not be designed for America, yet we never thought of sending a squadron to the Mediterranean until the 8th of March, and even then our preparations were so slow, that it was not ready to sail until the 6th of April, 1756: Nay, tho' general Blakeney, deputy governor

* *See the plan of the harbour*, 1758, *p.* 425. † *Such men of war as are of* 50 *guns or upwards I shall always call ships, and such as are under* 50 *I shall call frigates.*

nor of Minorca, sent repeated advice of the weakness of the garrison of St. Philip's fortress, yet no reinforcement was sent thither, nor were the officers belonging to the garrison, and then in England upon leave of absence, sent to that island, nor any ship ordered to carry them to their garrison, before the departure of the said squadron on the 6th of April. What secret intelligence our ministers here at home might have had I know not, but the advices they had from our ministers and consuls abroad, at least such as were laid before parliament, appear to be so vague and uncertain, and so often contradictory, that I do not wonder at our ministers here, being doubtful as to the design of the French preparations at Toulon, if they had no other intelligence than what they had from our ministers abroad; for it looks more like articles of news, collected by our news-collectors here at London, than like articles of intelligence from one minister to another; and it is very surprising that at such a critical conjuncture none of our ministers, either in Spain or Italy, appear to have had so much as one spy or correspondent, either at Marseilles or Toulon. Surely, they would have been allowed secret service money, if they had desired it; for we cannot suppose, that all the money charged upon the people for secret service, is applied solely to that sort which is thought to be necessary at home.

Whatever was the reason, it is certain that we had not, or at least that we acted as if we had not, any proper knowledge of the nature of the French preparations at Toulon, of the number or strength of the ships of war or transports they were fitting out, of the provisions, ammunition or other materials they were shipping on board, or of the time when their fleet would be ready to sail; for our squadron designed for the Mediterranean, under the admirals Byng and West, did not sail until the 6th or 7th of April, and then it consisted only of the ten following ships, viz.

Rates.	Ships names.	Guns.	Men.
2	Ramillies	90	750
3	Buckingham	70	535
3	Culloden	74	600
3	Captain	70	480
3	Revenge	70	480
3	Trident	64	500
3	Lancaster	66	520
3	Intrepid	64	480
3	Kingston	60	400
3	Defiance	60	400
Total	10	688	5145

With these, I say, the two admirals sailed on the 6th or 7th of April, but notwithstanding the delay, some of the ships were not in the best condition for immediate service, nor had they so much as one fire ship or hospital ship along with them, and part of their complement of men consisted of a regiment of soldiers, which they were by their orders to land at Gibraltar or at Port Mahon; and consequently, if that regiment had been landed at either of those places, the ships would have been greatly deficient of their necessary complement of men. Nay, they had not so much as a transport ship or frigate for carrying major general Stuart, governor of Minorca, the lord Effingham and colonel Cornwallis, whose regiments were in the garrison there, together with about 30 officers belonging to that garrison, and a number of recruits designed for it, amounting to about 100 men, all of whom the admirals were oblig'd to dispose of on board the ships of the squadron. And so uncertain were we of the French design, and so ignorant of the nature of their equipment, that admiral Byng, the commander in chief, was by his instructions ordered thus: "Upon your arrival there (Gibraltar) you are to enquire whether any French squadron is come through the streights;—and as it is probable, they may be designed for North-America, you are immediately to take the soldiers out of so many ships of your squadron, as, together with the ships at and going to Halifax, will make a force superior to the said French squadron; and then detach

them under the command of rear admiral Weſt, directing him to make the beſt of his way off Louiſbourg."

With this and other ſuch inſtructions the admiral ſailed from Portſmouth, and fate ſeemed to conſpire with miſconduct in order to wreſt Minorca from us; for in his paſſage he met with ſuch calms and contrary winds, that he did not arrive at Gibraltar until the 2d of May; from whence he preſently diſpatched an expreſs, with an account of his finding there captain Edgecumbe with the Princeſs Louiſa man of war and Fortune ſloop, who informed him that the French had ſailed from Toulon the 10th of April, with 150 or 200 ſail of tranſports, eſcorted by 13 men of war, but how many of the line he could not learn with any certainty; and that they had landed from 13 to 15000 men on that iſland, which obliged our ſhips to make the beſt of their way from thence.

In this letter the admiral, unfortunately for himſelf, has this expreſſion: "If I had been ſo happy to have arrived at Mahon, before the French had landed, I flatter myſelf, I ſhould have been able to have prevented their getting a footing in that iſland." And in the ſame letter he complains, that there were no magazines at Gibraltar for ſupplying the ſhips of the ſquadron that might be in want; and that the careening wharfs, ſtore houſes, pits, &c. at that place, were entirely decayed, ſo that there would be great difficulty in keeping the ſhips clean, or in cleaning thoſe that were then foul, as many of the ſhips were that came out with him, as well as ſome of thoſe that had been in the Mediterranean. Likewiſe, in the ſame letter, he gives it as his opinion, that the throwing of any men into St. Philip's caſtle, if it were poſſible, would only be adding to the numbers that muſt fall into the enemy's hands; as it would be impoſſible to ſave the place, without ſending thither a land force ſufficient to raiſe the ſiege; but that it was his opinion, and alſo that of the engineers and artillery men, then at Gibraltar, who had been at Minorca, that it would be impoſſible to throw any number of men into St. Philip's, as it was to be ſuppoſed that the French had erected batteries on the two ſhores near the entrance of the harbour, ſo as to render it impoſſible for boats to paſs up to the Salley port of the garriſon; for which reaſon it was the opinion of a council of war, held by general Fowke at Gibraltar, not to ſend any detachment from thence to Minorca; but that the general had given him a detachment to make good the deficiency in captain Edgecumbe's little ſquadron, occaſioned by his having left a number of his ſeamen and marines at St. Philip's, to aſſiſt in the defence of the place.

All this was honeſt and downright in the admiral, but far from being prudent: His obſervation upon what he might have done, had he arrived at Minorca before the French landed there, was a reflection upon the conduct of his ſuperiors for not ſending him out ſooner; and his complaints as to the deficiency of the magazines, &c. at Gibraltar, was a reflection upon thoſe who were then, and had been for ſome years, at the head of our adminiſtration, as no money had ever been refuſed by parliament, that was ever aſk'd for the repairs or ſupply of that place. Theſe reflections were therefore imprudent, in a man who inclined to be continued in his command, and as to giving his opinion of it's being impoſſible to relieve St. Philip's caſtle, or to throw any reinforcement into it, it was both imprudent in him to give it, and the opinion itſelf was ill founded; for a commander ſhould be extremely cautious of ſaying that any dangerous undertaking is impoſſible, becauſe a man of a cowardly diſpoſition may judge an enterprize to be impoſſible, which a brave man would judge to be not only poſſible but practicable: Fear magnifies every object of danger, courage makes it appear leſs than it really is. Therefore in ſuch caſes, we are apt to judge of a man's temper by the opinion he gives; and from this very letter, it was ſaid, that his ſovereign doubted, if he would fight. As to the relieving fort St. Philip's

Philip's, it afterwards appeared, that if he had defeated the French ſquadron, and prevented the arrival of any ſupplies, their troops could never have made themſelves maſters of that fort, but muſt at laſt have been foreed by famine to have ſurrendered themſelves as well as the iſland; and as to the throwing a reinforcement into that fort, it ſeems evident from the plan *, that if he had defeated or driven away the French ſquadron it might have been eaſily done; for their troops could not have any batteries erected on the left hand going into the harbour of Mahon, for a good way above the Salley port, becauſe the outworks of the fort come cloſe to the edge of the water, from the firſt entrance to that harbour; and if they had any batteries upon the right hand going in, upon the peninſulas of Philipet or Cape Mola, a ſquadron of ſtout ſhips would ſoon have demoliſhed them, as they had depth of water enough for getting within a few yards of them, and would have been greatly aſſiſted by the bombs from the fort, which would have made it impoſſible for the enemy to ſtand for any time, in their intrenchments, ſo near the entrance of the harbour, as to annoy boats going in, either by their great or their ſmall ſhot.

It was therefore imprudent in the admiral to caſt thoſe reflections, or to give thoſe opinions, and it was the more imprudent as he was going upon an expedition where he might chance to meet with a defeat, and where, in his own opinion, it was impoſſible for him to anſwer the end for which he was ſent out. He was therefore ſure of meeting with a diſappointment if not a defeat: In either caſe he might have foreſeen, that thoſe he had by this letter provoked, would endeavour to miſrepreſent his conduct if he periſhed in the execution, or his courage if he ſurvived a defeat; and the populace in every country are, upon ſuch occaſions, but too apt to ſwallow even the greateſt miſrepreſentations made by a man's enemies, or by thoſe who thereby endeavour to cover their own miſconduct, in having projected an impracticable enterpriſe, or in not having properly provided for an enterpriſe, that would otherwiſe have certainly met with ſucceſs.

However, notwithſtanding the admiral's being of theſe opinions, and his having very uncertain accounts of the ſtrength of the French ſquadron, he reſolved to proceed to Minorca, where, as he ſays in this letter, he could be a better judge of the ſituation of affairs. Accordingly, after taking in freſh water, and refitting his ſhips in the beſt manner the place would admit of, he ſailed from Gibraltar, where he had been joined by captain Edgecumbe and all his little ſquadron, except the Phœnix; and as to his next proceedings, the moſt authentic account I can give of it, is contained in the following genuine letter from admiral Byng himſelf, to the ſecretary of the admiralty, in which the reader is to obſerve, that thoſe lines, and words, printed in Italicks, were omitted in the letter printed as the admiral's in our Gazette: The letter was as follows:

Ramillies off Minorca,
SIR, 25 May, 1756.

I have the pleaſure to deſire you will acquaint their lordſhips, that having ſailed from Gibraltar the 8th, I got off Mahon the 19th, having been joined by his majeſty's ſhip Phœnix, off Majorca, two days before †, *by whom I had confirmed the intelligence I received at Gibraltar, of the ſtrength of the French fleet, and of their being off Mahon. His majeſty's colours were ſtill flying at the caſtle of St. Philip's, and I could perceive ſeveral bomb batteries playing upon it from different parts. French colours we ſaw flying on the weſt part of St. Philip's. I diſpatched the Phœnix, Cheſterfield, and Dolphin a head, to reconnoitre the harbour's mouth, and captain Hervey, to endeavour to land a letter for general Blakeney, to let him know the fleet was here to his aſſiſtance, though every one was of opinion, we could be of no uſe to him, as by all accounts,*

* *See London Magazine, for* 1756, *p.* 208. † *Here are inſerted in the Gazette theſe words, viz. when the enemy's fleet appeared to the S. E.*

no place was secured for covering a landing, could we have spared any people. The Phœnix was also to make the private signal between captain Harvey and captain Scrope, as this latter would undoubtedly come off, if it were practicable, having kept the Dolphin's barge with him; but the enemy's fleet appearing to the south-east, and the wind at the same time coming strong off the land, obliged me to call those ships in, before they could get quite so near the entrance of the harbour, as to make sure what batteries or guns might be placed to prevent our having any communication with the castle. Falling little wind, it was five before I could form my line, or distinguish any of the enemy's motions, and not at all to judge of their force, more than by their numbers, which were 17, and 13 appeared large. They at first stood towards us in a regular line, and tacked about seven, which I judged was to endeavour to gain the wind of us in the night; so that being late, I tacked, in order to keep the weather-gage of them, as well as to make sure of the land wind, in the morning, being very hazy and not above five leagues off Cape Mola. We tacked off towards the enemy at 11; and at day-light had no sight of them. But two tartanes with the French private signal being close in with the rear of our fleet, I sent the Princess Louisa to chase one, and made the signal for the rear-admiral, who was neareſt the other, to send ships to chase her; the Princess Louisa, Defiance and Captain, became at a great distance, but the Defiance took her's, which had two captains, two lieutenants, and a 102 private soldiers, who were sent out the day before with 600 men on board tartanes to reinforce the French fleet, on our then appearing off the place. The Phœnix, on captain Hervey's offer, prepared to serve as a fire-ship, but without damaging her as a frigate, 'till the signal was made to prime, when she was then to scuttle her decks, every thing else being prepared, as the time and place allowed of. The enemy now began to appear from the mast-head; I called in the cruisers, and when they had joined me, I tacked towards the enemy, and formed the line a-head. I found the French were preparing their's to leeward, having unsuccessfully endeavoured to weather me: They were 12 large ships of the line, and five frigates. As soon as I judged the rear of our fleet to be the length of their van, we tacked all together, and immediately made the signal for the ships that led, to lead large, and for the Deptford to quit the line, that ours might become equal in number with theirs. At two I made the signal to engage, as I found it was the surest method of ordering every ship to close down on the one that fell to their lot. And here I must express my great satisfaction at the very gallant manner in which the rear-admiral set the van the example, by instantly bearing down on the ships he was to engage, with his second, and who occasioned one of the French ships to begin the engagement, which they did, by raking ours as they went down. I bore down on the ship that lay opposite me, and began to engage him, after having received the fire for some time in going down. The Intrepid, *unfortunately*, in the very beginning had her fore-top-mast shot away, and as that hung on his fore-sail and backed it, he had no command of his ship, his fore-tack and all his braces being cut at the same time, so that he drove on the next ship to him, and obliged that, and the ships a-head of me to throw all aback; this obliged me to do so also, for some minutes, to avoid their falling on board me, though not before we had drove our adversary out of the line, who put before the wind, and had several shot fired at him from his own admiral. This not only caused the enemy's center to be unattacked, but left the rear admiral's division rather uncovered for some little time. I sent and called to the ships a-head of me to make sail on, and go down on the enemy, and ordered the Chester field to lay by the Intrepid, and the Deptford to supply the Intrepid's place. I found the enemy edged away constantly, and as they went three feet to our one, they would never permit

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mit our closing with them, but took the advantages of destroying our rigging; for though I closed the rear-admiral fast, I found I could not again close the enemy, whose van were fairly drove from their line; but their admiral was joining them by bearing away. By this time 'twas past six, and the enemy's van and ours were at too great a distance to engage; I perceived some of their ships stretching to the northward, and I imagined they were going to form a new line; I made the signal for the headmost ships to tack, and those that led before with larboard tacks, to lead with the starboard, that I might, by the first, keep (if possible) the wind of the enemy, and by the second, be between the rear-admiral's division and the enemy, as his had suffered most, as also to cover the Intrepid, which I perceived to be in a very bad condition, and whose loss would very greatly give the ballance against us, if they had attacked us the next morning as I expected. I brought too about eight that night to join the Intrepid, and to refit our ships as fast as possible, and continued so all night. The next morning we saw nothing of the enemy, though we were still lying too; Mahon was N. N. W. about 10 or 11 leagues. I sent cruisers out to look for the Intrepid and Chesterfield, who joined me the next day; and having, from a state and condition of the squadron brought me in, found that the Captain, Intrepid, and Defiance, (which latter has lost her captain) were much damaged in their masts, *so that they were endangered of not being able to secure their masts properly at sea; and also, that the squadron in general were very sickly, many killed and wounded, and no where to put a third of their number, if I made an hospital even of the forty gun ship, which was not easy at sea*; I thought it proper, in this situation, to call a council of war before I went again to look for the enemy. I desired the attendance of general Stuart, lord Effingham, and lord Robert Bertie, and colonel Cornwallis, that I might collect their opinions upon the present situation *of Minorca and Gibraltar, and make sure of protecting the latter, since it was found impracticable either to succour or relieve the former with the force we had; for though we may justly claim the victory, yet we are much inferior to the weight of their ships, though the numbers are equal, and they have the advantage of sending to Minorca their wounded, and getting reinforcements of seamen from their transports, and soldiers from their camp; all which, undoubtedly, has been done in this time that we have been laying too to refit, and often in sight of Minorca; and their ships have more than once appeared in a line from our mast-heads. I send their lordships the resolution of the council of war, in* which *there was* * not the least contention or doubt arose. *I hope indeed we shall find stores to refit us at Gibraltar, and if I have any reinforcement, will not lose a moment's time to seek the enemy again, and once more give them battle though they have a great advantage in being clean ships, that go three feet to our one, and therefore have the choice how they will engage us, or if they will at all, and will never let us close them, as their sole view is the disabling our ships, in which they have but too well succeeded, though we obliged them to bear up.* I do not send their lordships the particulars of our losses and damages by this, as it would take me much time, and that I am willing none should be lost in letting them know an event of such consequence. *I cannot help urging their lordships for a reinforcement, if none are yet sailed, on their knowledge of the enemy's strength in these seas, and which, by very good intelligence, will in a few days be strengthened by four more large ships from Toulon, almost ready to sail, if not now sailed to join these.* I dispatch this to Sir Benjamin Keene, by way of Barcelona, and am making the best of my way to *cover* Gibraltar; from which place I propose sending their lordships a more particular account.

I am SIR,

Your most humble servant,

Hon. John Cleveland, Esq; J. B.

P. S. I must desire you will acquaint their lordships, that I have appointed captain

* *In the Gazette*, at, *is here put instead of*, in, *and*, council, *instead of*, there was.

captain Hervey to the command of the Defiance, in the room of captain Andrews ſlain in the action.

I have juſt ſent the defects of the ſhips, as I have got it made out, whilſt I was cloſing my letter.

To this letter was added in our Gazette, the following liſt of the killed and wounded in both ſquadrons, without ſaying from whence it was taken.

State of the Engliſh and French fleets in the late action in the Mediterranean, with the number of perſons killed and wounded in each ſhip.

ENGLISH.

Ramillies, Adm. Byng, Capt. Gardner, 90 guns.—Buckingham, Rear-Adm. Weſt, Capt. Everit, 70 guns, 7w. 3k.—Culloden, Capt. Ward, 74 guns.—Captain, Capt. Catford, 70 guns, 30w. 6k.—Revenge, Capt. Cornwall, 70 guns.—Lancaſter, Capt. Edgecumbe, 66 guns, 14w. 1k.—Trident, Capt. Durell, 64 guns.—Intrepid, Capt. Young, 64 guns, 39w. 9k.—Kingſton, Capt. Parry, 60 guns.—Princeſs Louiſa, Capt. Noel, 60 guns, 13w. 3k.—Defiance, Capt. Andrews, 60 guns, 45w. 14k.—Portland, Capt. Baird, 50 guns, 20w. 6k.—Deptford, Capt. Amhurſt, 50 guns.—Cheſterfield, Capt. Lloyd, 40 guns.—Experiment, Capt. Gilchriſt, 24 guns. Dolphin,——24 guns.—Phœnix, Capt. Hervey, 24 guns.—Fortune, captain Mapleſden, 14 guns.

FRENCH.

Le Foudroyant, La Galiſſoniere, Lieutenant-general, 84 guns, 10w. 2k.—Le Redoubtable, Glandeves, Chef d'Eſcadre, 74 guns, 3w.—La Couronne, La Clu, Chef d'Eſcadre, 74 guns 3w.—Le Temeraire, Beaumont, 74 guns, 15w.—Le Guerrier, La Broſſe, 74 guns, 43w.—Le Lion, St. Agnan, 64 guns, 7w. 2k.—Le Sage, Duruen, 64 guns, 8w.—L'Orphee, Raimondis, 64 guns, 9w. 10k.—Le Content, Sabran, 64 guns, 19w. 5k.—Le Triton Mercier, 64 guns, 14w. 5k.—L'Hipotame, Rochemaure, 50 guns, 10w. 2k.—Le Fier, D'Herville, 50 guns, 4w.—La Junon, Beausfier, 46 guns.—La Roſe, Coſtebelle, 26 guns.—La Gracieuſe, Marquizan, 24 guns.—La Topaz, Carne, 24 guns.—La Nimphe, Callian, 24 guns.

According to this liſt of killed and wounded in the two adverſe ſquadrons, as publiſhed in our Gazette, it appears that there were in the Britiſh ſquadron 42 killed, and 168 wounded; whereas in the French ſquadron there were but 21 killed, and but 133 wounded; and on board admiral Byng's own ſhip, there was not ſo much as one man either killed or wounded, which did his character a great deal of harm among the people here in England, and was perhaps a chief cauſe of the fate that afterwards attended him; for every one from hence concluded, that he had not attacked in ſo briſk and cloſe a manner as he ought to have done; and thoſe who conſidered only the number of ſhips in each ſquadron, heard with indignation, that a Britiſh ſquadron ſhould retreat from a French ſquadron of no ſuperior number of ſhips. This raiſed an immediate popular clamour againſt him, and this clamour was induſtriouſly propagated, and artfully continued to the very laſt, by thoſe whom he had irritated by his ſaid letter from Gibraltar, not only from a principle of revenge, but alſo from a regard for their own ſafety, two of the ſtrongeſt motives by which the human mind can be influenced, as we may judge from almoſt every circumſtance relating to this affair.

Tho' the admiral's letter, perhaps, arrived before the 16th of June, yet it was not publiſhed until the 26th, ſo that his enemies had ſufficient time to prepoſſeſs the minds of the people with what accounts they pleaſed of the engagement, and we may believe thoſe accounts were not to his advantage. Even when it was publiſhed it was mangled as before ſhewn, which was done, as the admiral's friends afterwards inſiſted, with deſign to prevent the people's forming a right judgment of his conduct, or knowing the diſadvantages he laboured under in the engagement, or after it was over. Whether there was any deſign in this, I ſhall not

not pretend to determine; but I am sure, no man had a right to mangle his letter, as his life, and what was more his character, depended upon what he wrote upon that occasion, especially as the issue of the engagement seemed at first view to militate so much against him; and the reason why I suppose that his letter might perhaps have arrived before the 16th, is because on that day Sir Edward Hawke and admiral Saunders sailed from Portsmouth in the Antelope for Gibraltar, to take upon them the command of the squadron then under Byng and West; for if the letter did not arrive till a few days before it was published, I must suppose, that there were other reasons for removing these two admirals than any authentic accounts we could then have of the engagement, or of the behaviour of any officer in the engagement.

As the two new admirals chose to have their own officers, they carried them along with them, and the captains and some of the other officers on board the ships of the admirals Byng and West were recalled. In the same ship likewise went the lord Tyrawley, appointed governor of Gibraltar, in the room of general Fowke who was also recalled; and with them went a letter from the secretary of the admiralty, by order of the lords commissioners, to admiral Byng, acquainting him of his being recalled, which letter the reader may see in your Magazine for 1756, p. 485. To this letter the admiral wrote a very spirited answer, and inclosed an exact state of the two squadrons, as it stood when they engaged on the 20th of May, having had that of the French from an officer made prisoner in the tartan taken in the morning of the day of action *, which letter and state the reader may see in the same Magazine, p. 486; and from the state it appears that, tho' the two squadrons were equal in number of ships, the French were greatly superior in number of men, number of guns, and weight of metal, which gave them a considerable advantage either in a distant or close engagement, as their weight of metal enabled them to begin firing sooner, and to do more execution at a distance; for a 52 pound ball will certainly do execution at a greater distance than a 32 pound ball can, and the same of every lesser weight; and at a close engagement 950 musket shot will certainly do more execution than 780, if the men are equally expert at firing. Therefore, if our ships approached so near, as that all their guns would do execution, that would give the advantage they are observed to have, of firing three broadsides for the French two, and it may be made a question, if prudence could direct them to endeavour to get nearer; for in a single personal combat, it is certainly the business of a strong man to close in upon his adversary if he can, and it is the business of the weak man to prevent it if possible; but in sea engagements it has been generally observed, that our common men have a more steady resolution than the French common men have, so that in a close engagement we usually drive them both from their decks and their guns, and that therefore it is our business to get as near as possible, even tho' the enemy have a superior number of men, provided we do not get so near as to endanger our being boarded.

In this letter the admiral claims a victory by saying, that he had not only attack'd but beat the enemy; but I doubt if he had a just pretence to say so. It was the business of the French squadron to return to their station off Fort St. Philip's before night, lest our squadron should find an opportunity, in the night time, to throw a reinforcement and supply into that fort. For this purpose they edged away from our squadron in the evening, and not because they were beat; for some of them returned that very night, and all of them returned next day to their station, where it was their duty to remain, and therefore they had afterwards no business to go in search of our squadron, whose business and duty it was to drive them from that station,

* *See before p.* 20.

tion, if they had thought themſelves able to attempt doing ſo.

The admiral had therefore no reaſon to claim his victory as a reaſon for his not having been recalled; but from this letter it is plain, he did not in the leaſt ſuſpect that a much harder fate was hanging over his devoted head; conſequently, without any ſeeming reluctance, he prepared to embark on board the Antelope, which arrived July the 3d at Gibraltar, and was preſently to return to England. Whether Sir Edward Hawke had any private order to ſend admiral Byng home a priſoner is not known. Our Gazette indeed ſays, from the admiralty office, that Sir Edward Hawke went out with orders to ſend admiral Byng home in one of his majeſty's ſhips; that upon receipt of Byng's letter giving an account of the action, directions were ſent to Sir Edward to ſend him home under arreſt; and that leſt theſe directions ſhould not arrive in time, like directions were lodged at the ſeveral ports of this kingdom. But I do not underſtand ſending a man home, unleſs he be ſent as a priſoner in ſome way or other; and admiral Byng never appeared as a priſoner whilſt he remained at Gibraltar, nor did it appear that he was obliged to come home in the Antelope. Therefore if Sir Edward had any ſuch order it was not put in execution, as the admiral appeared deſirous of returning to England with the utmoſt expedition, in order to vindicate his character, which he thought had been moſt unjuſtly aſperſed; and I cannot ſee what reaſon there was for publiſhing this in our Gazette, unleſs it was to add to the popular clamour, which is but too ready to ariſe againſt an unfortunate commander, either by ſea or land; and conſequently ought never to be inflamed by miniſters, nor ever will, unleſs they have ſome other end to ſerve than merely that of removing an unfortunate, or puniſhing a guilty commander.

According to all appearance, therefore, Adm. Byng voluntarily embarked, together with admiral Weſt, general Fowke, and the other recalled officers, on board the Antelope, which ſailed from Gibraltar July the 9th, and arrived at Spithead the 26th. Admiral Weſt, general Fowke, and the other officers, preſently ſet out for London, and the former having, on the 29th, waited on his majeſty, was moſt graciouſly received, as he had behaved very bravely in the engagement of the 20th of May, and without the leaſt objection to any part of his conduct; but admiral Byng was immediately, upon his arrival, put under arreſt, where I ſhall leave him until after I have given an account of the ſiege and ſurrender of Fort St. Philip's in Minorca.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Remedies againſt the venomous Bite of mad Dogs, Vipers, &c. publiſhed, in France, *by the Sieur Merlet of Rochelle, and approved by the College of Phyſicians there.*

For the bite of a mad dog.

"TAKE a handful of white daiſies, freſh gathered with the roots, which are to be cleaned from the earth without waſhing. Half a handful of the roots of honey-ſuckles, the younger the better, which are to be cleaned like thoſe of the daiſies, and ſplit into ſmall pieces, that they may be more eaſily bruiſed. One root of ſcorſonnera prepared as the former. As much ſage as can be taken up between the finger and thumb. Half a clove of garlick peeled. Two or three leaves of rue. One handful of ſea ſalt. Beat them all together in a mortar large enough to contain the juice, which muſt be carefully preſerved.

When they have been well beaten, put them, juice and all, into a glazed earthen veſſel, with about two bottles of white wine, and let them ſtand 24 hours.

Of this infuſion give the patient about two glaſſes, or a good cup full, every morning faſting, for eight mornings ſucceſſively, and let him neither eat nor drink for three hours afterwards; no confinement or regimen is neceſſary.

For the bite of ſerpents and vipers.

The perſon who has been bitten or ſtung, muſt take the head of the animal,

mal, and cleaving it in two apply it to the wound; he muſt then open the body, and having taken out the liver, and cleanſed it from the gall, he muſt bruiſe it in a cup, or any other convenient veſſel, and ſwallow it.

But as this remedy can only be uſed, when the animal that gave the wound can be ſecured, the following may be ſubſtituted in its ſtead.

Take a handful of the roots of burdock, ſcrape them well, and throw away the heart. A handful of roots of long wort, called alſo the petty mullein, wood blade, torch wood, and high taper, and uſe as the burdock. A handful of the bark of the roots of aſh; it muſt be the moſt tender and well ſcraped.

Beat them all together, and infuſe them in a quart of white wine, of which let the patient drink eight mornings ſucceſſively. The doſe is not mentioned, but it is preſumed to be an eighth part of the whole, as the whole ſeems intended to be taken in eight ſucceſſive mornings.

If the patient happens to have made any ligature above the bite, with a view to prevent the circulation of the venom, it muſt be immediately looſed, or he will run the riſk of being lamed.

The efficacy of theſe medicines has been experienced by great numbers of people, to whom the grandfather and the mother of M. Merlet diſpenſed them for many years; the ſecret was communicated by his grandfather, when he died, to his mother, and by his mother, when ſhe died, to him, and he has now made it publick for the general benefit of mankind.

As a moſt ſenſible and honeſt Pamphlet has lately appeared, under the Title of Reaſons why the approaching Treaty of Peace ſhould be debated in Parliament, &c. occaſioned by the Letter to Two Great Men, *we think ourſelves obliged to give our Readers ſome Extracts from it.*

AFTER ſome compliments to the letter-writer, which many may, perhaps, doubt if he deſerves, this author proceeds thus:

"However we may flatter ourſelves in the ſmiling hours of triumph, that we are ſound and vigorous, yet it will require many years of uninterrupted peace, to recover from the diſorders and calamities of war.

It will be our own faults, if we do not ſecure a full opportunity of ſtrengthening and ſecuring our conſtitution. Though our ſtrength is debilitated, that of the enemy is utterly exhauſted. We may preſcribe our own terms, and compel them to accept of our propoſals.

To give away with a pen, as we have done formerly, the advantages gained by the ſword, would be an inſtance of moſt unpardonable Inattention. The enemy has no reſource but in perfidy and chicane: We know their diſpoſition, and ought not to leave them an opportunity of fruſtrating their engagements by the arts of quibble and intrigue.

It may be imprudent, therefore, to hazard a diſtant negociation. The letter-writer propoſes to fix the ſcene at home, and to name no other plenipotentiaries to conduct the peace, but thoſe miniſters who directed the war.

This propoſal is wiſe and juſt. To ſee the direction of the treaty in ſuch hands, would give univerſal ſatisfaction, and afford the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of its being concluded with ſkill and integrity. But I beg leave to extend the propoſition.

The letter-writer, Sir, premiſes, that "by the extinction of factious oppoſition, the channel of parliamentary inſtruction is ſtopped, ſo that no other but that of the preſs is left open, for thoſe heads of advice to which it may be worth a miniſter's while to attend."

This is the paſſage, Sir, which ſtruck me with concern, and opened a train of thoughts, which gave birth to the propoſition which I ſhall recommend in the ſequel.

Surely it muſt ſurprize, and grieve every lover of the Britiſh conſtitution to hear, from ſuch good authority, that the extinction of factious oppoſition by the happy unanimity of every party, ſhould have cloſed the channel of parliamentary inſtruction. Can inſtruction then never reach the ears of a miniſter in parliament, but from the mouth of oppoſition?

I uſe the word oppoſition here, in the ſenſe in which the letter-writer employs it; not as denoting a difference of opinion, but a variance of party, and diſagreement of faction.

Inſtruction conveyed through ſuch a channel, can ſerve only to gratify malignity on one hand, and mortify pride on the other. It is like the application of a cauſtick, which muſt torture the patient, before it can operate to his benefit.

No one, Sir, can entertain a higher notion of the dignity of parliaments than myſelf, or bear greater reſpect to their authority. For the honour, therefore, of thoſe auguſt aſſemblies, nay, for the cre-

dit of human nature, I am unwilling to believe, that nothing but enmity to a miniſter can open the mouths of our repreſentatives, and that ſenatorial eloquence has its root in faction.

Such a ſuppoſition, Sir, would be, in the higheſt degree, injurious to the reputation of parliament. Every one is preſumed to come there with a diſpoſition and an ability to ſerve his country. Conſequently they will be earneſt in communicating whatever they deem eſſential to that purpoſe, and reſolute in oppoſing whatever they apprehend to have a contrary tendency.

The diſcharge of theſe duties, ſuppoſes them neither biaſſed by their connections with one party *, or prejudiced by their enmity to another. A real concern for the common welfare, will direct every ſpeech, and determine every vote. They will remember that they are ſummoned together to council, not to wrangle; to debate, not to dictate.

If the worſt of avarice is that of ſenſe, the parſimony is doubly criminal in a ſenator. To adviſe is the privilege, nay, the duty, of every one in parliament; to direct, can be the lot but of a few. Men may be unanimous about the end, yet differ with reſpect to the means."

He then gives us another reaſon for the ſilence of parliament, with regard to the future treaty of peace, which is, that they expect an application from the crown for their advice upon that head, and are afraid leſt their offering it without being aſked, might look like an incroachment upon one of the eſſential prerogatives of the crown: Then he gives ſome ſtrong reaſons for the crown's aſking ſuch advice upon this occaſion, produces many precedents for it's having always, till of late, been cuſtomary for the crown to do ſo, and ſhews how this laudable cuſtom came to be, and ſtill continues to be diſuſed; and after ſome compliments to a preſent miniſter, who is, what few miniſters have long continued to be, The People's Favourite, he proceeds as follows:

"No objection ſeems now to offer againſt reviving this antient and conſtitutional cuſtom of adviſing with parliament. Why ſhould leſs diſtinction and confidence be paid to that auguſt aſſembly now than formerly? Rather why ſhould they not be honoured with higher marks of favour and truſt?

Since the revolution, the column of publick freedom ſtands on a broader baſis: And, conſequently, inſtead of requiring diminution, the ſuperſtructure will admit of enlargement.

Parliaments, nevertheleſs, have too long ceaſed to be what they were at their original inſtitution, and what they always ought to be, The Grand Council of the Nation. The members of which it is compoſed, have been too long conſidered rather as the bankers, than the counſellors of the kingdom: And miniſters have drawn upon them for money, while they have taken counſel of their own pride and intereſt.

We can now, indeed, happily boaſt of a miniſter, who acts upon more juſt and enlarged principles. A fair opportunity now preſents itſelf of reſtoring parliaments to their antient, true, and reſpectable condition.

Shall the people who have ſo chearfully and vigorouſly exerted themſelves in the proſecution of the war, be deemed not worthy of being conſulted at the concluſion of a peace?

Shall they who have purchaſed ſo many glorious acquiſitions by their blood and treaſure, have the mortification to find them diſpoſed of by a treaty concluded in private? Shall the articles be kept from their inſpection, till the ratification of them has made it too late for them to offer objections and propoſe amendments? Shall they who are chief parties to the negociation, not be privies to it?

Such a proceeding might, at any time, be conſidered as unjuſt, unnatural, and repugnant to the idea of that confidence, which ought ever to ſubſiſt between a king and a free people.

But at ſuch a criſis as this, it would appear uncommonly hard and unkind. The preſent parliament have ſhewn a moſt laudable zeal and attachment to his majeſty's perſon and government; they have preſerved an unanimity, which has done themſelves no leſs honour than their country ſervice, and they have readily granted ſupplies, which even exceed credibility. For theſe diſtinguiſhed proofs of loyalty, wiſdom, and generoſity, they undoubtedly merit a more than common degree of confidence.

His majeſty, who has been graciouſly pleaſed, in his ſpeech from the throne, to expreſs his ſatisfaction in the happy union which

* *I uſe* party *here in* pejorem ſenſum. *An aſſociation for the purpoſe of reſiſting oppreſſion, or redreſſing grievances, is not a* party, *in the appropriated ſenſe of the word. As Salluſt obſerves,* Hæc inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio eſt.

which has subsisted among them, has now an opportunity of rewarding their merit, by calling them to share in those councils to which their forefathers were admitted: A confidence to which they have the strongest constitutional claim, since, without their advice, his royal Predecessors refused to conclude treaties of peace, or any other important negociations.

No time can be more opportune for re-establishing this desireable intercourse and confidence between the king and his parliament. They are in the most proper disposition to consult. No party animosities will thwart their debates, no disaffected opposition will perplex their consultations.

The matter of debate likewise favours their interposition. The approaching treaty requires more deliberation than dispatch. But should expedition be requisite, we might pursue the example of our ancestors in such cases, and depute a select number of the commons, forty, for instance, (the number which constitutes a house) to consult with the lords on the important negociation which lies in prospect.

But happily we can treat our enemies as the whig ministry treated the negotiators of the peace of Utrecht*. We can make them stand at the outside of the closet, while we, at our leisure, determine their fate within: And our deliberations need not be secret.

As no obstacle, therefore, in my humble apprehension, opposes this mode of negociation, why should not the approaching treaty be conducted agreeably to the old and constitutional method?"

He then makes some remarks upon what the letter writer says, relating to the danger our constitution is exposed to, which he concludes with the following just observations:

"Should parliaments ever be again, what we know they have been, machines moved by secret ministerial springs; should they assemble tutored before-hand, and repeat the lesson of servility, or with mute submission stoop to be counted, on a division, among the herd of venality; should they, who are summoned together to decide on the important points of religious, moral, and political duties, know no other God than mammon, no other virtue than pliability, no other policy than self-interest; should they be the creatures of those over whom they should superintend, and be worse than cyphers in the service of their constituents; should they wantonly, indolently, or corruptly vote away the treasure of the kingdom, without making any inquiry into the application; should they be considered as the pursebearers of their constituents, rather than as the grand counsellors of the state—How would their dignity be impaired? How would the honour and welfare of the nation be endangered?

Where publick virtue is wanting, all national success is only transitory. It is like a rich legacy to a spendthrift; it serves to pamper luxury, and accelerate his ruin. Nothing but religious and moral principles can enable us to secure the advantages we have acquired, and insure our prosperity.

These principles cannot be expected to actuate the people, where they do not appear to influence the parliament. If they do not preserve their virtue, and assert their dignity, the people will copy their manners, and become corrupt and abject.

The late revival of publick spirit, is a recent proof of the powerful effects of parliamentary influence. The unanimity and patriot zeal which that august body has shewn through the course of the war, has diffused itself over men of all ranks and denominations.

The love of our country, thank heaven, is no longer an object of ridicule, but considered as a serious duty: And instances of publick generosity, benevolence, and humanity daily multiply.

It is no flattery, Sir, to pronounce you the chief instrument of this happy change. Would you have the effects of your administration survive your power; would you complete the glorious work of reformation; would you be a favourite of the wise and good; would you have your name live to future ages, and be honoured in the grave;—begin by supporting the dignity, and reviving the true and original use of parliaments.

Should they lose their importance, they will never long maintain their independance. When they know that they are but machines, they will naturally act mechanically. Such as they are, such will be their constituents: For the far greater part of mankind act by imitation. May our representatives therefore ever be sen-

* *Had that treaty, which, in some measure, laid the foundation of the present war, been debated in parliament, the terms, in all probability, would not have been so equivocal, inglorious, and unprofitable,*

sible of their dignity! And may virtue become the fashion!"

Upon the note which this author has added at the end of p. 36, by way of remark upon the treaty of Utrecht, we must observe, that the heads of that treaty of peace were previously laid before parliament, and also the treaty of commerce then concluded with France. Both were debated in parliament, and the latter actually rejected by parliament. But in both the spirit of faction had, we believe, too great an influence; and, therefore, if the terms of the future treaty of peace should be laid before parliament, for their consideration, and not solely for their approbation, we hope nothing but a true British spirit will have any prevailing influence; otherwise the nation may, probably, have no great reason to rejoice in what this author so strongly, and so justly recommends.

The History of the Origin and Progress of the Military Exercise, *continued from our last Vol. p.* 724.

THE excellency of the discipline of the Prussians, cannot be better proved, than by this, that though sometimes repulsed and defeated, they never have been routed nor put to flight: Whereas their adversaries, whenever they have lost a battle against them, have been beaten most compleatly, with the loss of cannon, ammunition, and baggage, numbers of prisoners taken, and all the marks of a total defeat *. But it is not our business here to expatiate upon the excellency and superiority of the Prussian military establishment and discipline: Our intent being now to treat, chiefly, of the manual exercise; in which also Frederick William made great alterations and improvements; not only with respect to elegance, but likewise to use. In order to judge of which, it is necessary to take a view of the old manual exercise; and to recal to mind what we have before observed, that formerly they used large and heavy muskets with matchlocks; and carried the powder in leather cases, or bandaliers, which hung by a shoulder-belt, all down the breast of the soldier; holding the match lighted at both ends, between the fingers of the left Hand. This rendered it absolutely necessary to extend the arms, and keep the piece at a distance from the body, for fear of any accidents of firing their own charges, which sometimes happened; and, as their muskets were very heavy, they were forced into violent and constrained attitudes, in order to be able to exert their strength, and perform the motions: For this reason, they could not exercise but in open order, with the interval of three feet between each soldier. But when matchlocks were laid aside, and the troops armed with firelocks, which were much lighter; these wide motions became unnecessary; and it was the more absurd to retain them, because, in action, it is necessary to be in close order; and consequently the motions which the soldier was taught to perform in the manual exercise, became impracticable, at least in a great measure, in real service. Many likewise of the motions were quite useless, serving only for parade and show; and most of the actions were performed in a round-about way; whereas the use and intent of the manual exercise, being to teach the soldier how to execute, in the best and most expeditious manner, all that is necessary to be done with the firelock, there cannot be too much attention given, to go the shortest way to work, and to do every action with as few motions as possible, more particularly in the firing and loading part, in which the old exercise was remarkably tedious, and full of useless motions and attitudes. However, such is the attachment, which men have for old customs, and for what they have been long used to, although the reasons for them subsist no longer, and they are become absurd and ridiculous, that it was not till within a very few years, that this old exercise has been laid aside in England, and other nations; and even then, against the opinion of many old officers, who insisted upon it, that those constrained attitudes, and forced motions, which (now that our eyes begin to be disused to them) would appear grotesque and caricatures, were graceful, stately, and shewed a fine exertion of strength.

The late king of Prussia then was the first who altered the motions of the manual exercise, causing them to be performed

*. *Xenophon, in his treatise of the Lacedemonian commonwealth, (after speaking highly of their military skill and discipline) says, that what he had already mentioned, was easy to comprehend; but that how the Spartans should be able, even after being put in disorder, to maintain their ground against a common enemy, was not easily to be understood, but by those who had been trained up under the laws of Lycurgus. This is so applicable to the Prussians (who may be called the Spartans of our days) that we could not forbear taking notice of it.*

ed close to the body: By this alteration his troops could go through all the exercise, with their files in close order, in the same manner as in real action; and their motions being done with great quickness and life, allowing good time between each, and with the greatest harmony and uniformity imaginable, a whole battalion appeared as one body, moved by a spring; which had a surprisingly fine effect. But the part of the exercise that he most improved, was the firing and loading, which he greatly shortened, retrenching or changing all such motions as were not absolutely necessary, and at the same time, the shortest and quickest possible. He also introduced the use of iron ram-rods, secured from falling out by a spring in the tail pipe; which not being liable to be broken, by their weight rendered the ramming down the charge much easier, and more certain. By these means he taught his troops to fire with a quickness, that no one could have conceived possible to be attained to, not less than five or six times in a minute. He likewise improved their method of marching, bringing it, as it were, to a musical time and cadence; by which he enabled them to perform their wheelings and evolutions, with a celerity and accuracy, that was till then unknown. In short, as his whole life was spent in this sort of study (which was indeed the only one that he encouraged, or even countenanced) and the thoughts and conversation of his court and officers turned on nothing else; and every body who could hint at any new improvement, either for use or elegance, was sure of making his court agreeable to the monarch: It is no wonder that he succeeded so well, and that the Prussian exercise is so much admired, as to have been, in some measure, copied by most nations; tho' almost every one has added to, or altered it in some points. We must be less surprised at this, when we consider, that the first composer of it, had nothing so much at heart as to make his troops shew to advantage, and make a figure on a parade; and therefore often attended more to the brilliant effect of a motion, though difficult, than to ease and shortness; and indeed there are many parts of the Prussian exercise (such as, for instance, the planting the feet strong whenever they move them;) which, if not performed with that perfect unity and exactness of time, that the Prussians observe, and which no other troops perhaps in the world have attained to, have a very bad effect, and are deformities, rather than beauties. For this reason, every nation has composed an exercise of its own, taken in some measure from that of the Prussians; but varied and altered, according to the different opinions and judgment of those officers, who have had the direction of it in each country. The king of France, some years ago, caused several of his principal officers to compose every one an exercise; and to teach it to a detachment of his troops, allotted to each for that purpose; and the late Marechal Saxe was commissioned to review the several detachments, and to give his opinion, which deserved the preference: He seems to have given it to that, which was most like the Prussian; but whether any one in particular was chosen, or a new one composed out of all of them, does not appear; for there are two ordinances of the king, one of 1750, the other of 1755, directing the manner of exercising, with explanations; but they are very different from one another, and neither of them much like the Prussian. We also, in England, about 1757, had a new manual exercise, introduced among the troops; which is now generally followed, and called Prussian, but resembles it only in the closeness of the motions, and in the firing and loading part, being shortened, and rendered capable of being performed much quicker, than in the old exercise. We mention this, in order to observe, that since neither in the affair of exercise, any more than in most others, men will unite in opinion, and determine generally which way is the best; and our officers, as well as those of other nations, have thought fit to make alterations, and vary from the Prussian exercise, which, for many reasons before-mentioned, one would imagine ought naturally to have been the most perfect; we also have the same right to deviate from the present exercise of our regular troops, if it shall appear (as we flatter ourselves it will do) that we have, without omitting any thing essential or useful, considerably abridged it, and rendered it easier to be learned and performed. Which, in an exercise designed for the militia, is a point of great importance; as we have it to teach to men who are in general incapable of much attention, entirely unused to arms, awkward, and many of them grown stiff with age and hard labour; and but a very few days in a year allowed us for that purpose."

Our author, after laying down the rules to which he has endeavoured to conform in

in forming the exerciſe for the militia, and obviating the objections that may be made againſt it, becauſe it is not the work of ſome old ſoldiers, proceeds as follows:

"But though, as marechal Saxe obſerves (traité des legions) the exerciſe of troops is a very eſſential point, and the perfect knowledge of it is the firſt foundation for making good ſoldiers and officers, yet we muſt beg leave to tell them, that they are then barely got through their grammar, and have learned only the very firſt rudiments of military knowledge; being but juſt enabled to look forward, and to attempt entering into the vaſt and unbounded field of military ſcience, and the grand operations of war; in which the greateſt natural genius, accompanied with the moſt intenſe application and ſtudy, will find ſtill, to the end of life, ſomething yet left for him to learn and improve in: There being as wide a difference between their knowledge, and that of a Hannibal, a Scipio, a Turenne, a Marlborough, or a Frederick the IId. of Pruſſia, as between the mathematical knowledge of a common land-ſurveyor, and that of a Newton, a 'Mac Laurin, or a Stanhope.

What we have been ſaying of the extenſiveneſs of military ſcience, and the difficulty of attaining to a high degree of perfection in it, ought not, however, to diſcourage country gentlemen from applying themſelves to the knowledge of military affairs, and ſerving as officers in the militia. Military ſcience, and the military art *, are things very different and diſtinct from one another. The former comprehends the great operations of war, and the buſineſs of a general and commander in chief; in which there is infinite variety, and room for genius and invention to exert themſelves. The latter conſiſts in the knowledge of the ſubaltern parts; ſuch as the exerciſe, the evolutions, and the general eſtabliſhed diſcipline and detail of ſervice, which admit of little variation, and are founded on certain fixed and permanent rules and principles, that are far from being difficult either to be comprehended or remembered. And we will venture to aſſert, that ſo much military knowledge, as is ſufficient to enable a gentleman to go through the common courſe of duty, and be what is called a good battalion officer (which is all that is required of the militia officers, who are never to command in chief) may be acquired by any man of a tolerable underſtanding, who will beſtow a little pains and application upon it, in half a year, as well as in half a century, notwithſtanding the great myſtery ſome military pedants would make of it: For pedants there are of all profeſſions; and moſt commonly they are ſuch as, having very little real and ſolid knowledge, want to paſs for perſons of great ability and importance. Theſe gentlemen affect, in a ſupercilious, dogmatical manner, on all occaſions, to cry down and vilify the militia; repreſenting it as an impoſſibility ever to diſcipline and render it uſeful; and having themſelves grovelled on for years, in the routine of the ſervice, without ever attaining to a greater degree of military knowledge than would conſtitute a tolerable ſerjeant, endeavour, by ridicule and all manner of abſurd arguments, to diſcourage the country gentlemen from acting as militia officers, and entering upon the ſtudy of military affairs; repreſenting it as infinitely difficult, and perſuading them, that an apprenticeſhip of many years in the ſervice is abſolutely neceſſary, to be able to make the leaſt proficiency, or even comprehend the firſt rudiments of it: Reſembling, in that, the illiterate ignorant monks, at the time of the revival of learning in Europe, who diſcouraged it to the utmoſt of their power, and even perſecuted the firſt reſtorers of true taſte and polite literature; being conſcious, that, if knowledge and learning were generally diſuſed, their own want of it would be detected and expoſed, and they ſhould loſe that authority and reſpect, which they had ſo long enjoyed in eaſe and plenty, accompanied with profound ignorance and dulneſs."

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

IN a paper lately publiſhed, I was led to conſider the extract from a pamphlet, lately publiſhed, entitled *Thoughts on the*

* *We are conſcious, that, in uſing the words ſcience and art of war, in the ſenſe in which the French writers do ſcience and metier de la guerre, we lay ourſelves open to criticiſm, as giving them a vague, and not ſtrictly proper ſignification. We ſhould not have ventured doing it, in a philoſophical work, where the greateſt accuracy and preciſion are required, both in the reaſoning and in the uſe of terms. But in this, which is intended only as a ſketch, and rather to give a few hints of what might be ſaid upon the ſubject, than as a complete work, we hope that we may be indulged in it, eſpecially as we fully explain our meaning in the ſubſequent lines.*

the pernicious consequences of borrowing money, that has the sanction of the Monthly Review to recommend it to the public.

This writer roundly asserts, in his first page, "That our national debt is near 80 millions, and should it ever rise to a hundred, necessity, which is stronger than any other obligation, must force this kingdom to throw off the burthen:" Thus, from the power of imagination, without offering the shadow of an argument to support it, he dreamt on from one calculation to another, to amuse the landed gentlemen, &c. that it must be their interest to part with five millions per ann. from their annual rents or income, to prevent the evil of taxes, and being in debt.

I shall not pretend to follow this writer thro' all his calculations and conclusions, but endeavour to shew he sets out upon false principles; which removed, the whole built upon it must tumble to the ground.

The words trade, navigation, and commerce, are made use of by many, but understood by few. Our great writers, such as Mr. Locke, Postlethwayt, and others, together with some late pamphlets, in particular this before us, all build the whole of their arguments upon the following points, viz. "That the cheaper the articles consumed by those that labour, the lower their wages; and in consequence of it, our goods go the cheaper to a foreign market; by which only we can extend our commerce; and that all taxes on the necessaries of life raise the price of labour, and, in whatever manner they are levied, are paid in the end by men of fortune only."

I shall endeavour to shew the above is contrary to experience and truth; and as facts are stubborn things, I appeal to them only. Any man that will but give himself the trouble to look back for two or three years, will find, the high price of grain, the great article so necessary to every family, did in fact reduce the wages of the poor, and not half work enough for them neither, by which their calamity was most deplorable.

And, on the contrary, when a great plenty prevails, wages always rise, as the natural consequence of it. And it is as just and right it should be so, as for the farmer to take a market price for his corn. This being the true state of the case, how can such a pittance as a tax upon salt, soap, candles, strong beer, and tobacco, which, put all together, a labouring family does not, perhaps, pay more than four pence, per week, raise the price of labour. The only effect it has, is to make them work a little the more, which must be a profit in the national account.

Taxes are the political oil to the great wheel of commerce; increase its velocity in proportion to the quantity or sum paid, and it must be a profit to the kingdom. This can in no sense be paid by men of fortune. Is it not self-evident, the more our labour, the more our trade; and does not this add to the riches of the great, and not subtract?

But further, in order to clear up the point more fully, we will bring the labour of the kingdom to some nominal value; for instance, suppose the whole at present is forty millions per ann. and that it is laid out for necessaries and luxuries; and likewise, in the next place, from the plan of this writer, take off the taxes, and reduce the price of necessaries, in such manner that the whole consumption, as above, may be purchased for 20 millions, or half what it cost before; and if only the same rate of wages is continued, I think any man, without eyes, may perceive our labour or trade could be but half what it was before, and our land but half the former value.

But our great masterly pen says, "Wages must fall with the price of provisions:" which is contrary to experience, as I observed before, and a contradiction in terms; for on the contrary, wages must rise, and thereby put a final end to our trade.

Labour is as much a commodity as corn, or any other article that is carried to market; and the price will ever be according to the demand.

For instance, if we have now a market for 40,000000l. of labour per ann. and the measure of taking off taxes, and reducing articles of consumption, as before, to half the usual price, was to take place, we could have but 20,000000 of labour to serve the demand; this would make wages instantly rise, and might soon be double what it was before; by which the occasion of labour would be removed another half, and consequently we could then have but a quarter the trade we had before. A fine scheme, truly!

The two grand points to increase the wealth of the kingdom, are, to find a market for our labour, and to furnish labour for the market. The former is to be done by keeping up our marine, and paying a bounty upon manufactures, for such markets where we are under sold; and

and the latter is more or less as we have people, and necessity may incline them to work. Cherish the infant, and relieve the distress'd, if you would have the benefit of their labour when arrived to manhood. There is nothing more clear, than that we owe our all to the labour of the lower class of people; it is this supports all that deem themselves above work.

The national debt is a fund created, that is of infinite service to the orphan and widow, and all that have money to spare; what is paid annually for interest arises from the utility of taxes, and at the same time adds to our navigation and commerce. By the power of taxes we have a navy that gives law upon the ocean, to the whole globe, and facilitates our operations by land. Witness our late glorious success in Canada, &c. &c.

I have further to remark, that if we had never had a national debt, nor taxes in consequence of it, we could not possibly ever have had our present wealth; and if ever it is paid off, and the taxes taken off in consequence of it, we must sink into our original worthlessness and insignificancy, and become a prey to any turbulent neighbour that may think it worth while to conquer us.

It don't follow from hence, the more we are in debt the richer we grow; there are certain limits we ought never to exceed, and periods for raising the supplies, whether we just then want it or not, and the seasons when it ought to be reduced, all which is besides my present purpose to explain. I have only farther to challenge all that exclaim against taxes to disprove what has been advanced upon this head,

and am your, &c.

T. N. C.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Jan.* 15, 1760.

A LITTLE pamphlet was last month published in Ireland, many thousands of which were sold there, and consequently it has been republished here. It is intitled, *Liberty and Common-Sense to the People of Ireland, Greeting.* The main scope of it is to justify the conduct of a gentleman who is a member of their parliament, tho' he was neither born, nor has a foot of land in that kingdom, so far as I have heard; and if the facts be truly stated, which I must suppose they are, it fully answers the intent. This your readers have little to do with; but there are some things in it, which highly deserve their consideration, and therefore I have sent you some extracts from it, with my remarks upon them.

The author very justly observes, that A there are two corner stones or fundamentals of our constitution, upon which all our liberties and privileges depend; first, a right to be tried by a jury of neighbours, and, 2dly, a right of speaking and acting by representation in parliament.

As to the first, he observes as follows: B "Every subject of Great-Britain and Ireland hath a right to demand the judgment of his neighbours in whatever affects his person and property. That is to say, he hath a right, in civil causes and in criminal accusations, to require a trial by 12 men of his neighbouring peers or equals. C And if, on the impanelling of this jury, he hath just cause of exception to any of the 12, such persons are to be laid aside and their places supplied by others, whom he thinks more impartial. So that a man, by this means, is, in a great measure, the chuser of his own judge."

D Now if this be a corner stone of our constitution, as it certainly is, we should be extremely careful of preserving it; and yet in this kingdom it now stands in a great measure removed by an act of the 19th of his present majesty, which has since been twice continued; for by that act E all offences relating to the customs or excise, made felony by that or any other act, may be tried in any county in England, in such manner and form as if the fact had been committed therein. By that act therefore a person accused of any such crime, is not to be tried by 12 men F of his neighbouring peers or equals, but may be tried by 12 men, no one of whom he ever perhaps saw or heard of in his life, and consequently cannot know whether there be any just cause of exception against any of them or no.

Upon the same subject this author has G the following observation: "Here, says he, are no inquisitions, bastiles; no tortures, racks, or impalement. None of the arbitrary, insolent, and mercenary tribunals that are established throughout the rest of the world."

Here our author seems to forget the H power assumed by a secretary of state, of committing a man to the custody of a messenger, without the use of pen, ink, or paper, or the liberty of being seen by any person; and all this without any limitation as to the time of continuing him under

under such confinement. It is impossible for a man so confined to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus*, therefore it savours much of a bastile; and the messenger may use him in such a manner, under pretence of preventing his escape, as must render his confinement a real torture: By hunger, cold, and cruel treatment, he may even put an end to the life of his unfortunate prisoner, and bury him, without ever letting any one know that he had such a one in his custody; and as messengers are under the absolute power of the secretaries of state, for their continuance in office, and are seldom men of any high character, we cannot depend upon a messenger's refusing to execute the severest order that could be given him.

I shall grant that this power assumed by our secretaries of state, tho' perhaps not constitutional, is nevertheless sometimes necessary, and must therefore be allowed. I shall likewise grant, that it has never, to my knowledge, been abused; but it certainly may; and since it must be continued, it ought by law to be put under some regulations. What those regulations ought to be, I shall leave to the consideration of those who have a power to make them; but until they are made, we cannot justly say: Here are no bastiles, no torturers, and it cannot surely be called wisdom in any society, never to think of preventing an abuse, until it be known that an abuse has been actually committed.

As to the second corner stone, this author most justly observes as follows: "This, indeed, is the chief of human claims. It supposeth us born to all the freedom and rights that nature first gave to man, when made lord of the creation. And, as all men are not equally strong and wise, nor any man sufficiently so for the preservation of his own person, property, and privileges: It supposeth us to lodge a part of our natural rights with superior wisdom and power for their better maintenance and enlargement; as a man deposits money in a national fund, for the greater assurance both of principal and interest.

Wherefore, when we elect persons to represent us in parliament, we must not be supposed to depart from the smallest right which we have deposited with them. We make a lodgment, not a gift; we entrust, but part with nothing. And, were it possible that they should attempt to destroy that constitution which we had appointed them to maintain, they can no more be held in the rank of representatives, than a factor, turned pirate, can continue to be called the factor of those merchants whose goods he had plundered and whose confidence he had betrayed.

The men whom we thus depute to parliament, are not the bare likeness or reflection of us their constituents, they actually contain our powers and privileges, and are, as it were, the very persons of the people they represent. We are the parliament in them, we speak and act by them. We have a right to know what they are saying and doing. And, should they contradict our sense, or swerve from our interests, we have a right to remonstrate, inform and direct them. By which means we become the regulators of our own conduct, and the institutors of our own laws, and nothing material can be done but by our authority and consent.

For the further and better assurance of these great privileges. Should we happen, at the time of election, to mistake bad men, for good men, or should the good men whom we chuse turn afterward into bad men, a misfortune which we are told is not altogether impossible; it is a comfortable consideration that they are not quite immortal, either in part or in whole. For, though the parliament of *constituents* subsists for ever, yet the parliament of *representatives* must come to a dissolution at certain periods. And, then, our new elect may reform, in one season, all the mischiefs and errors that might have happened in twenty."

Now should we, even in this kingdom, where we have still a septennial parliament, happen at the time of election, to mistake bad men for good men, or should the good men whom we chuse turn afterward into bad men, I would ask this author, how shall we help ourselves, as the constitution stands at present? A parliament chosen for seven years has as good a right, with the consent of the crown, to continue itself for 14 years, as a parliament chosen for three years had to continue itself for seven; and a parliament chosen in one king's reign, has as good a right to continue itself for six years after the accession of a new sovereign, as the parliament had to continue itself for six months after the accession of a new sovereign. I am far from saying that the reasons for doing so can ever be equally good; but the king and parliament are the only judges of the reasons, and if they determine that the reasons are equally good, the right must

be the same, at least no man has a constitutional right to say, that it is not.

It may perhaps be said, that the parliament of representatives must come to a dissolution, or at least cease to be of the same sort, by the death of the members: But I say, not at all. A parliament of bad men, will take care, in concert with the crown, that no good man shall ever be admitted to a seat in the house of commons; for in every city, in every county, in every borough, a bad man may be found to offer himself as a candidate; and as the crown has the appointment of the sheriff in almost every county, a bad man may be found and appointed as sheriff, who will, right or wrong, return the bad man who stood candidate. Then as the man returned is the sitting member, in such a house of commons, what could it signify to petition against the return?

Thus, if the house of commons should once come to consist of a majority of bad men, which God forbid; it would always continue so; and the crown might take care to have always a majority of bad men in the other house. From all which I must conclude, that this corner stone is not, by our present constitution, so well secured, either in Britain or Ireland, as this author imagines it to be.

I am, &c.

Some Account of William Andrew Horne, *Esq; who was convicted at* Nottingham *Assizes*, August 10, 1759, *for the Murder of a Child, in the Year* 1724, *and executed there on the* 11*th of* December, 1759. *(See our last Vol, p.* 681.)

WILLIAM Andrew Horne, was the eldest son of a gentleman who possessed a pretty estate at Butterley, in the parish of Pentridge, in Derbyshire. He was born on the 30th of November, 1685, and taught Latin and Greek, in which he made small progress, by his father, who was reputed the best classical scholar in the county. He was the favourite of his father, who indulged him with a horse and money in early life, to ramble from one place of diversion to another. In this course of dissipation he gave a loose to his passion for women. Not content with debauching his mother's maid servants, he acknowledged, in a paper written with his own hand, his being the occasion of the murder of a servant girl who was with child by him, and that he used to lie with his own sisters. By one woman he had two natural children, both girls, one of whom lived to be fifteen; the other is now alive, a sensible well-behaved young woman, who might have been married to a person of substance, who offered to settle a jointure of 30l. a year on her, if her father would give her 50l. only; which he refused.

In the month of February 1724, his sister was delivered of a fine boy. Three days after, he came to his brother Charles, who then lived with him at his father's, at ten o'clock at night, and told him he must take a ride with him that night. He then fetched the child, which they put into a long linen bag. They took two horses out of the stable, and rode strait to Annesley, in Nottinghamshire, five computed miles from Butterley, carrying the child by turns. When they came near that place, William alighted, and asked whether the child was alive; Charles answering in the affirmative, he took it in the bag, and went away, bidding the other stay till he should return. When Charles asked him what he had done with it, he said, he had laid it by a hay-stack, and covered it with hay. After his condemnation, he said, That he had no intention the child should die; that to preserve its life he put it into a bag lined with wool, and made a hole in the bag to give it air: That the child was well dressed, and was intended as a present for the late Mr. Chaworth of Annesley, and designed to be laid at his door; but on taking it from his brother and approaching the house, the dogs made such a constant barking, that he durst not go up to the door for fear of a discovery, there being a little light in one of the windows: That upon this disappointment, he went back to some distance, and at last determined to lay it under a warm hay-stack, in hopes of its being discovered, early next morning, by the people who came to fodder the cattle. The child was indeed found next morning, but starved to death by being left all night in the cold.

Charles, not long after, upon some difference with his brother, mentioned the affair to his father, who insisted he should never speak of it. It was accordingly kept a secret till the old gentleman's death, which happened about the year 1747, when he was in his 102d year. Soon after, being with Mr. Cooke, an attorney of Derby, about parish business, Charles told him the affair. Mr. Cooke said, he ought to go to a magistrate, and make a full discovery. He accordingly went to justice Gisbourne; but this gentleman told him

him he had better be quiet, as it was an affair of long ſtanding, and might hang half the family. Charles mentioned it to ſome other perſons.

About five years ago, Charles being very ill of a flux, ſent for Mr. John White of Ripley, and ſaid, "He was a dying man, and could not go out of the world without diſcloſing his mind to him;" and told him of the inceſt and murder. Mr. White ſaid it was a nice affair, and he could not tell how to adviſe. A few days after, Mr. White ſeeing him ſurpriſingly recovered, aſked to what it was owing. He ſaid, to his diſcloſing his mind to him.

Some years ago, William Andrew Horne, threatened one Mr. Roe for killing game; and meeting him ſoon after at a publick houſe, words aroſe about the right to kill game; Roe called Horne an inceſtuous old dog: For which words he was proſecuted in the eccleſiaſtical court at Litchfield, and being unable to prove the charge, was obliged to ſubmit and pay all expences. Roe being afterwards informed that Charles Horne had mentioned to ſome perſons, that his brother William had ſtarved his natural child to death, went to them, and found it was true. Upon which he applied, about Chriſtmas 1758, to a juſtice in Derbyſhire, for a warrant to apprehend Charles, that the truth might come out. The warrant was granted; but as the juſtice did publick buſineſs on Mondays only, the conſtable took Charles's word for his appearance the Monday following.

Meantime, William being informed of the warrant, ſent for his brother Charles, and bid him forſwear himſelf, and he would be a friend to him. Charles refuſed to do this, and ſaid; "That conſidering his behaviour to him, he had no reaſon to expect any favour from him; but as he was his brother, if he would give him five pounds to carry him to Liverpool, he would immediately embark for another land." William refuſed to part with the money.

The juſtices of Derbyſhire diſcovering ſome reluctance to ſift the affair to the bottom, application was made, about the middle of March laſt, to a juſtice of the peace in Nottinghamſhire, who granted a warrant for apprehending William; which was ſoon endorſed by Sir John Every, a gentleman in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Derby. About eight at night, the conſtable of Anneſley went to Mr. Horne's houſe at Butterley, and knocked at the door; but was refuſed admittance. He then left the abovementioned Roe, and two others to guard the houſe, and came again the next morning; and was then told by a man ſervant, that Mr. Horne was gone out. They inſiſted he was in the houſe, and threatened to break the door; upon which they were let in. They ſearched all over the houſe, but could not find him. Roe preſſed them to make a ſecond ſearch. In one of the rooms they obſerved a large old cheſt. Mrs. Horne, Mr. Horne's wife, ſaid there was nothing in it but table linen and ſheets. Roe inſiſted on looking into it; and going to break the lid, Mrs. Horne opened it, and her huſband ſtarted up in a fright, bare headed, ſaying; "It is a ſad thing to hang me, for my brother Charles is as bad as myſelf; and he cannot hang me without hanging himſelf."

He was carried before two juſtices of Nottinghamſhire, and after an examination of ſome hours, having little to offer in his defence, he was committed to Nottingham goal, to take his trial at the aſſize. Soon after his commitment he made application to the court of king's bench to be removed by Habeas Corpus, in order to be bailed; for which purpoſe he came, in cuſtody of the goaler, to London; but the court denied him bail: So that he was obliged to return to Nottingham goal, there to remain till the ſummer aſſize, held on Saturday the 10th of Auguſt, 1759, before the lord chief baron Parker, when, after a trial which laſted near nine hours, the jury having withdrawn, for half an hour, brought him in guilty of the murder. The very perſons who found the child appeared, and corroborated the brother's evidence. He immediately received ſentence to be hanged the Monday following: But in the evening, at the interceſſion of ſome gentlemen, who thought the time too ſhort for ſuch an old ſinner to ſearch his heart, the judge was pleaſed to reſpite his ſentence for a month; at the expiration of which he obtained another reſpite, till further orders. This time he ſpent chiefly in fruitleſs applications to perſons in power for a pardon; diſcovering little ſenſe of the crime of which he had been convicted, and often ſaying, it was doubly hard to ſuffer on the evidence of a brother, for a crime committed ſo many years before. A day or two before he died, he ſolemnly denied many atrocious things which common report laid to his charge; and ſaid to a perſon,

"My friend, my brother Charles was tried at Derby about twenty years ago, and acquitted, my dear ſiſter Nanny forſwearing herſelf at that time to ſave his life. His life, you ſee, was preſerved to hang me; but you'll ſee him ——. He told the clergyman who attended him, A "That he forgave all his enemies, even his brother Charles; but that, at the day of judgment, if God Almighty ſhould aſk him how his brother Charles behaved, he would not give him a good character." He was executed on his birth-day, and was exactly 74 years of age the day he died. B This he mentioned ſeveral times, after the order for his execution was ſigned; and ſaid, he always uſed to have plumb-pudding on his birth-day, and would again, could he obtain another reſpite. He was of ſo penurious a diſpoſition, that it is ſaid he never did one generous action in the C whole courſe of his life. Notwithſtanding his licentious conduct, his father left him all his real eſtate, having, ſome time before his death, given all his perſonal eſtate, by a deed of gift, to Charles. The father died on a couch in the kitchen, and happened to have about twelve guineas in his D pocket, which certainly belonged to Charles: The other, however, took the caſh out of his dead father's pocket; and would not part with it till Charles promiſed to pay the whole expence of burying the old man; which he did; and inſiſting afterwards on his right, the elder brother E turned him out of doors; and though he knew he was maſter of ſuch an important ſecret, would not give the leaſt aſſiſtance to him, nor a morſel of bread to his hungry children begging at their uncle's door. Charles kept a little alehouſe at a gate leading down to his brother's houſe; F which gate he uſed frequently to open to him, pulling off his hat at the ſame time, yet he would never ſpeak to him. Not only his brother, but the whole country round, had reaſon to complain of his churliſhneſs and rigour. He would ſcarce ſuffer a man, not qualified, to keep a dog G or a gun; ſo that he was univerſally feared and hated. Beſides his inceſt, and the murder of the young woman that was with child by him, he confeſſed that he broke one Amos Killer's arms, with a violent blow, which occaſioned the poor fellow's death. H

[His majeſty gave Horne's forfeited eſtate to the duke of Devonſhire; who generouſly ſurrendered it to Capt. Horne of the navy, of a diſtant branch of the family.]

A Receipt to make Beef-Broth *(or* Beef-Tea*)*
By Edward Barry, *M. D. F. R. S. Phyſician General to the King's Forces in* Ireland.

CUT a pound of the lean part of the Buttock of Beef into very thin ſlices, or rather ſhreds, put it over a quick fire, with a ſufficient quantity of water; as it grows hot, take off the riſing ſcum, and do the ſame while it is boiling, which is to be continued only 20 minutes: When it is cold, decant a pint from this pound of beef, which looks like a light infuſion of fine green tea, has a very grateful flavour, and is more ſtrengthening than ſtronger broths; a tea cup of this may be ſometimes taken with great advantage, and, in moſt low conſtitutions, is preferable to broth made from dried vipers.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS a ſpecies of the drama, almoſt unknown before to the *Engliſh* ſtage, (I mean a tragedy, or play of the *ſerious* kind, conſiſting only of *three acts*,) has been introduced, this ſeaſon, at Drury-Lane theatre, I ſhould be glad to ſee the opinions of ingenious and learned critics, on this ſubject, in your next Magazine; whether, and how far, it is proper to deviate from the eſtabliſhed rule (laid down by Ariſtotle and Horace) of making every piece to conſiſt of *five* acts. I put comedy out of the queſtion, as the experiment has been tried with ſucceſs both in our own and foreign theatres.

I am,
Your humble ſervant,
ANGLO DRAMATICUS.

January 25, 1760.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

M. BUFFON's *Table of the Duration of Life.*

THE famous M. de Buffon having, in his natural hiſtory, given us a table of the probabilities of the duration of the life of man, calculated from the mortality bills of three pariſhes in the city of Paris, and twelve country pariſhes in the neighbourhood of that city, the ſame muſt, I think, be entertaining to all, and may be uſeful to many of your readers; therefore I have ſent it you, with the author's remarks upon it.

The firſt column of each of the two diviſions of this table contains the age of the perſon, and the ſecond column contains the number of years and months, during which a perſon of that age has an equal chance to live.

Age

Age.	Duration of life		Age.	Duration of life	
Yrs.	Yrs.	Months	Yrs.	Yrs.	Months
0	8	0	43	20	4
1	33	0	44	19	9
2	38	0	45	19	3
3	40	0	46	18	9
4	41	0	47	18	2
5	41	6	48	17	8
6	42	0	49	17	2
7	42	3	50	16	7
8	41	6	51	16	0
9	40	10	52	15	6
10	40	2	53	15	0
11	39	6	54	14	6
12	38	9	55	14	0
13	38	1	56	13	5
14	37	5	57	12	10
15	36	9	58	12	3
16	36	0	59	11	8
17	35	4	60	11	1
18	34	8	61	10	6
19	34	0	62	10	0
20	33	5	63	9	6
21	32	11	64	9	0
22	32	4	65	8	6
23	31	10	66	8	0
24	31	3	67	7	6
25	30	9	68	7	0
26	30	2	69	6	7
27	29	7	70	6	2
28	29	0	71	5	8
29	28	6	72	5	4
30	28	0	73	5	0
31	27	6	74	4	9
32	26	11	75	4	6
33	26	3	76	4	3
34	25	7	77	4	1
35	25	0	78	3	11
36	24	5	79	3	9
37	23	10	80	3	7
38	23	3	81	3	5
39	22	8	82	3	3
40	22	1	83	3	2
41	21	6	84	3	1
42	20	11	85	3	0

By this table, says the author, we may see, that it may be reasonably hoped, that is to say, we may lay or bet one to one, that a new-born infant will live eight years; that a child of one year old, will live 33 years more; that a child of full two years old, will live 38 years more; that a man of 20 compleat, will live 33 years and 5 months more; that a man of 30, will live 28 years more; and so of all the other ages. And he adds the following observations. 1. That the age at which the longest life is to be expected, is the age of seven, because we may lay an equal wager, or one to one, that a child of that age will live 42 years and three months longer. 2. That at the age of 12 or 13, we have lived a fourth part of our life, because we cannot reasonably
A expect to live above 38 or 39 years longer; that, in like manner, at the age of 28 or 29, we have lived one half of our life, because we have but 28 years more to live; and lastly, that before 50, we have lived three-fourths of our life, because we can hope but for 16 or 17 years more. But,
B says he, these physical truths, however mortifying in themselves, may be alleviated by moral considerations; for a man ought to consider the first 15 years of his life as nothing: All that happened to him, all that passed in that long interval of time, is effaced out of his memory;
C or at least has so little relation to the views and the affairs which, after that time, take up his thoughts, that it gives him no concern: It is no longer the same succession of ideas, or, we may say, the same life. We do not begin our moral life until after we have begun to
D regulate our thoughts, to direct them to a certain future view, and to assume a sort of consistency, a relation to what we ought to be afterwards. By considering the duration of life in this light, which is the true one, we shall find, from the table, that at the age of 25 we have
E lived but a fourth part of our life, that at the age of 38 we have lived but a half of it, and that we have not passed three-fourths of it until the 56th year of our age.

These are the author's observations, to which I shall add with regard to insu-
F rances upon lives, that for insuring, for one year, the life of a child of three years old, we ought to pay but $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for as it has by this table an equal chance of living 40 years, it is 40 to one that it does not die in a year. In the same manner we ought to pay but 3 per cent.
G for insuring, for one year, the life of a lad of 19 or 20; but 4 per cent. for insuring, for one year, the life of a man of 35; and but 5 per cent. for insuring, for one year, the life or a man of 43; after which the insurance ought to rise above 5 per cent. in proportion to the advance
H of the person's age above 43; so that a man of 77 ought to pay 25 per cent. and a man of 85, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. for insuring his life, for one year.

And from the same table we may see, that those who insure lives at the rate of 5l. per

5l. per cent. per ann. that is to say, who have 5l. paid them yearly for every 100l. they engage to pay, upon the death of any person; such insurers, I say, we may see, must be great gainers, even at the present low rate of interest, if the persons, whose lives are thus insured, be above one, and under 51 years of age, because 5l. per ann. at 3l. per cent. compound interest, supposing the money to be laid out at interest half yearly only, produces above 100l. in 16 years; whereas it appears by this table, that all persons above one, and under 51 years of age, have an equal chance of living for above 16 years. Nay, as 5l. per ann. at 3l. per cent. compound interest, produces above 200l. in 27 years, the insurers must be above cent. per cent. gainers upon the lives of all persons above one, and under 31 years of age.

Then with regard to the purchase or sale of annuities for life, we may from this table, and the tables of compound interest, easily see what a person of any age ought to pay for an annuity for life; because, in this table we may see what number of years a person of any age has an equal chance to live, and in the tables of compound interest, we may see what is the present value of an annuity for that number of years, at the then common rate of interest. Thus a person of 30 has, by this table, an equal chance to live 28 years, and by the tables of compound interest we may see, that the present value of 1l. per ann. for 28 years, reckoning interest at 3l. per cent. is a little above 18l. 15s. Therefore a person of that age, ought to pay, at the present low rate of interest, near 19 years purchase for an annuity for life: Whereas, if the common rate of interest were still at 5l. per cent. he ought not to pay full 15 years purchase; and as there were always more sellers than buyers, the common price was generally under this rate.

QUERIES *in defence of the* Malt-distillery.

ALL spirituous liquors, in excess, are prejudicial to the human frame.——Whether *Geneva* be not as *wholesome*, certainly as *little prejudicial*, as any other kind of dram?——Whether *physicians* do not acknowledge this, who frequently recommend the *moderate use* of it in many disorders, particularly in the gravel?——Whether it be not pleasant to observe, that the same persons who declaim loudly against this liquor, are often warm and eager advocates for the use of *rum* and *brandy*, though they are, if not *more* pernicious, at least *equally* hurtful?——From whence can this arise, but from a particular attention to their *own interest*?——Whether the most sanguine declaimer wishes to abolish *dram-drinking* in *general*? If he does, and spirituous liquors of *every kind* are prohibited, the *malt-distiller* has no right to complain.——But if *spirits* from *grain* are only to be *prohibited*, and vast quantities of *sugar* are to be made into a spirit, perhaps less salutary, shall we not aggrandize a few *planters* at the expence of the whole *landed interest* of the kingdoms of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*?——Will not this *landed-interest* be still more sensibly hurt, by paying *extravagantly for sugar*, which is now become an essential article in housekeeping, and indeed, from the universality of *tea-drinking*, one of the *necessaries* of life?——Whether, as a proof of this, *raw sugar* has not been advanced, since the distillers used such quantities in making spirits, from 25s. and 30s. per hundred weight, to 45s. and 50s. per hundred?——Whether, by the same means, *treacle* or *melasses* has not been raised from 12s. and 15s. *per* hundred weight to 30 and 38s. *per* hundred?——Whether *treacle* was not, before this advance, of singular service in the families of the *poor*, and whether they have not, by this means, been entirely deprived of the use of it?——Whether the reformation amongst the manners of the people, since the prohibition of the *malt-distillery*, may not, in part, be owing to the dispersion of many drunken people beyond sea, by means of the war?——Whether great quantities of *sugar spirits* have not been drank since that prohibition?——Whether the reformation, with regard to the morals of the people, would not have been the *same*, if the spirits they have drank for near three years past, had been made from *grain*, instead of *sugar and treacle*?——Whether the encouragement given to *agriculture*, from the consumption of *grain* in the *malt-distillery*, has not been one great reason of its *cheapness*, in general, for fifty years past?——Whether, as a proof of this, it does not appear, from bishop *Fleetwood's Chronicon Pretiosum*, that the average price of *wheat* from 1645 to 1665 was 2l. 17s. 5d. ½ *per* quarter; from 1665 to 1685 at 2l. 6s. 3d. ⅔; and from 1685 to 1705, 2l. 5s. 9d. ⅔; and whether from the year 1730 to 1756, both inclusive, the average price of the best *Suffolk wheat*, (notwithstanding the great *exportation* of it during that time) was not 1l. 8s. 9d. *only*, at the *London* market?——Whether the failure of *one* year's crop may not occasion a *scarcity* of corn in that kingdom?——Whether the stopping the *malt-distillery*, in such a time, would not have, at once, a very salutary effect, and answer the same end as the importation of the quantity of grain it generally consumes?——Whether the last harvest was not a *plentiful* one? And whether there is not great reason to believe, the price of grain will be *low and moderate* for the year to come?

Whe-

——Whether, in such a case, the gentleman, the farmer, and the variety of trades dependent on the *malt-distillery*, as well as the *landed-interest* in general, have not reason to hope and expect, that *what spirits are permitted to be drank*, should be made from our *produce at home*, and not altogether from the *produce of our sugar colonies*?——Whether there are not *many thousand acres* of land in *Great-Britain*, that will not produce *grass* to advantage, from whence, nevertheless, the husbandman reaps very *plentiful crops of corn*?——Whether it be true that the *farmers*, in general, are an *opulent* set of people, and do gentlemen find them so, from the regular and certain payments of their *rent*?——Whether many of them, though abstemious in their mode of living, and laborious in the highest degree in their business, are not *now* incapable of paying their rent; and whether they will not still be *less* capable of paying it, if *agriculture* be discouraged at this time, when we are burdened with taxes in support of a necessary, but expensive war?——Whether the proprietors of our *sugar colonies* are taxed in equal degree with the *landed-interest* of *Great-Britain and Ireland*, towards the support of government?——Whether, on the contrary, they have not been raising *immense* estates since the prohibition of the *malt-distillery*, and are they not using all their interest to continue their *exorbitant gains*?——Whether there can be *any reason* why spirits should be obliged to be made from *sugar* and *melasses only*, when a scarcity of corn is out of the question?——Whether every gentleman (not interested in the question) does not wish, though an enemy to *dram-drinking*, that if the people *must have spirituous liquors*, they were, at least in a certain degree, to be made from *grain*, the produce of our *mother-country*, instead of *sugar*, the growth of our *colonies*?——Whether there be any *difference* in their effects, between that species of drunkenness, which arises from spirits made from *grain*; and that which is owing to spirits made from *sugar*, *rum* or *brandy*; and whether any *disinterested* person will assert in the *affirmative*?——Whether to change the *mode only* of dram-drinking, from *malt-spirits*, to those of *sugar*, be a likely method to cure the *evils* complained of from the abuse of *spirituous liquors*; and, whether like causes will not always produce similar effects?——Whether, notwithstanding any assertions to the contrary, the *hogs* fed in the *malt-distillery* were not cheaper than any other; and, at the same time, as *good* and *wholsome*; and whether the gentlemen concern'd in *victualling his majesty's navy*, do not know this to be *true*?——Whether any *disinterested* person will join in desiring, that the people may get intoxicated with *sugar* spirits and *rum*, instead of spirits from *grain*; and whether his dislike to dram-drinking arises from the *quality*, or *quantity* of the spirits drank?——Whether, if his dislike arises, as it certainly must, from the *quantity*, that *quantity* cannot be *restrain'd*, without *cramming the full pockets* of the *sugar-planter*, to the impoverishing of every *private family* in the kingdom?——Whether every *land-owner*, who desires a continuance of the act for prohibiting the *malt-distillery*, does not, from the consequences attending it, desire his *own estate* may be *lessen'd* in value, while he raises *excessively* that of the *sugar-planter*? and whether every private family does not now *feel* the extravagant price of *sugars*?——Whether before the prohibition of *malt-spirits*, the *compound distiller* did not make *English brandy* from thence, very little inferior in goodness, to that imported from abroad?——Whether large sums of money have not, since the prohibition aforesaid, been sent out of the kingdom to purchase great quantities of *French brandy*; and whether, by this means, we have not been strengthening the hands of our enemies against us?——Whether there was not, before the prohibition, a considerable *exportation* of malt spirits to *Africa*; whether *French* and *Dutch brandy* has not since been sent thither; and whether the government have not been obliged to buy *French brandy* for the use of the sailors, instead of what they formerly had, *English brandy* from *grain*?——Whether an act of parliament *prohibiting entirely* the importation of *French brandies* (since *brandy* can be made of almost equal goodness from *grain*) would not be productive of the most beneficial effects to the public?——Whether the quantity of *malt-spirits* made before the prohibition, was not inconsiderable, in comparison of what were formerly made; and whether an act of parliament, which passed about *eight* years ago, laying an additional duty on *malt-spirits* of 7*l*. 7*s*. *per* tun, did not reduce the consumption *more than a third*, and consequently remove great part of the evils arising from *spirituous liquors*?——Whether the *proprietors* of our *sugar colonies* have not been advantaged in the sum of 800,000*l*. sterling *annually*, from the *prohibition* of the *malt-distillery*, in the increased price of *raw sugar* only; without reckoning the increased importation of *rum*, and the *advance* of the *price* thereof; and whether these *immense gains* have not arisen to the *prejudice of every inhabitant of Great-Britain and Ireland*?——Whether, for several years past, great quantities of *gin* and *brandy*, have not been *smuggled*, (particularly before the war) as well as *imported* into the kingdom, from *Holland* and *France*? And whether from *this* consideration, as well as *all* the foregoing ones, the continuance of the *malt-distillery*, *while spirits of any kind are permitted to be drank*, be not absolutely *necessary* for the good of the *public*?

M.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

SINCE the publication of the defence of the *malt-distillery*, the eyes of mankind have been opened, and they now find how much

much they have been abuſed by the intereſted relations of ſugar planters, *Weſt-India* factors, brandy-merchants, ſugar-bakers, brokers, and brewers; all of whom have very good reaſons for eſpouſing the *ſugar-diſtillery*, in oppoſition to the *malt-diſtillery*:—For the ſingle queſtion is, not whether the people ſhall drink ſpirituous liquors, but whether thoſe liquors ſhall be extracted from *ſugar* and *melaſſes*, the growth of the colonies, or *grain*, the produce of our mother country; or ſhall be imported to us by our good friends the *Dutch*, from *Holland* or *France*, in the articles of *geneva* and *brandy*?

Many pens have been employed to ſet the *queſtion* in a falſe light; angry letters, abuſive paragraphs, dull *Monitors*, have been written to prove, in the phraſe of a late divine, that *ſin is exceeding ſinful*; to demonſtrate that the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors enervates the conſtitution, and hurts the people: In ſhort, to convince mankind, that there is a ſun at mid-day, when every one feels his influence.

But let me aſk every candid reader, is this the true ſtate of the queſtion? It is moſt certain that it is not. It is the the quantity that hurts. Will the ſame quantity of ſpirits from malt do more prejudice than an equal quantity from ſugar? Are the latter a cleaner, or an wholſomer ſpirit? They certainly are not ſo clean in the general, and are of a ranker nature.——I will not pretend to ſay, that the *increaſe of the burials* laſt year of 2028, within the bills of mortality, is a proof of their being leſs wholeſome; tho' I remember the time when great ſtreſs was laid on that account, to prejudice the malt-diſtillery in the eyes of the public.

The *prohibition* of the *malt-diſtillery*, was a wiſe meaſure; becauſe it was neceſſary: Whenever that neceſſity ceaſes, it will be equitable to lay the trade again open, becauſe the reſtraint is not *general*. It might be as well for the public, if malt-ſpirits, ſugar-ſpirits, rum and brandy, were prohibited; but till they *all* are ſo, I hope the *landed-intereſt* of theſe kingdoms will never be forced to give way to aggrandize the *colonies*. The *landed-gentlemen* of *England*, do not, at this time, make 3*l.* *per cent.* of their eſtates; whereas the proprietors of our ſugar colonies, (without reckoning the million they get yearly by the prohibition of the *malt-diſtillery*,) make more than 15*l.* *per cent.* of theirs: No wonder they ſhould employ all the ſophiſtry mercenary writers are capable of uſing, to give a falſe gloſs to their cauſe, and endeavour to miſlead the public by invectives againſt the evils of dram-drinking, which nobody doubts, to prevent their enquiring, whether ſpirits from *grain* are not as wholſome as any other.

But theſe *diſintereſted* gentlemen are advocates for the poor;—bread will be advanced; the poor will be ſtarved! Strange, that they ſhould feel for the *poor*, who have been endeavouring to keep them ſo, by *extravagantly advancing* that article, which is neceſſarily uſed by every family! If theſe poſitions were *true*, they would deſerve very ſerious attention; but, unfortunately for theſe gentlemen, the *malt diſtillery* is a preſervative againſt famine, and has been the means of bread having been *cheap* for *fifty* years paſt.

A The average price of *wheat*, from 1645 to 1665, was 2*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* ¼ per quarter; from 1665 to 1685, was 2*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* ¾. and from 1685 to 1705, was 2*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* ¾. and this appears to be ſo, from biſhop Fleetwood's *Chronicon Pretioſum*. What has been the price ſince the malt diſtillery has been moſt in vogue? Why, from 1730 to 1756, both incluſive, the average price of the beſt Suffolk wheat, was only B 1*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per quarter; notwithſtanding the very great exportation of it during that time! For the truth of this, enquire the prices at the London corn market.

That the *malt diſtillery* is a preſervative againſt a want of corn, will appear from conſidering it in this light; ſuppoſe 30,000 quarters of *wheat* neceſſary for the home conſumption in the article of *bread* annually: That C 10,000 quarters are annually exported, and 5000 quarters uſed in the *malt diſtillery*: I ſay, both the exportation and diſtillation are *preſervatives from famine*.—For ſuppoſe a bad harveſt, what is the conſequence? People muſt eat, and conſequently both the *exportation* and D *diſtillation* muſt neceſſarily be ſtopped; and you gain, by that means, a moiety of the annual conſumption in the article of bread: Whereas if the growth of corn was only to anſwer the demand for it in the article of bread, there would only be 30,000 quarters, inſtead of the 45,000 quarters I ſuppoſe annually grown, and conſequently there would be no reſource in a E time of ſcarcity.

The Monitor ſays, "He ſhall treat the diſtillery in ſuch a light, as to ſhew that *malt ſpirits* are deſtructive, &c."—Will he ſhew that they are *more* deſtructive than *ſugar* ſpirits? It will be eaſy to prove, that wine, beer, meat, bread, are deſtructive *if taken in exceſs*.—What F then will be his diſcovery! *Parturiunt montes!*

I am your conſtant reader,

Jan. 15, 1760. J. M.

P. S. Gentlemen have remarked on the foregoing letter, "That the author has proved from reaſon and experience, that the *malt diſtillery* tends to make corn cheap: Of what force then, ſay they, is his argument in favour G of the landed intereſt; ſeeing the *dearer* the price of corn is, the greater is the gain of the landholder?"

To this it may be proper to reply, that there are many thouſand acres of land in *Great-Britain*, which will ſcarce bear *graſs* at all, and yet produce very *plentiful crops of corn*. The H farmer reaps more advantage from ſelling 20 quarters of wheat grown on his bad and good land together, at 25*s.* per quarter, than he would do, if he was to grow but 10 quarters on the latter only, and ſell it at 30*s.* per quarter.

It

It is equally true, that the land-owners, and the publick in general, ſuffer greatly from the *advanced price* of *ſugar* and treacle; the former of which, whether conſidered as a luxury or not, cuſtom has made in a manner *neceſſary*. The *planters* affect to treat their gains by the *prohibition of the malt diſtillery* as trifling; but they will probably be ſhewn to be equal to any calculation than has been yet made of them.

IN page 39 and 40, of the *Conduct of a late noble Commander candidly conſidered*; The author ſays, "an acquaintance of mine has hit upon a notable quirk of military law, by which l——d G———e's affair may ſtill be made cognizable by a court-martial. His ſcheme, in ſhort, is this, that l—d G——e, inſtead of being defendant, ſhould conſtitute himſelf plaintiff; inſtead of ſolliciting a court-martial on himſelf, to try whether he refuſed to advance at Minden, which cannot poſſibly be granted to him, that he ſhould ſollicite a court-martial on ſuch officers as have accuſed him, and have them tried for defamation; and he ſuppoſes that the ingenious Mr. G—ld will be able to find out ſome article of war, under which any officer may be tried, for ſaying that l——d G———e refuſed to advance at Minden." "He inſiſted, from a late very remarkable inſtance, that the method he propoſed of making l——d G———e plaintiff, was agreeable to the rules and practices of the army. The inſtance he appealed to was the late caſe of colonels C———y and L———t, at St. Cas. The latter, who is the junior officer, having aſſerted, that he commanded and led on the three companies of the firſt regiment of guards; the other, as the ſuperior officer, who looked on this as implying a charge, it being evident that a junior officer could not command if his ſenior was preſent, inſtead of demanding a court-martial on himſelf, which was the old way, got L———t tried for defaming his character."

Upon which, a writer in Lloyd's Chronicle, ſays, "what is advanc'd by this writer is founded in facts, for my neighbour Tell-truth's ſon, of the guards, was preſent the whole one and twenty days the trial laſted, and having a happy memory, has related to me the whole caſe, with all its circumſtances. This, Sir, is a caſe in point, and one of the laſt determined by judge G———. Why then does not my l—d G——e, who has been treated moſt cruelly, take this method? Why may not his l—d—p accuſe his defamers as c——l C—— did? I will warrant you they will be puniſhed, tho' C———'s were not; c——l C—— declared, "that if he did not do his duty, that if he did not prove that he commanded and led on the three companies of foot, at St. Cas, he ought to be———." And yet this c——l, after ſo ſtrong a declaration and troubling the court for 14 or 15 days, told the gentlemen of the court-martial, in effect, that there was a time (and the moſt dangerous period it was in that affair) when he did not command; for he told them, that as he was marching from the ſea towards the bank*, he was rendered incapable by an *accident* † from marching up and beyond the bank. Now all the witneſſes declared, that they did not engage the enemy till they had aſcended the bank, and advanced 20, 30, 40, or 50 ‡ yards beyond it. Let me appeal then to every honeſt breaſt, whether c——l L——t, who advanced at the head of the three companies *from* the bank *up to the face of the enemy, and there engaged them*, or c——l C——, who advanced about 50 or 60 yards from the ſea to the bank, and there was left *behind*, can be moſt truly ſaid *to command and lead on?* A perſon *behind* cannot, I think, be ſaid *to lead on*. And I dare ſay the C—— t M———l thinking ſo too, did, upon that principle, found their judgment of acquittal of c—l L——t; and, therefore, as c—l L——t advanced in his memorial not a ſingle fact §; but what he proved by a *cloud* of witneſſes, thoſe brave men, his judges, would not, in that caſe, ſuffer truth to be conſtrued into defamation. L——d G——e then has only to arraign his defamers, as c—— C—— did, and prove the defamation which c—— C—— did not, truth not being admitted defamation; and a C——t muſt puniſh in one caſe upon the ſame principle that they acquit in the other: For it cannot be doubted but upon l—d G——e's proving of defamation, that the 23d article of war, ſect. 15. will of courſe bring condign puniſhment upon thoſe who have aſperſed his l——p: As it was declared upon the trial of c——l L——t, that if it ſhould come out in proof that c——l L——t had defamed c—— C——, that ſuch defamation would be deemed *a behaving in a ſcandalous, infamous manner, ſuch as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and ſhould be diſcharged from his majeſty's ſervice.*

I would, therefore, propoſe that l—d G——e ſhould have an honourable commiſſion given him, and then, being a military man, he may ſummon his defamers to a military tribunal; and his l——p will be equally amenable to the good old laws of his country exiſting now, as well as before the mutiny acts had an exiſtence, to anſwer for the ſuppoſed offence at M—d—n, as he is now; nor can his accepting ſuch new commiſſion ſubject him to a c—t m——l for that pretended offence."

Thus

January, 1760.

F

* *This bank ſheltered the Engliſh from the ſhot of the enemy, inſomuch that when the Engliſh had even aſcended the bank, the ſhot flew over their heads many feet.* † *What this accident was he did not declare.* ‡ *The witneſſes varied thus much in their accounts, and had they not varied they muſt ſome of them have ſpoke falſe, becauſe it is notorious that the three companies advanced from the bank to the enemy, in an oblique line.* § *I don't apprehend three companies of a battalion, as they were all that were then preſent of the battalion, or ſaying that he rallied the army, when it is notorious that he rallied indiſcriminately, parts of every corps, that he ſaw, can impeach this aſſertion.*

Thus introduced, we shall oblige our readers with what follows: The affair was much talk'd of, and many of them, particularly in the country, may be glad to be further informed. *(See our vol. for* 1758, *p.* 435.*)*

A Copy of the Memorial, which Colonel Lambart *presented to Lord* Ligonier.

To the Right Hon. Field-Marshal Lord Viscount Ligonier, *the Memorial of Lieutenant-Colonel* Richard Lambart.

SHEWETH.

THAT your lordship's memorialist, commanded and led on the first * battalion of guards against the enemy, at the battle † of St. Cas.

That your lordship's memorialist, after the rout of our army, remained on the field of battle, with a considerable part of the said battalion, in order to check the pursuit of the enemy, and give our army the more time to rally.

That your lordship's memorialist was there himself disabled in his right arm, by a musket ball, of which he is not yet recover'd; and on finding that the enemy had near surrounded him, and kill'd and wounded the most part of his men; he then order'd the remainder to retreat and join the main body, and follow'd after ‡ himself.

That your lordship's memorialist after he had thus retreated, rallied our § army; and in order to animate our men, caused them to give three loud huzzas, and again led them on against the enemy.

Your lordship's memorialist therefore prays, if his services entitle him to your favour and consideration; that you will be pleased to recommend him to his majesty, that he may be appointed one of his majesty's ‖ aids de camp.

R. LAMBART.

Note, Col. Lambart proved upon his trial, each article of his memorial. The merits of which, together with those of his former services, lord Ligonier was to sensible of; that upon his being sworn in court, and ask'd what was his opinion of colonel Lambart; he declared that no officer ever behaved better.

Account of the Two new Pieces, now acting at Drury-Lane, *Theatre.*

THE *Desart Island* is composed of three acts, the first whereof consists entirely of the exordium, or opening of the story; the second contains the denouement, or unfolding of circumstances, and the third winds up the catastrophe. Constantia, an English lady, some years before the opening of this piece, having been obliged by a storm, with her daughter Sylvia (then an infant) and her husband Ferdinand to put in to a desart island, falling asleep with her infant in her arms, finds, on her awaking, that her husband had gone on board, set sail, and left them exposed to all the distresses which such a wretched circumstance could bring upon them. Grief, despair, and rage at her husband's suppos'd perfidiousness and cruelty, would have induc'd her then to end her life, had not maternal tenderness prevail'd, and prompted her to live, although in misery, to train the tender babe. Ferdinand, however, whom the violence of pirates, and not his own will, had torn away from thence, after continuing all the intermediate space in slavery, lands on the island, with his friend Henrico, whose liberty he had procur'd together with his own. Here, almost in opposition even to his most sanguine expectations, he finds his wife and daughter both alive, clears up his innocence to them, and the whole closes happily.

The Way to keep him is, with just propriety, entitled, a comedy of three acts, since it possesses a very great share of the more delicate part of the *vis comica*, and very little of those low absurd extravagances, which constitute great part of what we miscall humour in most of our English farces. The design of it is to point out to ladies in the matrimonial state, that the indifference and coldness they frequently complain of from their husbands, are generally occasioned by their own misconduct, in not taking so much pains to preserve, as they did to gain, the affections of a man of sensibility; and that, in short, nothing more is necessary for them to render those affections perpetual, but for them to continue after marriage exactly what they were before it.

To

* *Three companies left on shore.* † *As colonel Lambart knew that he had asserted nothing but strict truth, in saying that he had commanded and led on that part of the battalion, which was then on shore at the affair of St. Cas; so hath it evidently appear'd since, how very necessary it was for him to do himself justice in this particular, seeing a paragraph has lately appear'd in one of the public papers, in which it is said, that "Col. Cary, who commanded the first battalion of guards at the affair of St. Cas, is promoted to &c. Whoever wrote that paragraph, ought to have attended to the proper distinction. Col. Cary it is true, commanded that body of men at St. Cas; but it was colonel Lambart who commanded and led them on at the* affair *at St. Cas.* ‡ *Col. Lambart here supports the character and post of commanding officer, both by leading on his men when they advanced against the enemy, and by coming off the last himself, when they retreated.* § *That part of our army, which was then on shore.* ‖ *If the rules of seniority were so observed, that no officer could be advanced over his senior; it would be highly culpable in any one to attempt to violate such rules. But as seniority is not always a recommendation, and as junior officers to colonel Lambart were appointed aids de camp, he concluded he might also apply, without giving offence. And on this further presumption, that if he did not then succeed, the recital of his services might not only be an advantage to him hereafter, but do justice to himself, as another had assumed the merits of them.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following calculation of the Eclipſes of the luminaries, for the year 1760, being inſerted in your Magazine, will, no doubt, oblige ſeveral of your correſpondents, as well as

Your conſtant Reader,

P. ANTROBUS, P. M.

Great Budworth, Cheſhire,
June 25, 1759.

There will be four eclipſes in the year 1760, two of each luminary, three of which only will be viſible to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, the times of which, I doubt not, will be found to agree with my calculations for Great Budworth.

The firſt is a lunar eclipſe, and happens the 29th day of May, in ♐ 8° 50′

	D.	H.	′	
Beginning - -	29	8	58	P. M. apparent time at Great Budworth, Cheſhire.
True oppoſition - -	9		8	
Middle - - - -	9		19	
End - - - - -	9		40	
Total duration - -	0		42	

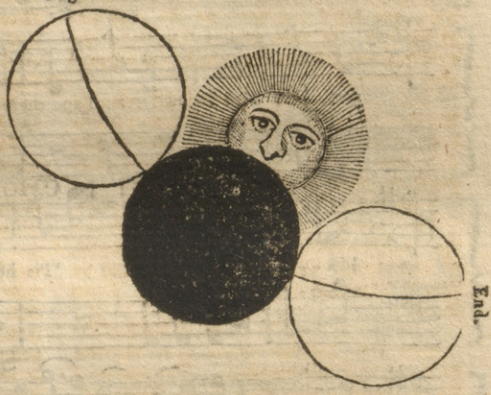
Digits eclipſed 46′ 30″ on the moon's lower limb.
Moon's latitude 52′ 10″ N. D.

June 13, will happen a ſolar eclipſe, in ♊ 22° 34′

	D.	H.	′	
Beginning	13	6	36	In the morning, apparent time at Great Budworth, Cheſh.
Middle - -		7	18	
End - -		8	13	
Duration -		1	37	

Digits eclipſed 4° 26′ on the lower limb S. D.

This eclipſe will be central and total in the meridian 46° 30′ and longitude 54° 30′ E. from London.



November 22, will happen an eclipſe of the moon, in ♊ 1° 6′

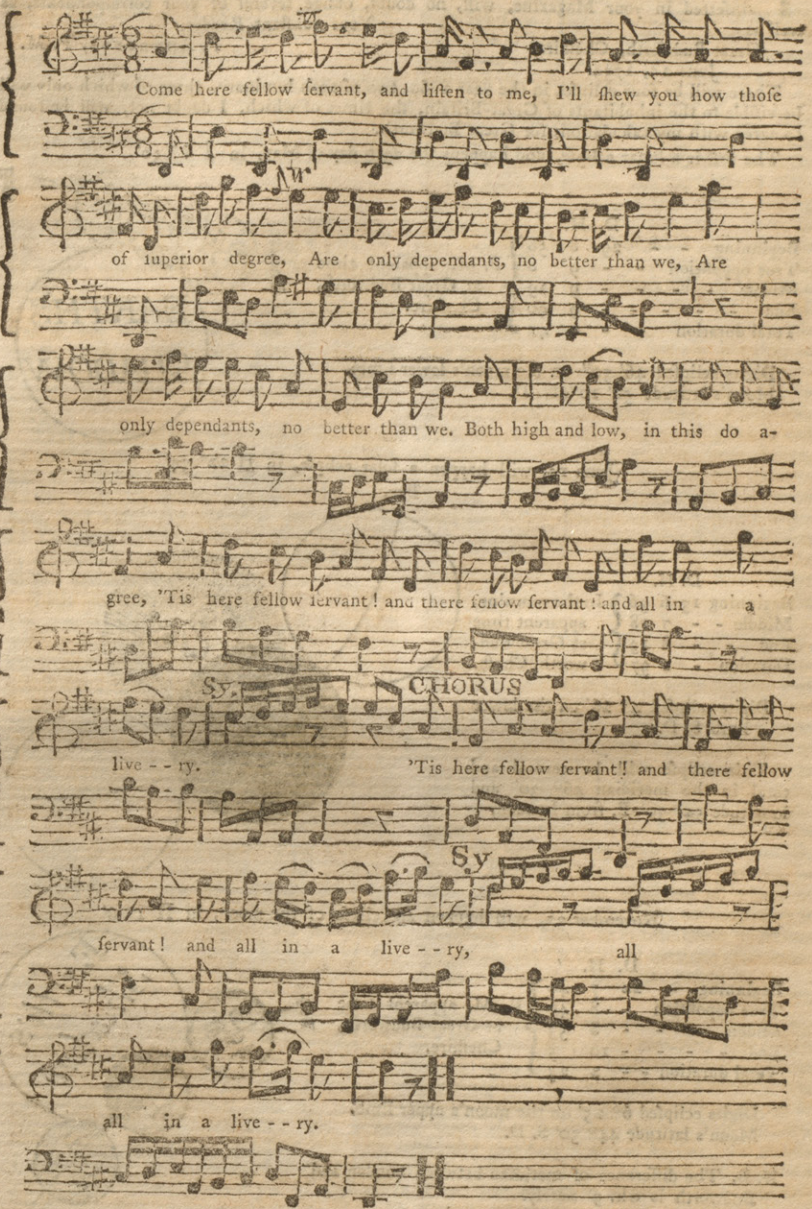
	D.	H.	′	
Beginning -	22	7	40	P. M. apparent time at Great Budworth, Cheſhire.
True oppoſition -		8	46	
Middle - - -		8	53	
End - - - -		10	5	
Total duration - -		2	25	

Digits eclipſed 6° 25′ on the moon's upper limb.
Moon's latitude 44° 30′ S. D.

N. B. The difference of meridian between London and Budworth is 0h. 9′ nearly.
(See our laſt vol. p. 257.)

Sung by Mrs. CLIVE, *in the* FARCE *of* HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

Set by Mr. BATTERSHILL.



2.

See yonder fine ſpark, in embroidery dreſs'd,
Who bows to the great, and, if they ſmile, is bleſt;
What is he? e'faith, but a ſervant at beſt.
Both high, &c.

3.

Nature made all alike, no diſtinction ſhe craves,
So we laugh at the great world, its fools, and its knaves;
For we are all ſervants, but they are all ſlaves.
Both high, &c.

4.

4.

The fat ſhining glutton, looks up to his ſhelf,
The wrinkled lean miſer, bows down to his pelf,
And the curl-pated beau is a ſlave to himſelf.
Both high, &c.

5.

The gay ſparkling belle, who the whole town alarms,
And with eyes, lips, and neck, ſets the ſmarts [all in arms,
Is a vaſſal herſelf, a meer drudge to her charms.
Both high, &c.

6.

Then we'll drink like our betters, and laugh, ſing, and love,
And when ſick of one place, to another we'll move,
For with little and great, the beſt joy is to rove.
Both high, &c.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* JANUARY, 1760.

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, 1760.

By William Whitehead, *Eſq*; Poet-Laureat.

STROPHE.

AGAIN the ſun's revolving ſphere,
Wakes into life th' impatient year,
The white-wing'd minutes haſte:——
And ſpite of fortune's fickle wheel,
Th' eternal fates have fix'd their ſeal
Upon the glories of the paſt.
Suſpended high in mem'ry's fane,
Beyond e'en envy's ſoaring rage,
The deeds ſurvive, to breathe again
In faithful hiſt'ry's future page:
Where diſtant times ſhall wond'ring read
Of ALBION's ſtrength, of battles won,
Of faith reſtor'd, of nations freed,
Whilſt round the globe her conqueſts run:
From the firſt bluſh of orient day,
To where deſcend his noon-tide beams
On ſable Afric's golden ſtreams,
And where, at eve, the gradual gleams decay.

ANTISTROPHE.

So much already haſt thou prov'd
Of fair ſucceſs, O beſt belov'd,
O firſt of favour'd iſles!
What can thy fate aſſign thee more,
What whiter boon has heaven in ſtore,
To bleſs thy monarch's ceaſeleſs toils?
Each riſing ſeaſon, as it flows,
Each month, exerts a rival claim,
Each day with expectation glows,
Each fleeting hour demands its fame.
Around thy Genius waiting ſtands,
Each future child of anxious time:
See! how they preſs in ſhadowy bands,
As from thy fleecy rocks, ſublime,
He rolls around prophetic eyes,
And earth, and ſea, and heaven ſurveys;
"O grant a portion of thy praiſe,"
"O bid us all" (they cry) "with luſtre riſe."

EPODE.

Genius of ALBION, hear their prayer!
O bid them all with luſtre riſe!
Beneath thy tutelary care,
The brave, the virtuous, and the wiſe,
Shall mark each moment's winged ſpeed
With ſomething that diſdains to die,
The hero's, patriot's, poet's meed,
And paſs-port to eternity.
Around thy rocks, while ocean raves,
While yonder ſun revolves his radiant car,
The land of freedom with the land of ſlaves,
As nature's friend, *muſt* wage illuſtrious war.
Then be each deed with glory crown'd,
'Till ſmiling peace reſume her throne,
'Till not on ALBION's ſhores alone
The voice of freedom ſhall reſound,
But every realm ſhall equal bleſſings find,
And man enjoy the birthright of his kind.

Tranſlation of the LATIN PROLOGUE *and* EPILOGUE, *inſerted in our* Magazine *for* December (*p.* 676.)

PROLOGUE.

WHEN Rome her loſt Æmilius did deplore,
And all her people felt one common grief,
Amid the funeral games, from *attic* lore,
Theſe ſcenes ſhe drew, in honour to the chief.
Who is there, that theſe ſcenes, to-night, ſhall view,
Nor feel alike an equal cauſe for rue?
Though ſmiling victory our arms has crown'd, [bound;
Where either ſun beholds each fartheſt
To Britons, from the fountain of ſucceſs,
Some bitter riſes, and a home diſtreſs.
If warlike virtue, gen'rous thirſt of fame,
A mind moſt happy, an unblemiſh'd truth;
If laurels hard-obtain'd, an early name,
An end untimely, in the flow'r of youth,
If theſe are fair, or amiable —alone
Be this * thy praiſe, and glory all thy own.
Nor ſhalt thou wholly die—the wreath ſhall live,
Which Britain's love unanimous ſhall weave:
Our monarch's piety a tomb ſhall raiſe,
In laſting characters, thy acts to praiſe.
The martial youths ſhall flock, with fond deſire,
To view whate'er the ſculptur'd ſtone ſhall tell,
Shall feel their boſoms glow with equal fire;
Then reading, that the hero greatly fell,
Ev'n in the midſt of triumph, they ſhall cry,
"Heav'n grant us, thus to conquer, thus to die!"

EPILOGUE.

* *Wolfe.*

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Syrus, *a Servant.*

WHAT a rout is within! how they ſweat at their work,
Ev'ry cook ready arm'd with his knife and [his fork!
An ugly ſea-monſter, a TURTLE, is dreſſing,
So various, ſo ſimple, yet all taſtes poſſeſſing.
Would you chuſe chicken, veal, pork, or beef,
for your diſh? [fiſh.
You may have them at once in this four-footed
But for the head-cook, they have hired a Black,
To boil, and to parboil, to cut, and to hack;
The ſpices to pound, and mix (better than any man) [cinnamon;
Thyme, parſley, ſalt, pepper, leeks, garlick, and
The lights and the liver to chop very fine,
And to take care that all be well ſeaſon'd with wine;
That eggs may make yellow the paunch and the ſpleen, [green.
That the quivering fat round the entrails be
This done, for the diſhes the ſhells are moſt fit;
For TURTLE ſupplies both the diſhes and meat.
O how ſhould each ſhell in my lines cut a faſh,
But I dread to ſay * *calipee*, or *calipaſh*.
You † too I would gladly invite, were I able,
To partake of the relicks, that come from the table;
But the gueſts are ſo many, love eating ſo well,
I fear, they will leave me nought elſe but the ſhell.

[*We have received another* Tranſlation, *more paraphraſtical, which will be inſerted in our next.*]

The COUNTRY CURATE. *By Mr.* T.

1.

IN t'other hundred, o'er yon ſwarthy moor,
Deep in the mire with tawny ruſh beſet,
Where bleak ſea breezes echo from the ſhore,
And foggy damps infect the noontide heat,
There lies a country curate's diſmal ſeat:
View well thoſe barren heaths with ſober eye,
And wonder how a man can live ſo wretchedly.

2.

See, to the farmer's yard where cloſe ally'd
A ragged church th' adjacent Dikes commands;
One bell the ſteeple fills, (the tinker's pride!)
The beams are wreath'd about with hempen bands,
Wove, as the roof decay'd, by pious hands:
Drops from the thatch, ſtill keep the white-waſh wet,
God bleſs the holy man that dares to preach in it!

3.

The houſe ſtands near, this church's foſter brother;
On crutches, both advanc'd in hoary eld:
A double rail runs from the one to t'other,
And ſaves the curate from the dirty field,
Where muck of various kind and hue is mell'd:
O'er this, each Sunday, to the church he climbs,
And, to preſerve his antient caſſock, riſks his limbs.

4.

Him liveth near, in dirty neighbourhood,
His clerke, a blackſmith, he of ſallow hue;
Whoſe empty cellar long hath open ſtood,
A certain ſign of penury or rue;
Him would the curate fain perſuade to brew;
Still happy man, if I ſhould leave untold
The ſhrew, who of his life ſhrill government doth hold.

5.

The well known power of an Engliſh wife
Ne day nor night ſhe ceaſes to explain;
Her wit unrein'd promotes eternal ſtrife,
Her beauty makes her arrogant and vain,
And both conſpire to ſharpen her diſdain;
While rank illnature poiſons all his joys,
Confus'd in endleſs ſquabble and unceaſing noiſe.

6.

Eight years hath heav'n plagu'd 'em with a boy,
Who hates a ſiſter younger by a year;
Whoſe hungry meagre looks, ſans life or joy,
They view, and frown upon the wrangling pair,
(Who like two rav'nous lucuſts do appear
On one ſmall flow'r) repent that e'er they ſped,
Since Cupid's golden ſhafts they find are tip'd with lead.

7.

Each ſun ariſes in a noiſome fog;
'Tir'd of their beds they riſe as ſoon as light:
With like diſguſt their ſummers on they drag,
And o'er a few ſtray chips the winter's night:
(Such is the married Eſſex-curate's plight?)
Tho' ſeaſons change no ſenſe of change they know, [below.
But look, with diſcontent, on all things here

8.

When meagre lent her famiſh'd look uprears,
Her eyes indent with penury and pine;
Forth go the hungry family to pray'rs,
And pious ſermon, while the farmers dine;
In vain the children for their meals repine:
The blooming fields adminiſter no cheer,
Joyleſs they view the purple promiſe of the year.

9.

Summer attends them, with freſh troubles ply'd;
His breeches hung aloft for winter's wear;
He ſpies the flocks fly the returning tide,
And every tenth he wiſhes to his ſhare:
Now to the hay-field trudge the hapleſs pair;
And if they kindly treat the country folk,
They compliment his rector with the biggeſt cock.

10.

Now autumn fruitful fills the teeming mead,
And plenty frees the farmer's heart from care;
Mean time the thought of ſurplice fees delay'd,
And th' hollow gulping of the filtred beer,
Unpaid for yet! diſtract his mind with fear;
No hopes another veſſel to procure
Unleſs with learned ſcraps he funs th' admiring brewer.

11.

When icy bands the ſtiffen'd wave enfold,
At grudging neighbour's is he often ſeen
Chafing with borrow'd heat the outward cold;
But

* *In Latin.*

† *The audience.*

But oh! no beer to thaw the cold within:
And then his wife perſues with hideous din;
Thence in the barn he muſes what to ſay,
To mend, yet not offend her, on next ſabbath day.

12.

Still worſe and worſe her laſhing tongue he feels,
The ſpurns of fortune, and the weight of years;
The poſt horſe thus, an ancient racer, reels,
No longer now a ſteady courſe he ſteers,
His weak knees tremble, and he hangs his ears;
He ſweats, he totters, cover'd o'er with gore,
And falls, alas! unpity'd, as he liv'd before.

ODE *on the* NATIVITY *of* CHRIST.

1.

HASTE, riſing ſun, diſpel the gloom of night!
The great MESSIAH's natal day
To gild, thy brighteſt beams diſplay,
And glad all nature with thy chearful light!

2.

Ye SERAPHIMS, ſweet hallelujahs ſing!
And all ye HOSTS, and pow'rs divine,
In one harmonious concert join,
To pay due honour to the new-born king!

3.

Awake too, O my ſoul! and hail the morn,
While angels join in hymns of praiſe,
Wilt thou refuſe thy voice to raiſe,
For whom the great incarnate GOD was born?

4.

To him due homage all ye nations pay!
With thankful hearts your voices raiſe,
And ſound your inſtruments of praiſe,
To celebrate the memorable day!

5.

Returning JUSTICE from above deſcends,
Diſpenſes, with unſparing hand,
Her bleſſings thro' the happy land,
And ancient FRAUD's tyrannic empire ends.

6.

Pernicious wars diſturb the world no more,
Domeſtic feuds and tumults ceaſe,
All nations reap the fruits of peace,
And walk, at large, o'er FANCY's flow'ry ſhore.

7.

The DEAF ſhall hear, the BLIND receive their ſight,
And, with amazement in their eyes,
Behold a new creation riſe,
And joyful view the dazzling rays of light.

8.

The LAME ſhall ceaſe th' aſſiſting crutch to bear,
The SICK implore thy healing hand;
The DUMB ſhall ſpeak, at thy command,
Thy pow'r acknowledge, and thy praiſe declare.

9.

No more proud ATHEISTS! by preſumption driv'n,
Th' exiſtence of a GOD deny,
Who left the manſions of the ſky,
And came TO EARTH, TO POINT THE WAY to Heav'n!

PROLOGUE.

Spoken by Mr. HAVARD, *at the Benefit Play, at* Drury-Lane, *for the unhappy Sufferers by the late dreadful Fire, in* King-Street, Covent-Garden.

COWARDS to cruelty are ſtill inclin'd;
But generous pity fills each Briton's mind,
Bounteous as brave; and tho' their hearts are ſteel'd
With native intrepidity, they yield
To charity's ſoft impulſe; this their praiſe,
The proud to humble, and th' oppreſs'd to raiſe:
Nor partial limits can their bounty know;—
It aids the helpleſs alien, though a foe.
Hear this, ye French, who urge th' inſidious ſtrife,
That arms the Indian with the murd'ring knife;
Who, to your foes leſs cruel, leave your own
Starving in ſad captivity to groan:
Think on th' inhuman policy,—and then
Confeſs, ye fight not, nor ye feel, like men.
Britons, this night, your kind compaſſion flows,
For near-felt miſeries, and domeſtick woes:
The dire diſtreſs with horror we recal;—
'Twas death, 'twas dreadful devaſtation all!
The ſleepers were alarm'd with wild diſmay,
As lull'd in calm ſecurity they lay;
While each, perhaps, in dreams forgot his pains,
And fondly counted o'er his honeſt gains.—
But oh! the poor mechanic, ſcarce with life,
Himſelf eſcap'd, his children, and his wife,
Cold, naked, hungry, whither can they roam,
No friend to ſuccour, and without a home?
Their little All with ſorrow they ſurvive,
And hardly deem it mercy, that they live.
Your tender care their preſent wants ſupplies,
And gives to induſtry new means to riſe.—
Nor needed yet this bounteous act to prove
Your wide humanity, and ſocial love:
All, all who want it, your protection find;
For Britons are the friends of all mankind.

To Mr. THOMAS GODMAN, *Surgeon, in* Old-Street, *on the Recovery of Miſs* WILKINSON, *from her dangerous Accident.*

WHEN art, like Wilkinſon's, untimely fell,
Like rip'ning fruitage, daſh'd by Auſter's ſweep:
The fair, the brave, felt pity's paſſion ſwell,
Fearing that art, with nature too, muſt weep.

But nature, now, is full reſtor'd by art;
Machaon's pow'r, in this relief is ſhewn;
The brave, the fair, ſhall now rejoice at heart;
Wilkinſon's ſafe; this, GODMAN, is thy own.

R. ROLT.

A Copy of a Letter ſaid to have been wrote by the King of Pruſſia *to General* Finck, *after his Surrender to the* Auſtrians, *dated the 29th of* November *laſt.*

"YOUR letter of the 21ſt I received: It never was heard or known before, that a body of Pruſſian troops ſhould lay down their

their arms to their enemy; we have no inſtance of ſuch a diſaſter: In ſhort, I can form no idea of the affair, as I am entirely ignorant of the circumſtance in which you found yourſelf ſo unhappily involved.

Your gracious king.
FREDERICK."

The CANDIDATES *for the undertaking of the* NEW BRIDGE, *are*

MR. Chambers, ſurveyor of the works to her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales; a moſt magnificent, and a very elegant deſign	1 deſign
Mr. Iſaac Ware, ſec. and draught's-man to his majeſty's board of works; a very neat drawing	2 deſigns
Mr. John Gwynn, well known to the publick for his curious drawing of the ſection of St. Paul's; his drawing is on the largeſt ſcale, and very highly finiſhed	1 deſign
Mr. Milne, who finiſhed his ſtudies in Italy; the deſign of this gentleman, is eliptical arches	1 deſign
Mr. John Barnard, concerned in the building of Weſtminſter-Bridge, and inventer and builder of Kew-Bridge, laſt ſummer	1 deſign
Mr. Smeaton, well known among the mathematicians, for rebuilding of Edyſtone Light-Houſe; this drawing was made for the uſe of the members, while the bill was depending	1 deſign
Mr. Philips, an eminent builder; ſeveral drawings, exhibiting	3 deſigns
Mr. Dance, the city ſurveyor	1 deſign
	11 deſigns

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE. *(See the annexed* PLAN *of the Path of the* COMET.*)*

SIR,

IF you think the following obſervations deſerve any notice, you may if you pleaſe inſert them in your Magazine.

Coming from the Levant, in his majeſty's ſhip Preſton, I ſaw a comet, on the 29th of March laſt, between three and four o'clock in the morning, but as it happened to be a little cloudy at that time, I could only get a glance of it, without being able to determine its place. It was the fourth of April before I had a clear obſervation, when I found it nearly forming an equilateral triangle with the ſtar marked *a* in Aquarius's right ſhoulder, and that marked *β* in his left, being between them and the horizon. The nucleus or body of this comet, ſeemed then to be about the bigneſs of a ſtar of the third magnitude, and the tail of it was about five or ſix degrees long. Its motion was pretty quick, towards the South Weſt quarter of the heavens. I have endeavoured to give you a delineation of its courſe, as far as came within my obſervation, drawn from Senex's globe of 17 inches diameter. It paſſed cloſe by the ſtar in Capricorn's tail marked δ and on the 17th of April, I obſerved that it had got a conſiderable way to the ſouthward of that ſtar; but its body and tail, by this time, ſeemed to be greatly diminiſhed.

Being then arrived at Gibraltar, we had almoſt two weeks, afterwards, of ſuch hazy, foggy weather, as entirely hindredme from tracing its path, to my no ſmall uneaſineſs and diſappointment. However, the firſt clear night we had, which was the 29th of April, about eight o'clock in the evening, I was ſurprized with the ſight of another comet, as I then took it to be, not being able to imagine that the comet I had ſeen before could have traverſed ſuch a large ſpace of the heavens, as from Capricorn to Hydra, in ſo ſhort a time as twelve days. But it appears very plainly, by a letter from Dr. Patrick Brown of Jamaica, which is publiſhed in Mr. Martin's Magazine for Auguſt laſt, that it was one and the ſame comet. That gentleman obſerved firſt, on the 27th of March, but intermitted his obſervations from the 31ſt of that month till the 23d of April, when he ſaw it at five in the morning, conſiderably larger than before, and was ſurprized to ſee that it had ſet ſo far to the ſouthward. On the 24th, he ſays, he obſerved that it had changed its place near 15 degrees of a great circle, and made a ſort of oblique triangle, with the ſtar of the ſecond magnitude in the head of Pavo, and the ſtar of the fourth magnitude in the cheek of Indus. On the 25th, though it was a clear morning, he could not perceive it at all; but on the 26th, about nine o'clock at night, the comet appeared to him, making a ſort of oblique triangle with the lowermoſt of the Croſiers, and the uppermoſt of the two ſtars of the fourth magnitude in Muſca, and by the near fore-foot of Centaurus. He traces it through the Croſiers, &c. till he brings it to Hydra, where he leaves it, he ſays, to the obſervation of the Britiſh aſtronomers. And as it has, ſince that time, been viſible all over Britain, and its path, with ſome obſervations on it, publiſhed in your Magazine for June laſt, p. 288, I ſhall therefore ſay very little more concerning it. When I obſerved it, the 29th of April, it was about three degres diſtant from the ſtar in Hydra marked ζ, being to the weſtward of it, and much about the ſame diſtance from the ſtar marked ο in the ſame conſtellation. At that time the body of it ſeemed almoſt as big as a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, with a large blazing tail extending near as far as to a vertical circle paſſing through the bright ſtar Spica Virginis. May the 8th, I obſerved the body and tail of it had loſt a great deal of their brightneſs and luſtre: On the ſixteenth it appeared ſtill ſmaller and fainter, and about a week afterwards, it was hardly diſcernible. Such has been the courſe and appearance of this comet, from the time of its being firſt viſible till it diſappeared. I am, SIR,

Your reader and humble ſervant,
London, Oct. 15, 1759. GEO. GAULD.

THE

The PATH of the COMET of 1759.

THE
Monthly Chronologer.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1.

IN the evening a comet was discovered, and astronomically observed, by Mr. Dunn, at his academy at Chelsea. It appeared to the naked eye like Jupiter, or Venus thro' a thick fog, and made a near appulse to the star in Orion's right knee, and moved more than four degrees of the heavens in four hours of time.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

In the evening the comet passed near μ and ν in Eridanus, towards the whale's jaw, 10th, 11th, and 12th cloudy, 13th fair, and the comet not to be seen. It may be gone from the Solar system, or otherwise appear in the east before the rising of the sun.

MONDAY, 14.

His royal highness the prince of Wales, sent 200l. to be distributed amongst the sufferers by the late dreadful fire near Covent-Garden, &c. A very large sum was raised by subscription, &c. for the sufferers in general, which, according to the several claims, was distributed by the worthy promoters of so humane and charitable a design. Upwards of 200l. was also produced by a benefit play on the occasion at Covent-Garden playhouse. (See our last vol. p. 681.)

THURSDAY, 17.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Peter Hopgood, for Horsestealing, received sentence of death; 17 to be transported for seven years, two to be branded and two to be whipped.

SUNDAY, 20.

Admiral Hawke arrived in town from Plymouth, and the next day waited upon his majesty, and was most graciously received.

A house adjoining to White-Chapel goal, with part of the goal, was consumed by fire.

MONDAY, 21.

Vice admiral Hardy, arrived in the Union, with the Namur, Royal George, and Mars, from Quiberon bay, at Plymouth.

TUESDAY, 22.

Admiral Boscawen in the Royal William, rear admiral Geary, in the Sandwich, with the St. George and Princess Amelia, sailed for the bay.

A court of common council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made and agreed to, that an application should be made to parliament, for a bill to empower the city to make such alterations in regard to the avenues leading into it, as shall be thought necessary, and may tend to its advantage; and the committee of the city lands were ordered to prepare a petition, which the sheriffs were to deliver to the house on the 23d.

WEDNESDAY, 23.

The Hon. house of Commons, voted the thanks of the house to Sir Edward Hawke, for his gallant behaviour in the late engagement. (See our last vol. p. 624.)

SATURDAY, 26.

Whitehall. His majesty has been pleased to grant a pension of 2000l. per annum to Sir Edward Hawke for his life, and for the lives of his two sons, and the survivor of them.

SUNDAY, 27.

Four matrosses were killed, by the bursting of some bombs, at Woolwich warren.

MONDAY, 28.

Three houses were consumed by fire, in Northumberland court Fenchurch street.

A distemper, which rages amongst the horses, makes great havock in and about town. Near 100 died in one week.

The ships in the river were never in a worse situation than they were at the close of the last frost; near 100 sail have been drove from their anchors and moorings by the shoals of ice, by which they received considerable damage in their rigging, bowsprits, &c. Among the ice several human dead bodies have likewise been seen floating: On the whole it made a very sad appearance. This frost also produced a great deal of distress among the lower sort of people, and mechanics and several persons, either through inadvertency, cold, or want, perished in the streets.

Addresses have been presented to his majesty from the commissioners of the land tax of Aberdeen; from Dundee, New Windsor, Banbury, and Cirencester; merchants and traders of Dublin, and the consul and merchants residing at Lisbon. (See our last vol p. 725.)

A chemist of this city, has invented a method of making a sort of isinglass from British materials, which answers all the intentions of what is imported from Russia: A discovery of the utmost importance to brewers, as it can be manufactured at no less than 350l. per cent. cheaper than the former, but likewise merits the attention of the legislature; as an annual saving of 50,000l. sterling may be made to this kingdom at the present price that isinglass bears, and which is paid for to Russia in ready specie; it being calculated that our exports are generally out ballanced about 80 per cent. by our imports from that kingdom; besides isinglass is imported free of duty here, being a dyer's article.

The laudable society, for the relief of the British troops in Germany and Canada, and their widows and orphans, have provided and sent to those forces 6000 flannel waistcoats, 6000 woollen caps, 6000 pair of half gaiters, and 5000 pair of woollen gloves. (See our

last vol. p. 682.) To this subscription the clothworkers and merchant taylors companies have given 100l. each. The subscription for the relief of the French prisoners meets likewise with great encouragement, and many thousands have been cloathed by the bounty of their enemies; who thus, to the honour of our country, literally fulfil the injunctions of our blessed saviour, whilst the perfidious French, as appears from some late accounts, treat many of their prisoners with the utmost inhumanity, adding insolence to the most intolerable cruelty.

The freedom of Norwich and King's Lynn, has been presented to general Townshend, and of the former to the earl of Orford and Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart.

Days appointed for holding the sessions of the peace and goal delivery for the city of London and county of Middlesex for the year 1760.

Quarter sessions Jan. Monday 14. Hickes's hall; Wednesday 16. Old Bailey.—General sessions February. Monday 25, Hickes's-hall; Wednesday 27, Old Bailey.—General sessions May. Tuesday 20, Hickes's hall; Wednesday 21 Old Bailey.—Quarter sessions July. Monday 7, Hickes's hall; Wednesday 9, Old Bailey.—General sessions Sept. Monday 8, Hickes's Hall; Wednesday 10, Old Bailey.—Quarter sessions Oct. Monday 20, Hickes's Hall; Wednesday 22, Old Bailey.—General sessions Dec. Monday 1, Hickes's hall; Wednesday 3, Old Bailey.—Days appointed for holding the several general quarter sessions of the peace, for the city and Liberty of Westminster, for the year 1760.—Wednesday the ninth of April.—Thursday, the third of July.—Wednesday the fifth of October.

Oxford, Jan. 5. A labourer who fell from St. John's college, died on Tuesday the first instant, tho' all possible care had been taken of him. The place he fell from was between thirty and forty feet high; he pitched upon his feet in an upright posture, and striking the ground with great force, bounded upwards to a considerable height, and then fell backwards, speechless: Upon examination, neither his ancle, knee, nor hip bones were dislocated; but after his death, upon opening the body, the right kidney was found full of extravasated blood; the bladder, and all the other parts contiguous, mortified; and what is very extraordinary, and perhaps singular, the os pubis on the left side was found fractured and depressed.

An house, at Easton hill near Bath, with all its furniture, &c. was consumed by fire on the 21st instant.

The outhouses, &c. of a Woolcomber, at Noughton, near St. Edmund's-bury, were consumed by fire, damage 400l.

An Account of the Christenings, Burials and Marriages, in Liverpool and Manchester, 1759.

	Christ.	Bur.	Marr.
Liverpool	866	981	333
Manchest.	815	712	330

A dwelling house, malting, and part of a grainery, were consumed by fire, at the head of Hornsbey's Chair, near Newcastle upon Tine.

Edinburgh, Jan. 1. The following melancholy accident which happened a few days ago at Stirling, contains an instance of heroism and affection, uncommon and rarely to be met with. Some gentlemen who had been out a fowling, on their return to Stirling shot a bird near the bridge, which fell upon a board of ice in the river, at a little distance from the bank. Two boys, the one of 16, the other of 14 years of age, were diverting themselves just by: They saw the bird fall; and as the adjacent part of the river was still frozen, they were tempted to venture upon the ice to fetch it off. The eldest made the attempt; he got upon the ice, and had gone but a very little way, when it broke under him, and separated by the current. The unhappy boy supported himself on the broken ice but for a moment; he scarce had time to implore the assistance of his companion, ere he went to the bottom. The youngest boy was not long a spectator of his comrade's unhappy fate, he no sooner saw his danger, than without waiting to pull off his cloaths, he plunged into the river, dived to the bottom, and got hold of him, but encumbered and weighed down with his own cloaths, he was not able to bring him up. Determined, however, to save his companion if in his power, he immedietely came out, stript off his cloaths, and went in a second time; but in this attempt he was equally unlucky: The other boy, by this time, was so fixed in the mud, that all his strength was ineffectual to disengage him;—and benumbed by the cold, it was with difficulty he saved himself. When he got out he had part of his companion's hair in his mouth, having, among other efforts, in that way, likewise, endeavoured to save him.

The Marquis of Granby bomb-ketch, is lost in the Firth of Forth, and 8 or 10 of her hands were drowned.

By the mortality bill for the city of Glasgow it appears, that 1034 persons have died there during the last year.

The bills of mortality of the city of Hamburgh for the last year amounted to 2653 children baptized, and 2033 persons buried.

The bills of mortality of the Protestants in the city of Breslau in Silesia, for the last year, amounted to 1445 children baptized, and 1697 persons died; and at Munich, the capital of the electorate of Bavaria, 747 children were baptized, and 926 persons died.

At Vienna, during last year, 5186 children were baptized, and 6369 persons died. In the city of Francfort 896 children baptized, 1700 persons died.

Letters from Carolina, of Oct. 17th 1759, acquaint us, that they were preparing against an Indian war, in that and the neighbouring colonies, and that Mr. Atkin, his majesty's agent and superintendant of the southern Indians, had an attempt made upon his life, amongst

amongſt the Indians, but happily the wounds he received were not dangerous.

Major Rogers, they inform us, from New-York, has deſtroy'd the Indian village of St. Francis, and killed near 200 of the French Indians. Theſe Indians were ſoon to have been joined by 400 Canadians, and to have gone to the ſouthward, to join the Cherokees, againſt Carolina.

Boſton, Oct. 26. Our aſſembly have voted a marble ſtatute to be erected in King-ſtreet, at or near the eaſt end of the town-houſe, in memory of the late general Wolfe. Above 100 bears, were killed, in September and October, in one diſtrict in Hampſhire, ſeveral of which weigh'd 400 lb. each.

Mr. Delancey, Lieut. governor of New-York, has iſſued a proclamation, recommending it to the inhabitants along Hudſon's river, to return to their ſettlements, where they may now abide with ſafety, effectually covered and ſecured from the ravages of the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, Oct. 29.

——— "Capt. Loring is juſt arrived from his cruize, having been down Lake Champlain as far as the iſle Aux Noix, or Nut iſland, with the brig duke of Cumberland, and the ſloop Boſcawen. The day after he ſailed from this place, he fell in with a top-ſail ſchooner, which he gave chace to; but the Frenchman, not inclining to fight, run into ſhoal water, where the brig and ſloop could not follow him, and by this means eſcaped. In the afternoon of the ſame day he gave chace to three ſloops, which ran into a bay; and the French finding they could not paſs our veſſels in the night, and get down to St. John's, ſunk two of their ſloops, and ran the other aſhore: This captain Loring got off, and has brought in here with him. Thus Monſ. Delabrat's ſquadron is entirely ruined." *(See our laſt vol. p. 661.)*

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Jan. 1. MR. Mapletoft, of Saffron-Walden, was married to Miſs Maggit, a 15000l. fortune.

4. Richard Maddock, Eſq; to Miſs Matthews.

5. Mr. Woodgate, Bookſeller, in Paternoſter-Row, to Miſs Swayne.

6. John Barker, Eſq; to Miſs Loney.

Abel Mitz, Eſq; to Miſs Fountayne, of Marybone.

Right Hon. lord Farnham, to the counteſs dowager of Stafford.

Sir Charles Bingham, Bart. to Miſs Smith, a 20000l. fortune.

13. Dr. Heberden, to Miſs Wollaſton.

James Wray, Eſq; to Miſs Briſtow.

16. Charles Trafford, of Dunton-Hall, in Lincolnſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Southwell, a 10000l. fortune.

Mr. David Ximenes, to Miſs Mendez.

21. Capt. Allen, of the Horſe-Guards, to Miſs Ord, of Bloomſbury.

24. Samuel Blackwell, Eſq; to Miſs Dutton.

Moſes Iſaac Levi, Eſq; to Miſs Lamego.

Jan. 4. Counteſs of Plymouth, was delivered of a ſon.

13. Dutcheſs of Grafton, of a ſon and heir.

16. Lady of Sir John Aſtley, Bart. member for Salop, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. SAMUEL Dicker, Eſq; member for Plymouth.

3. Edward Comyn, of Downton, in Shropſhire, Eſq;

Edward Tay, of Frierning, in Eſſex, Eſq;

Rev. Dr. Graham, of Eton.

Edward Huſſey, Eſq; father of Sir Edward Huſſey Mountague, Knt. of the Bath.

5. Hon. James Anneſley, Eſq; only ſon and heir of Arthur, late lord Altham, whoſe ſtory may be read in our Vol. for 1744, p. 30—34, &c. He was twice married, and has left one ſon, the heir of his claims, and two daughters, behind him.

6. John Sunderland, of Doncaſter, Eſq;

7. Mr. Edward Berry, aged 53, an excellent comedian.

William Moore, of Byfleet, in Surry, Eſq;

9. William Wright, a labourer, of Great Dunmow, in Eſſex, aged 105. Seventeen children, 76 grandchildren, and 11 great grandchildren, followed his corpſe to the grave.

10. Sir Jacob Aſtley, of Melton-Conſtable, in Norfolk, Bart.

Dr. Hebbourn, of Lynn, in Norfolk.

11. Mr. Robert Gamon, late an eminent apothecary, in Red-Lion-Street, Clerkenwell, very much advanced in years.

12. Hon. Robert Harley, ſecond brother of the earl of Oxford.

14. Lady Hay, of Benton, in Eaſt Lothian, North Britain.

16. Mr. James Thurſby, fourth ſon of John Harvey Thurſby, Eſq; member for Stamford, aged 21.

19. Joſeph Bell, Eſq; formerly comptroller of the Poſt-Office.

20. Elizabeth Goffin, of Ormeſby St. Margaret, near Yarmouth, aged 101. She had been blind 30 years.

Right Hon. the counteſs of Beſsborough.

23. Samuel Slocock, Eſq; an eminent brewer, of Newberry.

Mr. Pennant, eldeſt ſon of John Pennant, of Weſt Horſely Place, in Surry, Eſq;

24. Her grace the dutcheſs dowager of Bolton.

25. The moſt noble the marchioneſs of Granby.

Lately. George Gordon, Eſq; mayor of Rocheſter.

Rev. Dr. Bridgen, divinity profeſſor, at Greſham-College.

William-Henry Boyle, Eſq; at Bath, aged 80.

Princeſs dowager of Heſſe-Phillipſthal, at Maeſtricht, aged 70.

Philip Erneſt, prince of Hohenloe-Schillingsfurſt, aged 96, the oldeſt prince in Europe.

Of the late ſickneſs, a ſlow fever, at St. Kitt's. John Franks, Simon Duport, John Dumarſaſ, Eſqrs. Capt. William Moran; Alexander Hume, Eſq; of Baſſeterre, of the cuſtom-houſe; Miſs Polly Hart; Miſs Earle; the wife of Ralph Payne, Eſq; Mrs. Margaret Payne; Mr. Francis Guichard, jun. at Baſſeterre; Mrs. Elizabeth Richards; Mr. William Malcolm, ſen. at Sandy-Point.—Near 200 people died, in the pariſh of Baſſeterre, from the 26th of July to the 10th of November.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Thomas Barnard, M. A. was preſented to the rectory of Baverly, in Somerſetſhire.—Mr. Cooper, to the rectory of Stratford, in Suffolk.—Mr. John Dolben, to the vicarage of Shuſtoke, in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Samuel Aſhton, to the vicarage of Goſtling, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. Newton, to the vicarage of Hinckley, in Bucks.—Mr. Darby, to the rectory of Muckton, in Herefordſhire.—Mr. Foſter, to the vicarage of Upton, in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Ring, to the living of Leckford, in Hampſhire.—Mr. Churchill, to the rectory of Tarewell, in Somerſetſhire.—Mr. Woodward, to the vicarage of Churchill, in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Marſden, to the præcentorſhip of St. Aſaph.—Durrant Rhudde, M.A. was choſen lecturer of St. Dionis Backchurch.

A commendam paſs'd the ſeals, for Dr. Warburton, biſhop elect of Glouceſter, to hold, with that biſhoprick, the firſt prebend of Durham, and the rectory of Brent Broughton, in Lincolnſhire.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable Benjamin Woodroofe, M. A. to hold the rectory of Wallop, with the rectory of Cliddeſdon, and chapel of Farley, in Hampſhire.—To enable Mr. Hill, to hold the rectories of Thorold and Bridford, in Wiltſhire.—To enable Mr. Holm, to hold the rectories of Barn-Stone and Brandſburton, in Yorkſhire.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

COL. Fitzroy, was appointed a groom of the bed-chamber to his majeſty.—Dr. Warren, was elected phyſician to St. George's hoſpital.—Cadwallader Blayney, Eſq; appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant; Thomas Calcraft, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel, and Henry St. John, Eſq; major, to a regiment of infantry, to be immediately raiſed in Ireland.—Hugh Morgan, Eſq; to be lieutenant-colonel commandant, and James Stewart, Eſq; major, of a regiment of light infantry, to be likewiſe raiſed in Ireland.—James Edmonſtone, Eſq; to be lieutenant-colonel, and Henry Reddiſh, Eſq; major, of Sebright's regiment of foot.—Stringer Lawrence, and Robert Clive, Eſqrs. and William Draper, Eſq; now in the Eaſt-Indies, to have the rank of colonels in the army; and Cholmondeley Brereton, and the Hon. George Monſon, alſo in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, to have the rank of lieutenant-colonels in the army.—Samuel Bagſhaw, Eſq; colonel, and Edward Windus, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel, of a regiment of foot, to be raiſed in Ireland.—John Campbell, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel commandant of a battalion of foot, to be raiſed in North-Britain.

Alterations *in the Liſt of* Parliament.

LANERK County. Mr. Campbell, of Shawfield, in the room of James Vere, Eſq; deceaſed.

Briſtol. Right Hon. Robert Newgent, re-elected, on promotion.

Norwich. Edward Bacon, Eſq; ditto.

Orford. Col. Fitzroy, ditto.

Burnt Iſland, &c. James Oſwald, Eſq; ditto.

Taviſtock. Richard Rigby, Eſq; ditto.

B—kr—ts.

ARTHUR Hayne, of Plymouth, woollen draper.
William Bull, of Briſtol, merchant.
Humphry Browne, of Briſtol, cooper.
George Woodroffe, of Witney, Oxfordſhire, mercer.
Thomas Burnet, of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, in Devonſhire, merchant and wooiſtapler.
Edward Charleton, of Briſtol, merchant.
John Bell, of Norwich, woollen-draper.
Richard Wiſeham, of Bermondſey, in Surry, merch.
James Rivington and James Fletcher, both of Pater-Noſter Row, bookſellers and partners.
Hollis Saunders, of Briſtol, merchant.
Robert Banyard, of Great Yarmouth, butcher.
Thomas Woodcock, ſen. of Hinckley in Leiceſterſhire, Painter.
Joſeph Clark, jun. of Marybone, Carpenter.
Iſrael Pottinger, of Pater-Noſter-Row, bookſeller.
William Heathfield and Robert Smith, of Ludgate-hill, ſilkmen.
James Warburton, of Wapping, ſlopſeller.
John Perrott, of Ludgate-hill, merchant.
George Gilbert, of Norwich, ſtationer.
Margaret Overall, of Rooden Lane, Lancaſhire, chapwoman.
John Ellis and James Fivey, of Lawrence Lane, copartners, merchants, and Iriſh Factors.
Robert Dunlop, of the Strand, merchant.
James Rivington of Pater-Noſter-Row, bookſeller.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE French army under the duke of Broglio, have, ever ſince our laſt, continued in their quarters of cantonment, in the neighbourhood of Friedberg, where the head quarters are eſtabliſhed; and the duke being promoted to the rank of a marſhal of France, has ſince received the marſhal's ſtaff. The army of the allies under prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, continued in their quarters of cantonment at Corſdorff until the 4th inſt. when they moved as far back as Marpurg, where they entered into new quarters of cantonment, and the head quarters were eſtabliſhed at that place; ſo that nothing but ſkirmiſhes happened, ſince our laſt, between the two armies; tho' the marſhal duke of Broglio once attempted to ſurpriſe the allies, and for that purpoſe, having called in all his detachments, marched up to them on the 25th ult. but finding them every where prepared and ready

to

to receive him, nothing but a cannonade happened between them at Klein-Linnes and Heuchelheim, after which he thought proper to retreat to his former quarters; and on the 29th, colonel Luckner, with his hunters, happened to fall in with a party of French, conſiſting of 400 men, under count Muret, whom he preſently attack'd, and the count being made priſoner, all thoſe under his command were either killed or taken, except 22, who made their eſcape. On the other hand the marquis de Voyer cauſed the town of Herborn to be attack'd on the 3d inſt. by the marquis de Vogue, who made priſoners 106 of the troops of the allies poſted there; and at the ſame time the marquis Dauvet carried the town of Dillembourg, but the allied troops poſted there retired into the caſtle, where they were beſieged and hard preſſed by the French: Upon intelligence of this, prince Ferdinand ſet out early on the 7th, with a ſtrong detachment from his army, and that night attacked the beſiegers, and gave them a total defeat, having made 700 of them priſoners, together with 40 officers; and he alſo took 7 pair of colours, and two pieces of cannon. And the laſt mails brought us the following account from prince Ferdinand's head quarters at Marpurg, Jan. 11.

"Since we were informed of the ſucceſs of our troops in forcing the town of Dillenbourg, and throwing proviſions into the caſtle thereof on the 7th, we received likewiſe the news, that, on the ſame morning, major Keith's Highlanders, ſupported by colonel Luckner's huſſars, who commanded the whole body, attacked the village of Eybach, where Beaufremont's dragoons had an advanced poſt, near our quarters on the ſide of Dillenbourg, defeated them, and killed and diſperſed a great part of that regiment, made about 80 priſoners, and took near 200 horſes with their baggage. The Highlanders diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly upon the occaſion. There has likewiſe been another affair to our advantage on the left of our army. M. de St. Germain, upon the 8th inſtant, advanced on that ſide with the grenadiers of the French army, ſupported by ſome dragoons and eight battalions, but was ſurpriſed by the duke of Holſtein, at the head of our grenadiers with ſome Pruſſian dragoons, and four battalions in the neighbourhood of Ebſdorff and, after a briſk cannonade, forced to retreat precipitately. In the purſuit our huſſars made ſeven officers and 50 men priſoners. The enemy has not appeared ſince.

Soon after the middle of laſt month, the hereditary prince of Brunſwick was detached with about 15000 men, to join the king of Pruſſia, and he marched with ſuch diſpatch and ſo much caution, that without meeting with any diſturbance from the enemy upon his march, he arrived on the 26th, at Freyberg, and his whole corps joined the Pruſſian army the next day, which is the only remarkable event that has happened in Saxony ſince our laſt; for marſhal Daun with the Auſtrian army, is ſo ſtrongly intrenched near Dreſden, that it is impracticable to attack him in his camp; conſequently the king of Pruſſia has no way of obliging him to remove from thence, or to come to a fair battle, but by cutting off his ſupplies, or by marching into Bohemia, for one of which purpoſes he has taken poſſeſſion of Dippoldſwalde and Maxen, and alſo of Pretſchendorff; and ſeems as if he deſigned to enter Bohemia by Paſsberg, according to the laſt accounts we had from thence.

Hague, Dec. 18. Mr. d'Affry, the French ambaſſador, has preſented a memorial to the ſtates general, deſiring, in his maſter's name, that their high mightineſſes would grant a paſſage to a train of heavy artillery, which his moſt chriſtian majeſty intends to ſend from the heart of his kingdom, by the river Meuſe, to his army on the Lower Rhine; which deſire was immediately granted by their high mightineſſes; therefore it is to be hoped, that they will grant a paſſage through their country to the body of troops, which we are going to ſend to Germany.

Harlem, Jan. 10. On the 8th inſt. at eight at night, a comet without a tail was diſcovered in the conſtellation Orion. It was at firſt ſomewhat obſcure, but at 10 o'clock it was very viſible. Laſt night at half an hour after ſix, and at ſeven, it was ſeen in the 23d degree of Gemini. It was 15 degrees above the horizon, and appeared as a ſtar of the 3d magnitude.

Paris, Dec. 24. The king having honoured the duke of Broglio with a marſhal's ſtaff, his majeſty has conferred the ſame honour on the duke of Briſac, the duke of Randan, and the marquis of Armentiers. It is reckoned that the quantity of plate already carried to the mint, amounts to the value of 11,000000 of livres; and it is not doubted but that a good deal more than that ſum will be brought in at laſt, as many perſons are daily parting with their plate.

From Liſbon we hear that don Gomez Freyra de Andrada, commander of the king's forces at Rio de la Plata in America, has ſent his majeſty a large quantity of the leaves of a plant nam'd Concogna, which is eſteemed a ſovereign preſervative againſt weakneſs of the nerves.

M. d'Andrada gives a particular account of the virtues of this plant, in a letter to the king, together with the manner of taking it, which being to make tea of the leaves, he hath accompanied them with a ſet of cups, ſaucers and ſpoons, all of ſolid gold.

Naples, Nov. 30. The workmen employed in digging the ruins of Herculaneum, have lately made an important diſcovery. It is a ſtatue of white marble, ſeven feet high, of exquiſite workmanſhip, and which, as far as can be judged from the attitude, and ſome characters half defaced on the ſide of the pedeſtal,

pedeſtal, repreſents the famous Sibyl of Cuma. It is to be placed in the royal gallery, to which it will be a great ornament.

PROLOGUE,

To the Deſart Iſland, *Written and Spoken by Mr.* Garrick, *in the Character of a* Drunken Poet.

ALL, all ſhall out—all that I know and feel;
I will by heav'n—to higher powers appeal!—
Behold a bard!—no author of to-night—
No, no,—they can't ſay that, with all their ſpite:
Ay, you may frown *(looking behind the ſcenes)*
I'm at you, great and ſmall—
Your poet, players, managers and all!—
Theſe fools within here, ſwear that I'm in liquor— [thicker;—
My paſſion warms me—makes my utt'rance
I totter too—but that's the gout and pain,—
French wines, and living high, have been my bane.—
From all temptations now, I wiſely ſteer me;
Nor will I ſuffer one fine woman near me.
And this I ſacrifice, to give you pleaſure—
For you I've coin'd my brains,—and here's the treaſure! [*Pulls out a manuſcript.*
A treaſure this, of profit and delight! [night:—
And all thrown by for this damn'd ſtuff to-
This is a play would water ev'ry eye!—
If I but look upon't, it makes me cry:
This play would tears from blood-ſtain'd ſoldiers draw,—
And melt the bowels of hard-hearted law!
Would fore and aft the ſtorm-proof ſailor rake;—
Keep turtle-eating aldermen awake!
Would the cold blood of ancient maidens thrill,
And make ev'n pretty younger tongues lie ſtill.
This play not ev'n managers would refuſe,—
Had heav'n but giv'n 'em any brains to chuſe!—
[*Puts up his manuſcri*
Your bard to-night, bred in the ancient ſchool,
Deſigns and meaſures all, by critic rule,
Mongſt friends—it goes no farther—He's a fool.
So very claſſic, and ſo very dull—
His *deſart iſland* is his own dear ſkull:
No ſoul to make the play-houſe ring, and rattle, [battle!
No trumpets, thunder, ranting, ſtorms, or
But all your fine poetic prittle-prattle.
The plot is this—A lady's caſt away—
"Long before the beginning of the play;"
And they are taken by a fiſherman,
The lady and the child—'tis Bays's plan—
So on he blunders—He's an Iriſhman.—
'Tis all alike—his comic ſtuff I mean—
I hate all humour—it gives me the ſpleen;
So damn 'em both, with all my heart, unſight, unſeen.
But ſhould you ruin him, ſtill I'm undone—
I've try'd all ways to bring my Phœnix on—
[*Shewing his play again.*
Flatter I can with any of our tribe—
Can cut and ſlaſh—indeed I cannot bribe;
What muſt I do then?—beg you to ſubſcribe.
Be kind ye boxes, galleries, and pit—
'Tis but a crown a piece, for all this wit:
All ſterling wit—to puff myſelf I hate—
You'll ne'er ſupply your wants at ſuch a rate!
'Tis worth your money, I would ſcorn to wrong ye,—
You ſmile conſent—I'll ſend my hat among ye.
[*Going he returns.*
So much beyond all praiſe your bounties ſwell! [tell—
Not my own tongue, my gra-ti-tude can
"A little flattery ſometimes does well."
[*Staggers off.*

[The author of this truly poetical, and moſt affecting little poem, ſays in his advertiſement, "As many of the malevolent writers of the age have heretofore honoured the author with their abuſe, and as he was apprehenſive that they ſtill remained under the oppreſſion of their dullneſs and obſcurity, it was deemed proper to call them forth into daylight, by exhibiting one general repreſentative of them all, on the ſtage. For this he returns his thanks to the author of the prologue; and if any needy bookſellers, or unhappy authors, can find their account in taking further liberties with him, he hereby declares, he ſhould be ſorry not to have merit enough to provoke ſome of them, and for their encouragement, he adds in the words of the noble author of the *characteriſtics*, that "he will never reply, unleſs he ſhould hear of them or their works in any good company a twelve-month after."]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

DO pray inſert the following queſtion in your next; for couſin Biddy and myſelf have had a terrible diſpute about it. Sure ſome of your mathematical gentlemen will decide for us, which will intitle them to the good wiſhes of your conſtant, very conſtant reader,

SYLVIA.

A is the purchaſer of a ticket, in the preſent lottery, at 10l.—B, C, D, and E, purchaſe four tickets at the ſame rate, and agree to ſtand the drawing, and ſhare what prizes may ariſe, in equal proportions. I deſire to know, whether A has a better, a worſe, or an equal chance of gain, with either of the parties B, C, D, or E, and what is the difference?

Tranſlation of a CONVENTION *between his Majeſty and the King of* Pruſſia, *concluded and ſigned at* London, *the 9th of* November, 1759.

BE it known to all whom it concerns, or may concern, that the burthenſome war wherein his Pruſſian majeſty is engaged, putting him under the neceſſity of making new efforts for his defence, againſt the great number of enemies by which his dominions are attacked, and being therefore obliged to enter into a new concert with his Britannick majeſty,

jesty, in order to provide reciprocally and jointly with him for their common defence and safety; and his majesty the king of Great-Britain having made known, at the same time, the desire he had to strengthen the bonds of friendship, which subsist between the two courts, and to come to a new agreement on this occasion, and for this end, by an express convention relating to the succours by which he may give to his Prussian majesty most expeditious, and most efficacious assistance, their said majesties have therefore, for this purpose, named and authorized their respective ministers, To wit, in the name, and on the part of his Britannick majesty, his privy counsellors, Sir Robert Henley, Knt. his keeper of the great seal of Great-Britain; John, earl Granville, president of his council; Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, first lord commissioner of his treasury; Robert, earl of Holderness, one of his principal secretaries of state; Philip earl of Hardwicke; and William Pitt, another of his principal secretaries of state, and in the name, and on the part of his Prussian majesty, the sieurs Dodo Henry, baron of Knyphausen, his privy counsellor of embassy, and minister plenipotentiary at the court of his Britannick Majesty, and Lewis Michell, his charge d'affaires, at the said court, who, after the exchange of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

1. It is agreed, that all the preceding treaties which subsist between the two courts, of whatever date or nature they may be, and particularly that of Westminster, of the 16th of January, in the year 1756, as well as the convention of the 11th of April of the last year, and that of the 7th of December of the same year, shall be deemed to be renewed and confirmed by the present convention in all their points, articles, and clauses, and shall be of the same force as if they were inserted herein word for word.

2. His majesty, the king of Great-Britain, engages to cause to be paid in the city of London, into the hands of the person or persons who shall be authorized for that purpose, by his majesty the king of Prussia, the sum of four millions of German crowns, amounting to 670,000l. sterling, which entire sum shall be paid at once, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, upon the requisition of his Prussian majesty.

3. His majesty, the king of Prussia, engages, on his part, to employ the said sum in keeping up, and augmenting his forces, which shall act in the most advantageous manner, for the common cause, and for the end proposed by their aforesaid majesties, of reciprocal defence, and mutual security.

4. The high contracting parties moreover engage, viz. on the one part his Britannick majesty, both as king, and as elector, and on the other part his Prussian majesty, not to conclude any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, or any other convention, or agreement whatsoever, with the powers who have taken part in the present war, but in concert, and by mutual consent, and expressly comprehending each other therein.

5. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged on both sides, within the term of six weeks, to be reckoned from the date of signing the present convention, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof we the under-written ministers of his majesty the king of Great-Britain, and of his majesty the king of Prussia, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the present convention, and have set the seals of our arms thereto.

Done at London, the 9th of November, in the year of Our Lord 1759. (L. S.)

REMEDY *for* HORSES, *by Mr.* WOOD.

(*See p.* 49.)

THE present epidemical distemper that is predominant among horses, is brought on by the bad quality of the air, obstructing the pores of the skin, which hinders the blood from discharging the superfluous matter that should go off by those passages; which of course must produce a more than ordinary plenitude in the vessels, which plenitude will naturally affect the lungs to an uncommon degree, and make them press hard upon the Aspera Arteria, the natural source of a difficult respiration.

Now, in order to give the blood more room to circulate, it will be necessary to take away a moderate quantity, according to the horse's strength and age, and then to thin and cool the rest with nitre; that is, to give an ounce dissolved in a little water, in the morning, thrown down with a horn just before you give him his water, observing to let him have the white water, the chill just taken off, and the same at night; and let his food be scalded bran with now and then a few oats in it. Clysters are at the same time to be administered, composed of a decoction of two ounces of sena, a handful of salt and coarse sugar, with half a pint of common oil. This clyster will keep his body cool and open, without any other remedy.

This method, strictly adhered to, will soon abate the fever, and bring on a kind discharge by the nostrils, which in this case is entirely critical. Exercising the horse, 'till the fever is abated, and a discharge is come on, will be very prejudicial. When the fever is abated, and a kindly running come on, then moderate exercise will be of great use. Fumigating the head now and then on an evening, with myrrh, will be very proper, as it will assist the glans of the head to discharge the matter more freely, and prevent its stagnating there, and occasioning ulcers.

After the close of the distemper, it will be proper to give him the alterative powders of antimony, brimstone, and fœnugreek, in order to prevent any obstruction that otherwise might possibly happen. This method I have found

found to anſwer my expectation, without recurring to any other.

N. B. All heating and balſamic medicines, and cordials ſo called, are in this caſe highly detrimental, though it be the practice too much of the common farriers.

The Monthly Catalogue *for* January, 1760.

DIVINITY.

1. TRUE Grace indeed. By Samuel Pyke, pr. 1s. Buckland.

2. A ſpiritual Voice to the Chriſtian Church, and to the Jews. By the Rev. Mr. Clarke, pr. 1s. 6d. Townſend.

3. Defence of the Biſhop of London. By Dr. Parry, pr. 1s. Davis and Reymers.

PHYSICK. SURGERY.

4. A Practical Eſſay on Fevers. By Dr. Stevens, pr. 6s. Baldwin.

5. Obſervations on the Nature and Conſequences of Wounds and Contuſions of the Head, &c. By Percivall Pott, pr. 3s. 6d. Hitch.

MISCELLANEOUS.

6. Remarks on a Letter to two great Men, pr. 1s. Dodſley. (See p. 3.)

7. An Anſwer to *the Letter to Two great Men*, pr. 6d. Henderſon.—[Whoever reads the above Remarks, will have little Occaſion to peruſe this Piece. Inſtead of an Anſwer, it ſhould be intitled *A Cavil at*, &c. From a ſingle Word let fall by the Author of the letter, occaſion is taken to enter into an elaborate defence of lord Loudoun, which, with a few ſcoticiſms, here and there betray what the animadverter ſeems ſtudious to conceal, — his country.]

8. Truth develop'd and Innocence protected, &c. pr. 1s. 6d. Scott.—[This piece claims no preeminence of the general run of catch penny's upon the ſubject of the diſgrace of a late commander. It would be endleſs to point out its abſurdities.]

9. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Fordyce, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

10. Liberty and Common Senſe to the people of Ireland, Greeting, pr. 1s. Williams. (See p. 32)

11. The Art of making Wines of Fruits, Flowers, &c. pr. 1s. Cooper.

12. Unanſwerable Arguments againſt a Peace, pr. 1s. Burd.

13. Reaſons againſt laying any further tax on Malt and Beer, pr. 6d. Owen.

14. An Account of the Conſtitution and preſent State of Great-Britain, pr. 2s. Newberry.

15. A Compariſon between St. Thomas's and St. George's Hoſpitals, pr. 6d. Kinnerſley.

16. The Doctrine and Practice of Chriſtianity, inconſiſtent with the Happineſs of Mankind, pr. 1s. 6d.

17. Recueil Nouveau, Choice Pieces from Telemachus, &c. Davey.

18. Reaſons why the approaching Treaty of Peace ſhould be debated in Parliament, &c. pr. 1s. Griffiths. (See p. 25.)

19. Mr. Webb's tables for buying and ſelling Stocks, pr. 5s. Kinnerſley.

20. A Diſcourſe concerning Plays and Players, pr. 6d. Cooper.

21. An Oration before an Audience of Diſtillers, pr. 6d. Scott.

22. Paper Credit conſidered, relative to the Failure of Bankers, &c. in Ireland, pr. 1s.

23. London Courtſhip, pr. 1s. Thruſh.

POETRY, ENTERTAINMENT.

24. Titus Veſpaſian: A Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.—[We preſume our author will meet with ſome friends hardy enough to tell him, he has in fact "been the victim of a vain attempt." His language is far from harmonious and we preſume many other defects, which we have neither room nor deſire to enumerate, cauſed it to be rejected by the managers. If we miſtake not, this is the gentleman's ſecond attempt, and it is evident he has quite miſtaken his talents.]

25. Job, a Poem. By William Langhorne, M. A. pr. 2s. Griffiths.

26. The Hiſtory of the Marchioneſs de Pompadour, Vol. 3. Hooper.

27. Memoirs of the Chevalier de ——— pr. 3s. Cooke.

28. The Deſert Iſland, a Dramatick Poem, of three Acts. By Mr. Murphy, pr. 1s. 6d. Vaillant. (See p. 42, 54.)

SERMONS.

29. Preached at St. Paul's, on the Thankſgiving Day. By M. Townley, M. A. pr. 6d. Field.

30. Preached on the ſame Day, pr. 6d. Dodſley.

31. At Oxford. By Mr. Allen, pr. 6d. Withers.

32. At Oxford Nov. 2. pr. 6d. Rivington and Fletcher.

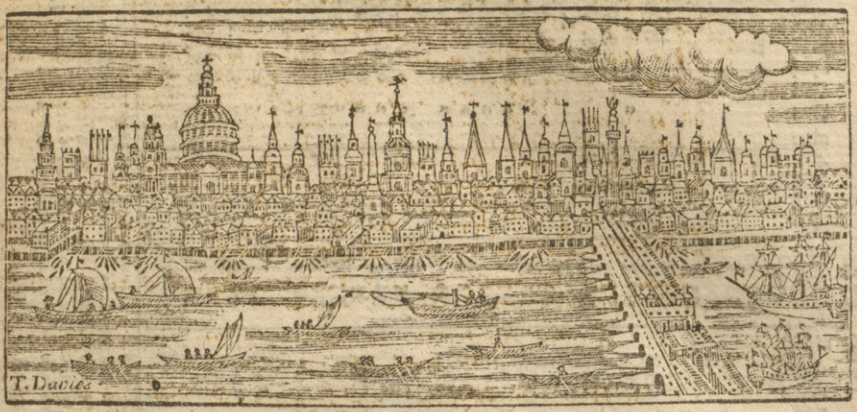
33. On the thankſgiving Day. By Thomas Scott, pr. 6d. Longman.

34. On Ditto by Benjamin Wallin, pr. 6d. Buckland.

[*The* Monthly Bill *and* Courſe of Exchange, *in our next.*]

☞ *The piece ſigned* Senex, *and many other ingenious Proſe Eſſays, are received, and will be inſerted as ſoon as poſſible. The* Obſervations on Eſpalier and Wall Trees; *the* Bridge Queries, *and the* Diabolical Courant, *in our next. We muſt alſo beg leave to treſpaſs a little further upon the patience of many of our poetical Correſpondents, whoſe kind favours ſhall have due regard paid to them.* W. S's. *Eſſays will be reconſidered.* Philomuſe *had a letter from us, ſometime ago, by the channel he preſcribed, with all the matters he mentions, and with full anſwers to what he has ſince requeſted. We hope he has, ere now, received them.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For FEBRUARY, 1760.

An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent War 59—62
Account of the New Tragedy of the Siege of Aquileia, now acting at Drury-Lane 62—64
Prologue and Epilogue thereto 64
A remarkable Incident to the Honour of the Britiſh Navy and Capt. Tinker ibid.
The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors 65—72
Strictures on the Methods we ſhould treat in with France, in a future Negociation 72—76
The DIABOLICAL COURANT; or, Helliſh Intelligencer 76—78
Teſtimonies to the Praiſe of Henry, Prince of Wales, Son of James I. 78
Remarks on *The Letter to Two Great Men* 79
Account of the late Sea-Fight on the Coaſt of France. By an Eye-witneſs 80
Obſervations on the Management of Eſpalier and Wall-Trees 82
Queries relating to the New-Bridge, at Black-Friars 83
Caſe of Innholders, &c. conſider'd 84
Two very Pious Letters. By Hervey, &c. 85
Virtues of the Water-Dock. By Dr. Hill 86
Mr. Wainſcot's Complaint to the Idler 87
Caſe of the Lord Stourton, a Murderer ibid.
A Letter from a Clergyman to his Friend 88
Queſtion. By a Lady 89
Mr. Guy's Treatiſe on ſchirrus Tumours and Cancers, Account of 89—91
Liſt of Pruſſian Generals, ſlain, &c. 91
Letter from an Old Veteran 92
Why a Gardener is the beſt Man on Earth ibid.
Pernicious Conſequences of increaſing the Publick Debt 93
Extracts from the Deſert Iſland ibid.—95
Expedition againſt the Cherokee Indians 95
Account of The Way to Keep Him 96—98
POETICAL ESSAYS 98—103
A New Minuet 99
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 104—107
Liſt of ſheriffs, for 1760 104
— of South-Sea Directors ibid.
Great Damage by the Wind 105
Ramillies, of 90 Guns, loſt ibid.
Sad Accident in Scotland 106
Earthquakes, Fires, Accidents, ibid.
Marriages and Births; Deaths 107
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 108
Promotions, civil and military ibid.
Alteration in the Liſt of Parliament ibid.
Bankrupts ibid.
Courſe of Exchange ibi'.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 109
Catalogue of Books; with Remarks 110
Extracts from Triſtram Shandy 111
A fine Leſſon of Univerſal Good-Will 112
Prices of Stocks, Grain, Wind and Weather 58
Monthly Bill of Mortality 109

With TWO elegant MAPS, finely engraved on Copper, viz. 1. of BENGAL in the EAST-INDIES; 2. of the Country of the CHEROKEES, lately ſubjected by Governor Lyttelton.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row;

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* FEBRUARY, 1760, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. Confo.	3 p. Cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3½ Bank An. 1756.	3½ per C. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. 1fcr. 1759.	Subfcript. 1760.	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
31	111	134		82 ½	81 ½	81 ¼	80	80 ¼	79 ⅝		87	79 ⅞	93 ⅜	3 o		W.	rain
1	111	133 ⅛		82 ⅛	81 ⅛	81 ⅛	80 ⅛	80	79 ½	85 ½	87 ⅛		94	3 c		W. by S.	rain
2	111	132 ½		82 ¼	81 ¼	81 ¼	80 ⅜	86		85 ½	87 ⅜	79 ½	93 ¾	3 o		S. by E.	fine
3	Sunday															S. E.	fine
4	111	133 ½		82 ⅜	81	81 ⅜	80	80	79 ½		87	79 ⅜	93 ⅝	4 o		S. S. W.	fine
5	111 ¾	133 ⅝		82 ½	81	81	79 ⅞	80	79 ⅝		87	79 ½	93 ½	5 o		N. N. E.	froft
6	110 ¾	133 ½		82 ¼	81	81	80 ⅛	80 ¼	79 ½	85 ¼	86 ¾	79 ¼	93 ½	5 o		N. E.	froft
7	110 ½	133 ⅜		81 ¼		81	79 ⅝		79 ⅝		86 ½	79 ¼	93 ¼	5 c	2 6	S. W. by S.	froft
8	110	133 ½		81 ¼	80 ⅜	80 ⅜	79 ⅜	79 ⅝	79 ¼	85 ⅛		79	93	5 o		S. W.	froft
9	110	133		81	80	80	79 ¼	79			86	79 ½	92 ¾	5 6		S. W.	rain
10	Sunday															S.	cloudy
11	110	133	90	80 ⅜	80	80 ¼	79 ⅞	79	78 ⅜	85	85 ½	78 ⅜	92 ⅜	5 o		S, W.	fine
12	109 ½	132	90	81		80	78 ⅞		78 ⅜		85 ⅜	78 ¼	92 ¼	5 o		S.	high wind
13	109 ¾	132 ¼	90	81 ¼	80 ⅛	80 ⅜	79 ¼	79 ¼	78 ¼	84 ½	85 ½	79	93 ¼		2 6	S. W.	windy
14	110	132 ½	90	81 ½	80 ¼	80 ¼	79	79 ¼	78 ¼	84	85 ¼	78 ¾	93 ¼		2 6	S. W. by S.	windy, rain
15	109 ½			81 ½	80 ½	81	79 ⅛	79 ½	79		85 ¾	79 ¼	93 ¼		2 6	S. W.	high wind
16	109 ⅞	132 ½	90	82 ¼		81 ½	80 ¼		79 ¼		86	79 ⅜	94		2 6	S.	fine
17	Sunday															S. W.	fair, ſnow
18	109 ½	132 ½	90	82 ⅜		81 ½	80 ¼		79 ¼		86	79 ½	93 ⅞		2 6	W. S. W.	fine
19	110	133	90	82 ½	81	81 ½	80 ⅜	80 ⅛	80	85	86 ¼	80	94 ⅛		2 6	N. by W	miſling
20	109 ⅜	134	90	82	81 ¼	81 ½	80 ¼	80	79 ¼	84 ¾	86	79 ½	94		2 6	S. W.	fine
21	109 ¾	134	90	82	81	81	80	80 ¼	79 ½	84 ¾	86	79 ½	93		5 o	S. by E.	cloudy, rain
22	110	94	90	83	81 ¾	81 ⅞	80 ⅝	80 ¾	80	85 ¼	86 ½	80	94	2 o	7 6	W. S. W.	cold
23	109 ¾	134 ¾	90	82 ½		82 ¼	80 ⅛		80 ¼		86 ½	80	94 ⅝		7 6	N.	rain
24	Sunday															N.	miſling
25	109 ½	134 ⅜	90	82 ¼	81 ¾	82	80 ⅜	81 ⅛	80 ⅜		86 ⅛	80	94 ⅛		5 o	E.	fine
26	110	134 ⅛	90	82 ½	82	82	80 ½	80 ½		85 ½	85 ¼	80	94		7 6	W. by S.	fine
27	110	134 ¼	90	82 ¼	81 ½	81 ⅞	80 ¼	80	80 ⅞	85 ½	86 ¼	80 ⅛	94 ¼		7 6	W. N. W.	fine
	110	113 ½	90	82	81 ⅛	81 ¾	80 ¼	80 ½	80 ¼	84 ¾	86	80 ⅛	94		7 6	N. W. b W.	fine

Price of Corn

	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London
Wheat	32s to 29. qu.	7l. 10s. load	7l. 10s load	08 05s load	8l. 15s load	08l. 10s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qr	3s 8d Buſhel	3s 10d buſhel	Hops 2l. to 4l. cwt
Barley	13s to 17s	14 to 17 qu.	14s to 18 qr.	27s to 30 qu	14s to 15s qr	15s to 21s qr	14s to 16	16s to 18s	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 7d	Hay per load 54s.
Oats	11s to 13s 6d	14 to 15	13s to 15s	18s to 20s	14s to 15s	16s to 19s	19s to 24	14s to 16s	2s 0d to 2s 1d	1s 4d to 1s 7d	Coals 37s. per chald.
Beans	15s to 20s	22 to 24	21s to 24s	36s to 40s	20s to 21s	24s to 34s	34s to 40	23s to 30s	2s 4d to 2s 9d	2s 9d to 3s	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, Feb. 5. 4l. 19s. 6d.—21. 4l. 18s. 0d.—26. 4l. 17s. 6d.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
For FEBRUARY, 1760.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent* WAR.
Continued from p. 24.

AS general Blakeney, the governor, had all along ſuſpected that the French equipment at Toulon was deſigned againſt Minorca, he had, within the works of the fort, made all the preparations in his power for a long and obſtinate defence, and eſpecially to guard againſt what the French call a *coup de main* (by which they mean an immediate and ſudden aſſault) as much as was poſſible, conſidering the ſmall number of men he had in a fortreſs, which, by its many out-works, would have required a garriſon of at leaſt 5000 men; but, without the works, many things might have been done to render very difficult, or much retard, the approach of an enemy with heavy cannon, from any part of the iſland where ſuch artillery could be conveniently landed, or to beſiege the place by a regular attack. Theſe things he could not do without an authority from home, eſpecially as his ſuſpicions were no way countenanced by our miniſters, who ought to have known more of the enemy's deſigns than he could poſſibly do.

The iſland of Minorca is, through the whole of it, rocky and mountainous, ſo that very few of its roads are fit for wheel-carriages, or can eaſily be made ſo. We had, at a conſiderable expence, made a good road, all the way from St. Philip's Fort to Ciudadella, that is to ſay, from one end of the iſland to the other. This road ſhould certainly have been demoliſhed, and rendered irreparable, without a deal of labour and expence: Every road to the fort, from any creek or bay in the iſland, where battering cannon could be conveniently landed, ſhould have been ſerved in the ſame manner; and if this had been done, as Fort St. Philip's commands the entrance to the harbour of Mahon, ſo that no enemy can enter without running the riſk of having ſome of their ſhips ſunk, and the entrance to the harbour, perhaps, thereby entirely barred up, though they had landed their troops upon the iſland, it muſt have coſt them a great deal of labour, time, and expence, before they could have brought battering cannon and mortars againſt the fort.

From the nature of this iſland we had likewiſe another advantage: The ſoil, if I may may call it ſo, conſiſts generally in a hard rock, covered with but a thin ſtratum of vegetable earth, and this is particularly the caſe for a good way round the fort, ſo that a beſieging army cannot eaſily approach it by trenches, and much leſs by ſap; but we had moſt imprudently allowed a town, called St. Philip's town, to be built ſo near the fort, that many of the houſes were within three or fourſcore yards of the out-works. This town ought certainly to have been demoliſhed, and all the rubbiſh carried to a diſtance, in order to prevent its ſerving as a lodgment for an enemy.

Theſe things, I ſay, ought all to have been done before the landing of the French, becauſe they could not be done afterwards; but none of them could be done without an order from hence, and the governor was ſo far from having any ſuch order, that he had not from hence the leaſt notice of the French having any deſign againſt that iſland, nor had he any certain notice of it until about 40 hours before their landing upon the iſland.

They had ſailed from Toulon on the 10th of April, as before-mentioned, the fleet under the command of M. La Galliſſoniere, and the troops under the command of the duke of Richlieu; but the wind chopping about, they were ob-

liged to come to an anchor in Hieres road; where they were detained until the 13th, when they ſailed all together, appeared off Fort Furnels on the 17th, and in the morning of the 18th they appeared off Ciudadella, where, in the afternoon, they began to diſembark their troops. On the 16th, the packet-boat from Villa-França for Mahon had paſſed through their fleet, without being ſtopt or detained by them, and thus, by their negligence, or perhaps deſign, arrived that evening in Mahon harbour. By her the governor had the firſt news of their having ſailed from Toulon, and, at the ſame time, an account of their being then very near the iſland; and, by the large number of live cattle and ſheep they had taken on board before ſailing, he rightly judged, that their deſign certainly was againſt that iſland: He therefore, that moment began, to prepare every thing, which could not be before prepared, for ſtanding a ſiege; and, as he could not put any confidence in the people of the iſland, he could not, with the ſmall number of regular troops he had, pretend to oppoſe the enemy's landing; therefore he ſent orders to all the out-parties to be ready, upon the firſt approach of the enemy, to retire to their garriſon. Accordingly, the company poſted at Fort Furnels retired upon the enemy's appearing off that place, as that little fort was not tenable againſt ſuch a force; and the five companies poſted at Ciudadella retired upon the enemy's beginning to land, but took care to carry along with them the two field pieces they had at that poſt.

The ſame day, that is, on the 18th, the governor ſent major Cunningham out with a party, to demoliſh the bridges, and to break up the road towards Ciudadella, which he did, as much as the ſhort time he had would give him leave, as he was a good engineer, and had, for ſome time, ſerved in that ſtation at St. Philip's, but was now ſerving as a volunteer, having, for that purpoſe, but very lately returned from Nice, upon hearing that the iſland was going to be attacked by the French; and, in returning in the manner he did, and after the treatment he had met with, he gave us a moſt extraordinary example of bravery, generoſity, and public ſpirit, of which the reader may ſee a particular account in your Magazine for 1756, p. 355.

As the whole French ſquadron had ſailed along with their tranſports to Ciudadella, our men of war, under the command of commodore Edgcumbe, remained in the harbour of Mahon until the 20th, when the commodore ſailed away in the Cheſterfield, but left all the marines of the Princeſs Louiſa and Portland, together with a detachment he had received at Gibraltar, as a reinforcement to the garriſon of St. Philip's; and next day the Princeſs Louiſa, Portland, and Dolphin ſailed, but they likewiſe left the moſt part of the Dolphin's crew, and all the crew of the Proſerpine ſloop, as a further reinforcement to the garriſon; and captain Scrope of the Dolphin moſt readily and bravely agreed to leave his ſhip, and to remain in the garriſon as commander of the marines and ſeamen thus left therein; ſo that nothing was omitted by the governor or officers that was in their power to accompliſh or attempt, for enabling them to make a long and vigorous defence, not doubting in the leaſt of being relieved by the arrival of a ſuperior ſquadron from England, with a reinforcement of troops, and a ſupply of ammunition and proviſions, in ſhort, with every thing that was neceſſary for rendering the French mad project abortive, and for obliging every Frenchman that had landed upon the Iſland to ſurrender himſelf a priſoner of war; and ſo ſure were the ſea officers of this, that, as no ſhip could, without our leave, be carried out, whilſt the fort was in our hands, they left all the French prizes they had taken, to a very conſiderable value, in the harbour of Mahon, altho' they might eaſily have taken them along with them, as the French ſquadron did not appear before the harbour until the 24th.

How the French ſquadron came to be ſo long in approaching, in order to block up the harbour, I have never heard accounted for. If it was not deſign, it was certainly a moſt unpardonable piece of miſconduct in M. Galiſſoniere. Three ſhips and a couple of frigates of his ſquadron were certainly ſufficient for protecting the landing of the troops at Ciudadella, where they could not expect to meet with any reſiſtance; and therefore, with the reſt of the ſquadron, he might have ſailed directly to block up the harbour of Mahon. If he had done this, he had impounded in that harbour all our ſhips of war, as well as all the French merchant-ſhips they had taken; and upon reducing the fort, the French troops would have become maſters of the whole; but both he and the duke of Richlieu were perhaps willing that our ſhips of war ſhould make their eſcape out

of

of that harbour, even tho' they had taken all the prize-ſhips along with them; and the reaſon was this: The chief hopes the French had of making themſelves maſters of Minorca, depended upon their being able to reduce Fort St. Philip's by a *coup de main*, before we could ſend a ſuperior A ſquadron to the Mediterranean; and theſe hopes were chiefly founded upon the ſmall number of men and few officers that were in garriſon, and the many out-works they had to defend againſt a general aſſault. If the French admiral had impounded our ſhips in the harbour, and the officers had B found it impoſſible to defend their ſhips, after the French had made themſelves maſters of both ſides of the harbour, which might, perhaps, have been the caſe, both officers and men would have retired within the fort, and would have added a conſiderable ſtrength to the fort C againſt an aſſault; or if they had drawn up their ſhips in a line under and along the works of the fort, they would have prevented any aſſault's being made upon that ſide of the place; and if no attempt had been made at the ſame time to board their ſhips, moſt of the officers and men D would have landed, would have entered at the Sally Port, and would have greatly aſſiſted in repelling the aſſault at every other part. Thus in every light the impounding of our ſhips of war in the harbour would have rendered a *coup de main* more difficult and dangerous; and as the E French, by experience, well know the active valour of our ſeamen, either in making or repelling an aſſault, it is highly probable they were extremely willing to get rid of them at any rate; which was the reaſon why their admiral did not, for ſo many days, attempt to block up the harbour, and was likewiſe, I believe, the reaſon why he did not, on the 16th, ſtop and detain the packet-boat from Villa Franca.

As our ſhips of war had all ſailed out on the 21ſt, the governor, that night, or before day the next morning, cauſed the G Scorpion ſloop to be ſunk in the principal channel of the entrance to the harbour, over-againſt the fort, which added to the danger of an enemy's attempting to force an entry; and on the 25th, the French ſquadron made an appearance as if they intended ſuch an attempt, whereupon all H the ſea-batteries were manned by the garriſon, and every thing made ready to give them a proper reception, which they, no doubt, obſerved, therefore they fell to leeward off Cape Mola, then tacked, and ſtood to the ſouth-weſt, at a conſiderable diſtance. They made the ſame appearance again on the 28th, when they found the garriſon again as ready to receive them in a proper manner, whereupon they tacked and ſtood off to ſea, and never afterwards, during the whole time of the ſiege, made ſo much as the appearance of a deſign to force an entry into the harbour, but ſtood cruiſing off and on, ſometimes in ſight, and ſometimes out of ſight, for whole days together, without leaving ſo much as one ſhip to guard the entrance of the harbour; ſo that a ſhip or ſloop might often have got in without being obſerved by them; and on the 27th a ſhip or ſloop did actually come into the harbour, without being ſtopt or viſited by the French, but as ſoon as ſhe entered was brought too by the garriſon, and obliged to come to an anchor under the guns of the fort, when ſhe appeared to be a trading ſhip of the iſland, juſt arrived from Genoa. Therefore I muſt think, that if a proper correſpondence had been ſettled at Majorca, we might have had a frequent intercourſe with the garriſon, except juſt about the time our ſquadron was upon that coaſt; for about that time the French kept a much better look out than uſual; and ſuch an intercourſe would have been of great ſervice, as it would have encouraged the garriſon, and made us more expeditious, if poſſible, in ſending them a ſufficient and proper relief.

On the 22d the governor ſent a drummer with a letter to the French general, deſiring to know his reaſons for invading that iſland; and the next day the drummer was ſent back with an anſwer from the duke of Richlieu, wherein he declared, F that he was come with an intention to reduce that iſland under the dominion of his Moſt Chriſtian majeſty, for the ſame reaſons that had induced his Britannic majeſty to ſeize and detain the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of France. But tho' this general had advanced with his army as far as Aleyor by the 23d, and tho' the garriſon had afterwards fired many ſhot, both great and ſmall, upon parties of the French that advanced too near, or upon the works they were ſuppoſed to be carrying on at Cape Mola, yet there was not ſo much as one cannon or bomb fired by the beſiegers againſt the fort, before the eighth of May, and even then the only batteries they had erected were on Cape Mola ſide, and conſequently on the other ſide of the harbour; for in the night between the 5th and 6th two men had

had been sent out to St. Philip's town, who reconnoitered all the way up the line wall, and thro' the streets from the tower, by major Innis's house, towards Stanhope's tower, but could neither see nor hear any works going on, or discover that they had brought up any cannon towards that side of Fort St. Philip's; nor could the garrison perceive that they had begun any works on that side before the 12th, on which day, between eight and nine at night, the enemy opened two bomb-batteries, one of five mortars, near major Innis's house, and the other of three, near the burying ground, or wind-mills, which, before their arrival, the governor had taken care to have demolished.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An Account of the new TRAGEDY *of* The Siege of AQUILEIA, *now acting at* Drury-Lane *Theatre.*

THE siege of Aquileia, a city not far from Rome, and, at that time, in some measure, a barrier to that capital, was an event which happened about the year of Christ 236, in the reign of the emperor Maximin, when the tyranny of that fierce gigantic Goth had incited the Roman soldiery to set up Gordianus as emperor, in opposition to him. The town of Aquileia, being a place of the utmost importance, was invested by Maximin's army, and the defence of it given to Æmilius the consul, by the Roman senate. Maximin's army, a numerous host, composed of Goths, Britons, Dalmatians, &c. having surrounded the place, there appeared very little hopes of relief, unless by some very desperate attempt; and if once surrendered, the cause of Gordianus must have been intirely hopeless, and the Roman people given up to the unbounded tyranny of a foreign barbarian. At this period the tragedy begins; and this premised, we shall proceed to the detail of its several incidents.

The play begins with a scene between Paulus and Titus, the two sons of the consul, in which their present situation is, in some measure, communicated to the audience. The ardour of Titus, the younger, altho' endeavoured to be repress'd by the calmer courage of his brother Paulus, plainly points him out the hero of the piece. Their conversation is interrupted by the entrance of their father Æmilius, who, altho' delighted with the warmth and spirit of Titus, nevertheless joins with Paulus in the dissuading, nay, commanding him against any rash attempt, whereby the cause of Rome may be endangered at so critical a conjuncture. During this conference, a slave brings an arrow directed to the consul, inclosing in its head a scroll, informing him, from Gordianus, that the town should be relieved within three days at farthest. This message is presently succeeded by the appearance of Gartha, a Numidian chief, who brings intelligence that the enemy had left some of their works so slightly defended, that a timely sally might be productive of great advantage. Titus, on this occasion, fired with the wish of signalizing himself, intreats his father to assign to him this most important charge. Doubtful at first, and fearful of the event, Æmilius stands irresolute; yet at length warmed with his youthful courage, he consents to grant him his request; appointing Gartha to assist him, and giving to his elder son the charge of defending the gate from which the sally is to be made. The exit of the two sons is almost immediately succeeded by the entrance of Cornelia, the wife of Æmilius, attended by a flamen of Jupiter Capitolinus: She relates a dream, in which the death of her sons seems to be portended, and the flamen confirms her fears by the fatal omen which attended a sacrifice he had just been offering to Jove. A shout of joy, however, at the instant seems to contradict these omens, and a smoke which Æmilius perceives amidst the host of the enemy, assures them of Titus's success. This joy, however, is immediately damped by the arrival of a messenger, who relates, that Titus, after having, with the greatest resolution, pushed as far as to a tower belonging to the emperor, and to which he had set fire, had been intercepted by a party in ambuscade, which had got between him and the town; and that, on the sight of this event, Paulus, flying with his troops to the assistance of his brother, had left the gate intirely unguarded. On this news the consul, hastening to the gate, leaves Cornelia to hear a farther account of her son's distress from Gartha, who is brought in wounded and dying, loaded with self-reproach for having been the adviser of the sally.

On the return of the consul, the audience is informed of his having been eye-witness to the fall of both his sons; the distress for the loss of whom is well supported by Æmilius and Cornelia. A trumpet, however, bespeaks the approach of an herald, who introduces a tribune belonging to the tyrant, by whom they are informed, that their sons are not dead, although, overborne by numbers and fatigue, they had fallen, and were become the captives of Maximin, who now makes the immediate surrender of the town the only means of preserving their lives, which otherwise, before the sun should set, he had sworn to deprive them of. Æmilius, however, maintaining the true Roman spirit, returns his answer in these words:

"Unhappy, most unhappy, he may make me,
"But he and fortune shall not make me base."

Moved with the distress of this unhappy pair, yet charmed with the unaltered bravery of the father, the humane tribune, removing his helmet, discovers himself to Cornelia to be Varus, a kinsman of her's, and formerly the companion

companion of her youth, confeſſes himſelf to be but little pleaſed with the cauſe he is fighting for, and promiſes to do them every good office in his power, by moderating the anſwer he has to return. Being haſtened to return by a meſſenger from Maximin, he is conducted forth by the conſul, when the flamen propoſes to Cornelia to adviſe her huſband to the trying A an expedient, by demanding a truce for three days, in which time they have hopes of ſuccour, with a promiſe to ſurrender on the 4th, in caſe the town ſhould not, at the expiration of that period, be relieved.

When on Æmilius's return, this expedient is propoſed to him, whilſt he is delibe- B rating whether or not he ought to acquieſce with it, Varus comes back with the unhappy tidings that the anſwer ſent to Maximin had enraged him to ſo great a degree, that he had bound himſelf by an oath not only to take the lives of the two youths, but alſo entirely to deſtroy the city of Rome, and eſtabliſh a new ſeat of empire, unleſs C Aquileia ſhould be immediately given up to him. Thus preſs'd, the Conſul communicates to him the ſcroll conveyed in the arrow, and gives him commiſſion to propoſe a temporary truce, which he has ſcarcely left them an order to perform, ere a meſſenger, elate with joy, comes to inform them that the army of Gordianus is in ſight. Æmilius, D whoſe prudence immediately foreſees the conſequence of its appearance at this critical moment, expreſſes the deepeſt anguiſh on the circumſtance, and the juſtneſs of his apprehenſions are inſtantly evinced by the entrance of Dumnorix, a fierce bruriſh Goth, who with the utmoſt inſolence informs him, that the evaſion of the truce was now diſcovered, E and offers him the alternative of his children's inſtant death, or his immediate compliance. By him, however, he returns no anſwer. But ſoon after his departure, an alarm is given of the approach of a body of the enemy with an apparatus of timber, apparently with deſign to make ſome pow- F erful attack upon the walls; to this a general groan ſucceeds without, which is explained by a meſſenger, who relates that this preparation, inſtead of being for an attack, had diſcover'd itſelf to be only for the erection of a ſcaffold within ſight of the city, on which, as ſoon as raiſed, the two young Romans had been brought bound and G guarded; at ſight of which, the concern of the citizens had occaſioned an univerſal groan. Their behaviour on this ſcaffold is in another place moſt feelingly deſcribed by Cornelia; and the anguiſh of both parents for them, together with the ſtruggle between heroic reſolution and paternal tenderneſs in Æmilius, is well conducted, and agreeably H executed. During this they are relieved by a viſit from Varus; who, after convincing them that the tyrant is inexorable, almoſt perſuades the conſul to ſubmit in appearance to the terms propoſed, from an aſſurance, that before he ſhould be able to reach the walls of Aquileia, the Romans in his own army already ripe for revolt, and the Britons which were under the command of Varus, would all riſe in oppoſition to him, and join with the beſieged. Whilſt he is in ſome degree wavering on this advice, a ſhout proclaims the approach of his ſon Titus, who, he is told, has obtained leave from Maximin to return for a while (leaving his brother as hoſtage for his coming back) in order to attempt the moving his father to compaſſion, and perſuading him to preſerve their lives. Enraged at this report, and now in greater anguiſh from the reflection of his ſon's puſillanimity than he had before been from the apprehenſion of their danger, he firſt reſolves not to ſee him, and when he does enter, attacks him with every term of reproach and indignity. The youth, for a while unmoved, ſtands ſilent to reproof; but when he ſpeaks, it is to convince his father how greatly he has wrong'd him; ſince the pretext he had made uſe of had been only intended to deceive the tyrant, that he might be enabled to prevent the conſequences which both his brother and himſelf had feared too great exceſs of a parental tenderneſs might produce: That his buſineſs then was to aſſure their parents they were the willing victims of their country, and to acquaint them, as a concluding bar to every doubtful ſtep concerning them, that not the yielding up the town could ſave their lives, ſince they had mutually taken a ſolemn oath, in caſe of ſuch a meaſure, inſtantly to periſh by each other's ſword.

The old man, charmed with ſuch exalted virtue, then claſps him to his boſom: And now his pangs become redoubled from the thought of loſing both his ſons, juſt at the inſtant when their worth is higheſt. But Varus, who is preſent at this ſcene, aſſures him that they ſhall not die, at leaſt not alone, nor unrevenged; and leaves them with a full determination to raiſe his troops in mutiny againſt the tyrant. The parting ſcene between the parents and their heroic ſon, is finely finiſhed, and the diſtreſs judiciouſly heightened by the circumſtance of a dawn of hope, which preſents itſelf from news being brought of ſome confuſion in the camp of Maximin; (a moment which made proper uſe of, ſeems poſſible to ſave them all;) which dawn is overclouded, by the recollection that any act of hoſtility till Titus is returned, would be a breach of truce; yet ere Cornelia can be brought to quit her hold, and let her ſon depart, the moment is loſt. Immediately Dumnorix enters to demand him back, and harſhly tells them the alarm had ariſen from Varus's attempt to move the ſoldiers to rebel; but that the emperor had cauſed him to be ſeized, and ſentenced him to death, together with the conſul's ſons. Soon after their departure, Cornelia, who had been on the ramparts

parts to obſerve what was to paſs, enters in all the agonies of deſperation, declaring ſhe had ſeen the fatal axe uplifted to deſtroy her ſons; that the ſtreaming blood had marked the fall of one of them, when ſhe left the place unable to ſuſtain the ſhock of ſeeing more. Her fears, however, in this caſe, are quickly proved to be too prematurely given way to, by the arrival of a meſſenger, who brings an account that the death of Varus, who was the perſon ſhe had ſeen fall, had been a ſignal for the ſoldiery to riſe; on which Titus and Paulus joining with them, the former had plunged his ſword into the heart of Maximin, in conſequence of which the Goths were routed, and Aquileia ſaved. On this joyful news the conſul haſtens out to meet his ſons, but returns with a countenance of grief, which their victorious ſucceſſes could not authorize; the cauſe of which, however, ſoon appears on the entrance of Titus, pale and almoſt breathleſs, led in by Paulus; with the death of which heroic youth, exulting in his fall, the play concludes.

Some extracts from, and remarks on this piece, in our next.

PROLOGUE *to the above* PLAY.

Spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

WHEN Philip's ſon led forth his warlike band,
To die, or conquer, in a diſtant land;
To fan the fire, a martial muſe he choſe;
From Homer's ſong a new Achilles roſe!
When gen'rous Athens her prime trophies won,
Vanquiſh'd Darius, and Darius' ſon,
The ſtage breath'd war—the ſoldier's boſom burn'd,
And fiercer to the field each chief return'd:
Now, when the world reſounds with loud alarms,
When victory ſits plum'd on Britain's arms,
Be war our theme; the hero's glorious toil,
And virtue ſpringing from the iron ſoil:
Our ſcenes preſent a ſiege in ſtory known;
Where magnanimity and valour ſhone:
If nature guides us, if the hand of truth
Draws the juſt portrait of a Roman youth,
Who, with the beſt and nobleſt paſſions fir'd,
In the ſame moment conquer'd and expir'd;
Perhaps your hearts may own the pict'ur'd woe,
And from a fonder ſource your ſorrows flow:
Whilſt warm remembrance aids the poet's ſtrain,
And England weeps for Engliſh heroes ſlain.

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. CIBBER.

OUR author, as I'm told, is not to ſeek
In ancient lore; in latin, nor in greek:
I therefore did adviſe him, as a friend,
To make his learning ſerve ſome uſeful end;
And let me know, what rules he had obſerv'd,
What unities of time and place preſerv'd.
He anſwer'd, Poetry is not an art;
'Tis nature only frames the poet's heart:
Still as he thinks, the ſcene he feels along,
And from his boſom burſts the raptur'd ſong.
This is the ſacred oracle, the ſhrine
The bard conſults, and here the tuneful nine.
With the ſame fire, the hearer's ſoul muſt glow,
Elſe vain to him the tale of tragic woe.
There is a temper, which is all in all,
That ſounds reſponſive to the poet's call;
A Like Memnon's harp, which pour'd harmonious lays, [rays.
Whene'er its ſtrings were touch'd by Phœbus'
This temper of the ſoul is ſweet and wild,
It ſobs, or ſmiles, as ſudden as a child;
To woes imagin'd tears unfeigned gives,
And in the poet's world of fancy lives.
Whilſt thus he ſpoke, a bell was heard to ring;
B He ſtopp'd, and ſtarted like a guilty thing:
Ere the dread curtain roſe, in haſte withdrew,
And at a diſtance waits his doom from you.

A remarkable Incident to the Honour of the Engliſh Navy.

C APT. Tinker, who commanded his majeſty's ſhip the Argo, a frigate of eight
C and twenty guns, being ſtationed with ſome cutters, off Oſtend, to obſerve the motions of Thurot, ſent a meſſenger to the governor of the place, importing, that as the king his maſter was not at war with the houſe of Auſtria, he expected to be ſupplied with refreſhments from Oſtend, altho' it was garriſoned with French troops, otherwiſe he would make prize
D of every veſſel belonging to the place, that ſhould preſume to come out of the harbour.—No notice being taken of this meſſage, he proceeded to put his threats in execution, and detained three fiſhing-boats. The governor, finding he was in earneſt, ſent out a flag of truce with a compliment, aſſuring him, that he
E would comply with his requeſt, and the captain received daily ſupplies from ſhore. In the courſe of this correſpondence, the commander of a French frigate of 30 guns, then lying in the harbour, ſent notice to capt. Tinker, that if he would diſmiſs his ſmall craft, and give his honour that none of the ſquadron under Mr. Boys ſhould interfere in the conteſt, he
F would next day come out and give him battle. Mr. Tinker deſired the meſſenger to tell him, that he would diſmiſs the cutters; and not only give his word, but even an officer as an hoſtage for the performance, that he ſhould not be aſſiſted by any ſhip of the commodore's ſquadron, which lay ſeven or eight leagues to leeward; but that he would engage him ſingly,
G at a minute's warning. He accordingly made the ſhip ready for the engagement next morning, when he weighed anchor, hoiſted the Britiſh enſign, and ſtood in ſhore to the mouth of the harbour, where he brought too, with his courſes clewed, and his maintop-ſail to the maſt. In this poſture he lay, with flying colours, as
H long as the tide would permit him to remain, almoſt cloſe to the fortifications of the place, in ſight of all the French officers, who were aſſembled to ſee the combat; but monſieur did not think proper to keep the appointment, tho' it was of his own making.

The

A NEW
and ACCURATE MAP of
BENGAL
Drawn from the best
Authorities.
By Thos. Kitchin Geogr.
The Place where the famous Battle was fought between Col. Clive and the French Nabob, 1757; in which the latter was entirely defeated.
Longit. E. from London
BENGAL
COSPETIR
MOUTHS OF THE GANGES
Parts very little known
British Statute Miles
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
Tropic of Cancer
PATNA
Rotas
Sasseran
Monghir
Malda
RAJI-MOHOL
Great Ganges
Little Ganges
Brahma Putren R.
Soan R.
Amdi R.
Gudera-ali R.
Kaudoe
Mart-nadi
Azzo
Rangamati
Baharitella
Mocsudabad
Cassimbazar
Nudia
Shinshura
Chandernagor
Colicotta
Hugly R.
Narringur
Rangasula
Sundiva
Shatigam
Macao
Ramana
Balasor
Pipli
Ganga R.
Buddarek
Kenka
Sagor
Ganga Segor
Palm Tive Point or Pt. Segogova
Jessor
Cashar
Jessori
Jafferi
Tipuria
Bacalia
Lorieut
Dashpur
Sonargam
Osumpur
Siongel
Sasiadapur
Harna
Cerpur
Tesindia
Correga
Baglepur
Calegam
Sultanegange
Jangira
Sharon
Kalur
Patri-gatti
Lavgola
Teriagatti
Borregangel
Sacrigatti
Firsur
Donapur
Mirdapur
Hageral
Camerl
Mossim-bazar
Balagate
Rangamati
Ordapur
Bikibaat
Gasipur
Bacaresser
Borna-sera
Sid-abad
Azingenge
Culwa
Jelingi
Bhagirati
Hoogly R.
Tolta
Ingeli R.
Cuttub
Cuttub Segor
Bantam
Narsingpur
Jeltesor
Cashar
Gujeri R.
Hatia
Le Diamant
Pemball R.
Ugli
Calcutta R.
Samaudo
Bassind
Medinapur
Sinagar
Udagins
Canacal
Sandaracur
Sin-abad
Silim-abad
Panigra
Dispam
Serampore
Banki-bazar
Shanok
Barnagor
Gobendipur
Fatepur
Salterapur
Hooghly R.
Tana
Chandernagor
Hoogly
Chinsura
Coq
Hattsagor
Macao
Scandaracur
Balagor
Amboa
Santipur
Trippini or 3 Waters
Bandel
Berdwan
Birbeem
Musapur
Demoodi
Jessor
Jafferi
Scandan I.
Diamond Mine
Sumelpur
Joumpur
Echarpur
Munia
Goshanabad
Mahavelipur
Samsernagar
Colaeli
Nevelpur
Patlohe
Becanepur
Bahar
Noada
Bender-hava
Monarek
Mokava
Dariapur
Sarigegoara
Kava
Lingoga
Alkera
Shupra
Pagode de Menera
Beharpur
Tompur-su
Gudera-ali R.
Soan R.
Amdi R.
Rotas
Echarpur
Sumelpur
Diamond Mine
Joumpur
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Patri-gatti
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Firsur
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Mossim-bazar
Balagate
Rangamati
Ordapur
Bikibaat
Gasipur
Bacaresser
Borna-sera
Sid-abad
Azingenge
Culwa
Jelingi
Bhagirati
Hoog

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 16.

COMPLAINT having been made to the house of commons, on the 21st of February, that since the war began, a most infamous practice had been set on foot, of importing French cloths into several ports of the Levant Sea, on account of some of his majesty's subjects; no less than five gentlemen were, thereupon, ordered to attend the next day for proving the fact. Accordingly the gentlemen having, next day, attended, the fact was fully proved, not only by two of these gentlemen, but also by some papers laid before the house by the Turkey company; whereupon it was ordered *nem. con.* that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better preventing the importation of the woollen manufactures of France into any of the ports in the Levant Sea, by, or on the behalf of, any of his majesty's subjects; and that Mr. Townshend, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Thomas Townshend, jun. Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Prowse, and Mr. Northey, should prepare and bring in the same.

As it was very difficult to contrive such a bill as would be effectual for the purpose intended, without cramping our commerce, the bill first prepared and presented, was, after the first reading, found to be improper, therefore it was withdrawn, and leave given to present a proper bill, instead thereof; which was accordingly presented on the 2d of April, by Mr. Berkeley, when it was read a first time, after which it passed through both houses, we may believe, without opposition, and received the royal assent on the 2d of June.

By this act, after reciting in the preamble, that the grievance complained of is not only a manifest discouragement and prejudice to the woollen manufactures of Great-Britain, but is also a means of affording relief to the enemy, and thereby enabling them to carry on the war against these kingdoms; therefore, for the more effectually preventing such destructive commerce for the future, it is enacted, that, after passing this act, no woollen goods of the manufacture of France, shall directly or indirectly be imported, or carried into any place in the Levant Seas, within the limits of the charter of the Turkey company, by, or on the account of any member of the said company, or any subject of this realm. Nor shall any woollen goods of the manufacture of this kingdom, be imported within the limits of the said company's charter, except directly from this kingdom, by or on account of any British subject, unless the importer shall produce to his majesty's ambassador, or to the consul or vice-consul, or other proper officer appointed by the Levant company, at the place where such goods shall be imported, a certificate, upon oath, from the exporter or shipper, at the last place of exportation, that the same were brought or received from Great-Britain; and in such certificate shall be described the name of the ship and of the master, and the time when the same goods were imported into such last loading port, from Great-Britain; which certificate shall be attested by the British consul, or person acting as consul in his absence, residing at such last loading port; and the shipper shall also produce the bill of lading, made out upon the shipping of the said goods from Great-Britain; and the consul shall take notice, in the attestation of such certificate, that such bill of lading was produced to him.

After this follow several very proper clauses for preventing false certificates; and then it is enacted, that all woollen goods imported within the limits of the Levant company's charter, by, or on

on behalf of any Britiſh ſubject, other than ſuch as ſhall be imported directly from England, ſhall be deemed French, within the meaning of this act; and his majeſty's ambaſſador, and the conſul, or vice-conſul, or other proper officer appointed by the Levant company, are required to cauſe the ſame to be ſeized and confiſcated.

Then follow clauſes for obliging the exporter of any goods from Turkey, and the importer of them into Britain or Ireland, to make oath, that the goods ſo exported and imported, or any part of them, were not, to their knowledge, directly or indirectly purchaſed by, or with the produce of, or taken in barter or exchange for, any kind of the woollen manufactures of France, ſince the paſſing of this act, except ſuch as have been condemned as lawful prize: For providing a remedy, in caſe a certificate ſhould be loſt or miſlaid; and for permitting the exportation to Turkey of goods taken from any enemy, and condemned as lawful prize; upon the importer's producing a copy of the ſentence ſigned by the judge who condemned.

After theſe follows a long clauſe, which recites the clauſe in the act of 12 Ch. II. ch. 18. relating to commodities of the Streights; alſo the act of 6 Geo. I. ch. 14; and alſo the clauſe in the act 13 and 14 Ch. II. ch. 11. which declares all ſeizures void but thoſe made by the officers of the cuſtoms, or by warrant from the treaſury, or by ſpecial commiſſion; and then enacts, that whoever ſhall make ſeizure of any raw ſilk, or mohair yarn, as being unlawfully imported, ſhall not releaſe or abandon the ſame, or delay to proceed to judgment, without acquainting the Turkey company, by writing, of ſuch his intention, and delivering a copy of the ſchedule of ſuch ſeizure; and that if they ſhall, within ſeven days, give, or offer to give bond, in the penal ſum of 1000l. conditioned to indemnify him againſt all coſts and charges, in caſe ſuch ſhip or goods ſhall not be declared forfeited, then ſuch officer, &c. ſhall, with all convenient ſpeed, proceed to judgment, concerning the legality of ſuch ſeizure.

Theſe are the chief clauſes in the act; and it is to continue in force only during the preſent war with France. But it may be aſked, Shall we, when the war is at an end, allow our merchants to carry the woollen manufactures of France to Turkey, inſtead of the woollen manufactures of their native country? For if they were tempted by filthy lucre to do ſo in time of war, the temptation to do ſo in time of peace will be at leaſt as great, as thoſe manufactures will then certainly be ſold as cheap at Marſeilles, as they can now be ſold at Genoa, Leghorn, or any neutral port in Italy, where alone our merchants can now ſafely go or ſend to purchaſe them. This deſerves our moſt ſerious attention; for it is a demonſtration, that the woollen manufactures of France are ſold cheaper, than our manufacturers can ſell thoſe of their manufacture. To pretend that ours are ſold equally cheap, but that the fabricks of France are made more to the taſte of the people in Turkey, than any that are made in England, cannot have any foundation; for our manufacturers are as ſkilful and ingenious, as the manufacturers of any country whatſoever, and conſequently would, long ſince, have imitated thoſe French fabricks which appeared to be beſt ſuited to the taſte of the people in Turkey, and would probably have made them better, but they could not, it ſeems, afford to ſell them ſo cheap to our Turkey merchants, as the French manufacturers ſold theirs to their Turkey merchants. What can be the reaſon of this difference? It cannot be owing to our merchants and manufacturers being obliged to trade at an higher profit, becauſe they have generally a larger ſum employed in trade, and conſequently may trade at a leſs profit than the French merchants and manufacturers can afford to do. It muſt be owing chiefly to this, that our manufacturers are obliged to pay higher wages to their workmen, and an higher price for all materials, except wool,

than

than is paid by the French manufacturers; and this can be owing to nothing but to our taxes upon the neceſſaries of life, and upon the materials for manufacture; for as to the neceſſaries of life, we have them naturally, A in this country, cheaper, and a more conſtant ſupply of them, than can be had in France; and as to the materials for manufacture, we have wool, the chief material, much cheaper, and may have all other materials equally cheap; and as to our workmen, they are cer- B tainly as dextrous as the French can pretend to be, and are more laborious than the natural imbecillity and impatience of Frenchmen can ſupport.

Therefore the neceſſity we were under for paſſing the act now under con- C ſideration, is, from experience, a confirmation of the maxim, That all taxes on the neceſſaries of life, raiſe the price of labour. This maxim has always been allowed by men of ſenſe, and of experience in trade; and yet there are D ſtill ſome wrongheads among us, who deny this maxim; and on the contrary aſſert, that taxes lower the price of labour, by raiſing the price of thoſe neceſſaries *. For proof of this they ſay, that the late high price of grain lowered the wages of poor labourers all over E the kingdom. Now this fact is either falſe or deceitful. With reſpect to thoſe poor labourers, who had their whole wages paid in money, it is abſolutely falſe. I ſhall grant, that even ſuch wages did not riſe in proportion; for F maſters of manufacture as obſtinately perſiſt in not raiſing the wages of their workmen, during a time of extraordinary ſcarcity, as landholders do in not lowering their rack-rents, during a time of extraordinary plenty; and, thank God! the ſcarcity did not laſt long enough to get the better of the obſtinacy of the former; but had it continued for any number of years, the pecuniary wages to all workmen muſt have been raiſed; and even while it did laſt, there were many maſters who H were very liberal in their charities to their workmen, though they did not raiſe their wages.

This, I ſay, was the caſe of thoſe labourers who had their whole wages paid in money; but then there were other labourers who, beſide a little wages in money, had their victuals at their maſter's table, or a certain quantity of proviſions allowed them in lieu thereof; and with reſpect to ſuch, the pecuniary part of their wages was perhaps reduced, but it is deceitful to ſay that their wages were reduced; for the abatement in the pecuniary part was more than made good by the advanced price of their victuals or proviſions.

There is another argument made uſe of by thoſe wrongheads, which, generally ſpeaking, is not only falſe, but uncharitable, as it contains a reflection C upon our poor labourers, which they very little deſerve. The only effect, ſay they, produced by taxes upon the neceſſaries of life, and the dearneſs of proviſions thereby occaſioned, is, that it makes the poor work a little the more, which muſt be a profit to the D nation, as all our riches, and all our advantages by foreign commerce, proceed from the labour of the poor; whereas, if proviſions were ſo cheap, that a poor man could earn as much by three days labour, as would ſupport E him and his family for ſeven, he would ſit idle the other four days of the week, or employ them in diverſions or amuſements. Now this is ſuppoſing a caſe which never can exiſt for any courſe of years. During a ſpurt of accidental F and extraordinary plenty, or cheapneſs of proviſions, a poor man may earn as much by four or five days labour, as will be ſufficient for ſupporting him and his family for ſeven; but ſuppoſing that this ſhould continue for a year or two, it is both unjuſt and uncharitable G to ſuppoſe, that our induſtrious poor would ſpend the reſt of the week in idleneſs: On the contrary, the far greateſt part of them would be induced, by their vanity or avarice, by a prudent foreſight, or by an ambition to become H maſter, to labour as hard and as cloſe as ever; and their ſpirits would be ſo raiſed, by finding their money or their goods increaſe, that moſt of them

* *See before, p.* 31.

would do more work than they were ever before able to do. This would, in general, be the case, if the cheapness should continue for a year or two, and if it should continue any longer, the masters would take advantage of it to A reduce their wages; for the settled price of wages, in any country, will always be in proportion to the usual dearness or cheapness of provisions in that country, if the trade or business has been therein established for any great number of years. B

To form a third argument, these wrongheads make a still more ridiculous supposition, by supposing that the demand for labour depends upon the price we pay for what we want of the produce or manufacture of this country; whereas, it depends entirely upon the quantity wanted, and not at all upon the price paid for that quantity. Do our taxes increase the quantity wanted? Do they not diminish the quantity wanted, as to every sort of home produce or manufacture? Therefore, the abolishing of all our taxes upon consumption, must necessarily increase the demand for labour. This, indeed, would raise the price of labour for some time, and until the number of our labouring people were proportionably increased, which, it is certain, would soon be the consequence; for our labouring people would, either by propagation, or the accession of foreigners, increase very fast; and the abolishing of all our taxes upon consumption, except of meer luxuries, would require a very great increase of labouring people, because it would increase not only the quantity of what we want for home consumption, but also the quantity wanted for supplying our plantations and our foreign commerce. But if the demand for labour depended upon the price we paid for our necessaries and luxuries, and not upon the quantity wanted, he must have a strange bias in his head, who could imagine, that the lessening of that price by abolishing our taxes, and consequently, according to him, lessening the demand for labour, would make wages instantly rise. Yet this, I find, is among the other absurd conclusions drawn by those who would persuade us, that taxes upon the necessaries of life do not raise the price of labour, but on the contrary produce a profit upon the national account.

It is needless to expose any more of the sophistical or false arguments made use of by our advocates for debts and taxes, in support of this paradox; for experience in the Turkey trade, and in every branch of trade where we can have a rival, must have convinced us of what is in itself so evident from the nature of things; and if the law now under consideration should be found effectual, I believe, it will be found necessary to continue it in time of peace, for merchants will always go to the cheapest market, if they be allowed to do so. But I much doubt whether this law can have the desired effect. Oaths, we know, are but a weak barrier against the temptation of gain; and I do not see how our ambassador or consuls in Turkey can have authority to seize or confiscate any of the woollen goods of France, though they have full proof of their being brought and exposed to sale there by British subjects: They can have no power or authority there, but what is indulged them by the sublime porte; and if any power be now granted them over British subjects that reside or arrive there, should they attempt to make such an use of it as is required by this act, I am afraid it would occasion their being deprived of all the powers with which they are now indulged; for the French would take care to inform the Ottoman court, that the reason why our ambassador or consuls made this use of their power, was, because French woollen goods were sold at a cheaper rate than the English to the Ottoman subjects, which is a reason that certainly would not be approved of by the Ottoman government. And therefore, I am apt to think, that the utmost our ambassador or consuls can do, is to take care, that no French goods imported into Turkey by British subjects, shall be exposed to sale as the goods or manufactures of Great-Britain: In this they would be supported

supported by the Ottoman government itself, as it is putting a fraud upon their people, because the British manufactures are generally more substantial and better than those of France.

As to the clause which enacts, that all woollen goods imported into Turkey by British subjects, without a certificate, except those imported directly from England, shall be deemed French, I wonder that some of the members from Scotland did not take care to have Great-Britain inserted instead of England; for though, at present, there are not, perhaps, any woollen goods carried from Scotland directly to Turkey; yet a merchant residing at Glasgow, or any other port in Scotland, may be a member of the Turkey company, and may, if not prohibited by this act, import woollen goods directly from thence into Turkey, as well as a merchant residing at Bristol, or any other port in England, may be a member of the Turkey company, and may import woollen goods directly from thence to Turkey; and I am persuaded it was not intended by this law to prohibit the former any more than the latter; nor have the Turkey company, I hope, any by-law or regulation for preventing either the one or the other: If they have, I am sure, it ought to be abolished; for if no woollen goods can be carried to Turkey directly from any port in Great-Britain but London, I do not at all wonder at our being under-sold by the French.

And as to the clause relating to raw silk and mohair yarn, I must, with all submission, be of opinion, that it is for enforcing a law which never ought to have been made, but that on the contrary, a new law ought to be made, for allowing the free importation of these commodities from every part of the world. Raw silk and mohair yarn are not only materials for manufacture, but materials which may be highly improved in their value by the manufacture, or the new manufacture they meet with in this country; and it is a manufacture by which multitudes of our poor are supported, many of whom are not capable of supporting themselves by any other sort of labour or industry. Such materials surely ought never to be prohibited, or raised in their price, by restraints or duties upon importation; and if a Turkey merchant, who buys them at what I may call the first-hand, and imports them directly from Turkey, does not sell them cheaper here than the Italian merchant can afford to do, who buys them at second-hand, and consequently must buy them at a much dearer rate, it is certain that the former insists upon too high a profit, which he is enabled to do by the restraint our laws have laid upon the latter.

I know it may be said that our Turkey merchants have been, and are at a great expence in purchasing and preserving the liberties and privileges they enjoy in Turkey, which expence our merchants who purchase Turkey goods in Italy are entirely free from, and consequently might afford to undersell them if permitted to do so. But from those liberties and privileges do our Turkey merchants derive any advantage in their trade, or do they not? If they do not, I am sure those liberties and privileges were never worth purchasing, and are now as little worth preserving; and if they do, from those liberties and privileges, derive any advantage in their trade, they may sell Turkey goods here, very near as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be sold in Italy or at Marseilles, and consequently much cheaper than those that are brought from thence and sold here. But it may be said, that the Italians and French enjoy the same liberties and privileges in Turkey, and from thence reap the same advantage. If they do, they must be at the same expence; and therefore can have no advantage over our Turkey merchants, but that of paying a less freight, as the freight from Turkey to Italy or Marseilles must be less than that from Turkey to any port in Britain; but then let us consider what additional charges our merchants must be at, who bring any Turkey goods from Italy or Marseilles to Great-Britain. Beside the freight from Turkey to Italy or Marseilles, they

they must pay the freight from thence to Britain; and this double or round-about freight must be a good deal more than the single freight from Turkey directly to Britain. And beside this they must pay the profit which the Italian or French merchant expects by his trade, also the charges of unloading and warehousing the goods in Italy or at Marseilles, and reloading them for Britain, and also the commission they pay to their factor for purchasing the goods for them at either of those places.

Thus, in whatever light we view this affair, it is evident that our Turkey merchants may sell Turkey raw silk and mohair yarn, at a cheaper rate than they can be sold by merchants who import them from any other country; and if they should please to do so, there would be no occasion for an act of parliament to prohibit the importation of these valuable and necessary materials from any place whatsoever. An act of parliament for such a purpose, can answer no end but that of enabling our Turkey merchants to trade at a greater profit, and to impose an higher price upon these materials, than other merchants would be satisfied with; and such an act can never be agreed to, or suffered to remain in force, by those who have well considered, and thoroughly understand the nature of trade; for if raw silk and mohair yarn can be brought from Turkey to Marseilles, sent from thence to Genoa or Leghorn, bought up there by our Italian merchants, and brought to England, and here sold by them at a cheaper rate than they are sold by our Turkey merchants who bring them directly from Turkey, as this clause insinuates, it is a demonstration, that the latter insist upon a greater profit by their trade, than they ought to be intitled to do, or protected in by law; and though any man may be a member of that company for a small consideration, yet their insisting upon such a profit, seems to be a convincing proof, that the managers of it have some method for preventing any man's engaging in the trade that will not follow their directions, both as to the goods sold in Turkey, and the goods imported from thence, which may be one cause why the French are enabled to undersell us in both; for it is probable that those who require high profits upon their imports, likewise insist on high profits upon their exports, and it is the national interest not to encourage either, by a publick law.

February 2, it was ordered, that the proper officer should lay before the house, the book of registers, in which all the money paid into the Exchequer, for the duties on offices and pensions, were entered and registered; but on the 23d this order was discharged, and it was ordered, that the proper officer or officers should lay before the house an account of all sums of money paid into his majesty's Exchequer, or retained in any other office, by virtue of an act made, the then last session of parliament, for granting to his majesty several rates and duties upon offices and pensions. This account was accordingly laid before the house, March 6th, and ordered to lie on the table, to be perused by the members; and on the 9th, a committee was appointed to consider of the execution of the said act, and to report the facts as they should appear to them, with their opinion thereupon, to the house; to which committee the said account was referred on the 12th; but on the 19th, Mr. Calthorpe, from the committee, acquainted the house, that the committee had directed him to move the house, that that part of the said order, which directed them to report their opinion to the house, upon the matter to them referred, might be discharged, and he having moved the house accordingly, the order was read, and that part of it discharged, after which, by directions from the committee, he moved, and it was ordered, that they should have power to report their proceedings, from time to time, to the house.

On the 3d of April, Mr. Calthorpe reported, that the committee had made some progress in the matter to them referred, and had directed him to report a state thereof to the house; when the report, after being read, was ordered to lie on the table, for the perusal of the members;

members; and without any further report, a motion was made on the 18th of May, and it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, To explain and amend the said act; and that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Calthorpe, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. West, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, and Mr. Staunton, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, the bill was prepared, and presented to the house, by Mr. Samuel Martin, on the 21st, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 2d of June.

The preamble of this new act first recites the act of the preceding session, for deducting one shilling in the pound from the profits of all offices and pensions which exceed 100l. *per ann.* and then sets forth as follows: But as the said recited directions may be expensive in the execution thereof, by subjecting each of the officers, and persons required to make the deduction aforesaid, to a separate account before the auditors of the impresta, for the sums by them respectively deducted: And the said recited directions having appeared to be in other respects inconvenient; therefore, by the first clause, it is enacted, That all sums which, on the 5th of July, 1759, and afterwards, shall become due, and be deducted by virtue of the said act, in respect of the sallaries, fees, wages, pensions, and gratuities, payable by the crown, or out of any revenue belonging to his majesty, in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, shall, by the officers and persons deducting the same, be paid into the hands of a receiver or receivers, to be for that purpose appointed by his majesty, who may retain out of the monies so paid, as a compensation for his or their trouble, as his majesty shall appoint, a sum not exceeding 3d. in the pound; and the said receivers shall give such security, by bond, for their good behaviour, as the treasurer shall think fit: The payment of the said sums to be made to the receivers, in the course of the quarter wherein the same shall have been deducted; and to be paid over by them within the compass of the next ensuing quarter, into the receipt of the Exchequer at Westminster: And the several commissioners and persons making the said deductions, are required, at the request of such receivers, to deliver them a true account of all the sallaries, fees, wages, annual pensions, and gratuities, by them respectively payable, and of the names of the persons intitled to receive the same; and the receivers are to enter exact copies thereof, in books to be by them kept for that purpose.

The 2d enacts, That all sums which have been, or ought to have been deducted under the said act, shall be accounted for to such receivers; and the accounts audited and passed by them, or one of them, and not by the auditors of the imprests, or the auditors of the Exchequer.

3d and 4th, That all disputes relating to the raising of this duty, shall be finally, and in a summary way, determined by the barons of the Exchequer, in England or Scotland respectively; and that the complainant shall give a copy of his complaint to the defendant, within ten days after he lodges the same.

5th, That the commissioners of the land-tax shall fix and ascertain the sum total or amount of the perquisites, if any, of every office or employment within their respective districts, distinct from the salary, fees, and wages, thereunto belonging, which are to be deducted under the said act, *and independently of any former valuation or assessment of the same to the land-tax*; and shall rate and assess all such of the said offices and employments, whereof the perquisites shall be found to exceed 100l. a year, at 1s. for every 20s. arising thereby.

6th, That the said receivers shall transmit to the said commissioners, in every district where any office or employment is to be assessed, an account of all such offices and employments, whereof the fees, wages, and sallaries,

do

do not exceed 100l. a year; and if the commiſſioners ſhall find the perquiſites ariſing therefrom, with the ſallary, fees, and wages, as certified by ſuch receivers, to exceed together the amount of 100l. a year, they are then to rate and aſſeſs ſuch office and employment, and to cauſe the duty of 1s. in the pound to be levied and collected thereon.

7th, That in all future aſſeſſments to the land-tax, the ſaid offices and employments ſhall not be valued or aſſeſſed at any higher rates, than thoſe whereat they were reſpectively aſſeſſed and rated towards the land-tax of 31 Geo. II.

8th, That by the word perquiſites, in the act, is to be underſtood and meant, ſuch profit of offices and employments, as ariſe from fees eſtabliſhed by cuſtom or authority, and payable, either by the crown or the ſubjects, in conſideration of buſineſs done in the courſe of executing ſuch offices and employments.

9th, That a commiſſioner poſſeſſed of any office or employment, may interfere in the execution of the ſaid act, except in what may relate to his own office or employment.

And by the four laſt clauſes ſeveral ſallaries, &c. are exempted from the payment of this duty, which were not by the former act expreſsly exempted.

This is the ſubſtance of the act, and I muſt obſerve, that there was in this new act no occaſion for appointing any receiver for Scotland, becauſe, by the former act, the receiver-general of the land-tax was appointed to be the receiver-general of this duty in that part of the iſland; and I can ſee no reaſon why our commiſſioners of taxes might not have been made the receivers of this duty in England, without adding to the pecuniary influence of the crown, by a creation of a new office and new officers; for this pecuniary influence is already ſo great, that it may, in ſome future reign, be made uſe of for corrupting the ſource of all our liberties and privileges, which is that of a free and uncorrupted election, the neceſſary conſequence of which would be, the very worſt ſort of ſlavery, in effect, though not in appearance; for as a pure ſtream can never flow from a corrupt ſource, a parliament choſen by corruption muſt neceſſarily be corrupt.

I muſt alſo obſerve, that there ſeems to be a contradiction between the 5th and 7th clauſes of this act. By the 5th, the commiſſioners of the land-tax are to aſſeſs the perquiſites of every office within their reſpective diſtricts, *independently of any former valuation or aſſeſſment of the ſame to the land-tax*; and yet, by the 7th, they are confined not to aſſeſs any office at any higher rate than that of the 31 Geo. II. Surely, if they are confined, they are not independent. But as we have many gentlemen amongſt us who are terribly afraid of any thing that looks like a precedent for a new aſſeſſment to the land-tax, I ſuppoſe that, to quiet their fears, this 7th clauſe was added; although an unconfined power of aſſeſſing would be juſt, and, I believe, no way inconvenient; becauſe, by the alterations that happen in the courſe of buſineſs, the perquiſites of an office may hereafter amount to double or triple what they amounted to in the year of the 31 Geo. II. and why the commiſſioners ſhould not have a power to raiſe, as well as to lower the aſſeſſment, I can ſee no reaſon.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Jan. 29, 1760.

IT was with ſome pleaſure I read the preface to your laſt year's Magazine, as it gives us ſuch a lively picture of the happy year 1759. You therein moſt juſtly celebrate the moderation of this nation, in offering peace to our enemies upon reaſonable terms, notwithſtanding our late glorious ſucceſs, and the probability we have of purſuing our conqueſts with equal ſucceſs. This is, truly and properly ſpeaking, what may be called moderation. But by moderation I hope you do not, with two late authors *, mean reſtitution.—What we have conquered, in a juſt and neceſſary war, is as much our own, as if we had purchaſed it with our

* *Letter to Two Great Men, and the Remarks upon it.*

our money.—It is more ſo, if poſſible.—We have purchaſed it with our blood as well as our money.—We have purchaſed it not only with our blood, but with the lives of ſome of the beſt amongſt us. To reſtore, therefore, is really to give —To give, cannot ſurely be called moderation.—It may be called charity or generoſity.—But to give to one that has already too much, cannot be called charity; and to give to a thankleſs and dangerous enemy, ought not to be called generoſity.—What then is it to be called?—Folly:—The very pinnacle of folly.

Even our moderation, in the preſent caſe, muſt be allowed to partake a little of this character:—Moderation is, in itſelf, highly commendable, and properly is, when a man deſires nothing more than what is neceſſary; but this neceſſity extends to his wife and children, as well as himſelf; and if he does not provide for them as well as himſelf, when he has it honeſtly in his power to do ſo, he is not moderate, but a fool, if not worſe. By the higheſt authority we are told, that he is worſe than an infidel. From experience, we know, what our plantations in America have ſuffered by the neighbourhood of the French, in time of peace as well as war. We may from thence judge, what conſtant alarms our plantations muſt be expoſed to, whilſt there is a French colony to the north of them, or a French ſettlement on this ſide the Miſſiſippi. The French have always been, not only a reſtleſs and incroaching, but a perfidious neighbour; and the whole bent of their conduct, ever ſince the treaty of Utrecht, has been ſolely to undermine by art, or reduce by force, the power of this nation. With this view they have ever ſince kept a curb upon their aſpiring nature, with reſpect to every other neighbour, but have given it its full ſwing with reſpect to us. The ocean has, thank God! ſet a boundary between them and us in Europe; and when we have it in our power, we ought to remove them as far as poſſible from our people in America. What therefore might in us be called mercy, generoſity, or moderation, with regard to any other enemy, with regard to them can be called nothing but folly.

The ſuperiority we now have in naval power, is ſo great, that it is impoſſible for the French to defend any poſſeſſion they have yet remaining in Aſia, Africa, or America, much leſs to recover any thing of what we have lately taken from them, if our miniſters take care to have ſuch intelligence as, at a little expence, may be procured; and, whilſt the war continues, it is equally impoſſible for the French to reſtore or increaſe their marine, as they have no naval ſtores of their own, and we have a right to prevent their being furniſhed with ſuch implements of war, by any neutral power whatſoever. Therefore, if we are willing to put a period to the war:—If we are willing to forego thoſe future conqueſts which we have ſuch a probability, ſuch a certainty, I may ſay, of being able to make, it can proceed from nothing but moderation. Even this will be thought a greater degree of moderation than is conſiſtent with prudence, by every man who conſiders the conduct of France with regard to Nova Scotia, which they ſo ſolemnly renounced by the treaty of Utrecht; or with regard to Dunkirk, which, by the ſame treaty, they ſo ſolemnly promiſed to demoliſh entirely, and never afterwards to repair: And this promiſe they confirmed by a ſubſequent treaty, in his late majeſty's reign, with this addition, that no port, haven, fortification, ſluice, or baſon, capable of admitting even a boat, if above 16 feet wide, ſhould be made or built at Dunkirk, or any other place whatever along the ſhore, within two leagues upon that coaſt; and yet in a very few years, Dunkirk became a port of trade, to the diſgrace of French faith; and to the yet greater diſgrace of our then adminiſtration, ſhips were allowed to be entered at our cuſtom-houſe to and from the port of Dunkirk, to import from thence French brandies, &c. as Flemiſh, and to pay only the Flemiſh duty; by which infamous connivance, Dunkirk became again, not only a port, but a rich and flouriſhing

city of trade. And as it is ſo difficult to block it up, becauſe of the many ſands and little outlets that lie before it, if not re-demoliſhed, it will always, in time of war, be a thorn in the ſide of our trade, eſpecially the trade of the city of London, whatever may now, for ſome by-end, be ſaid to the contrary.

But why ſhould I mention any particular treaty, or any particular engagement? Did the French ever obſerve any treaty, or perform any engagement, farther than they thought it conſiſtent with their intereſt to do ſo?—Have not they always, with or without a ſubterfuge, broke through any ſtipulation which they afterwards found inconvenient?—This contempt of treaties every one of their neighbours, as well as this kingdom, has been by experience made ſenſible of; and therefore no nation in Europe can be jealous of any thing we can do, for obliging the French nation to be more obſervant of their future treaties, than they have ever been of any former.—How are we to do this?—An independant nation may give, and conſequently may be obliged to give, ſecurity for the performance of any particular engagement, limited by any time or condition.—If by the treaty of Utrecht it had been ſtipulated, that Dunkirk ſhould be entirely demoliſhed, before any thing was put into his moſt chriſtian majeſty's hands that was to be given him as an equivalent, that article would have been more faithfully executed; and in the ſame, or ſome ſuch manner, the future performance of any ſuch engagement may be ſecured. But, with a late author, I ſhall admit, that no nation, whilſt it continues independent, can give ſecurity in general, for the obſervance of any treaty it concludes *.—How are we then to ſecure ſuch a general obſervance?

Ambitious and aſpiring nations are like many, I fear, moſt private men.—It is the fear of puniſhment that makes them obſerve thoſe contracts or promiſes which they think burdenſome, or inconſiſtent with their intereſt.—If they think they can break through them with impunity, they are too apt to do ſo. They have then nothing but conſcience to prevent their breach of faith; and conſcience is a counſellor that has very little influence in the councils of ſuch nations.—What is it that makes any nation think, they can tranſgreſs with impunity?—It is the power they are poſſeſſed of.—When they know, or think themſelves ſuperior in power to any one of their neighbours, they have then no check to their ambition but a confederacy; and this is known to be ſo difficult to form, and ſtill more difficult to be uniformly directed and kept united after it is formed, that it is rarely to be apprehended.—It is this that has made France, for ſome centuries paſt, hold all treaties in ſo much contempt.—It is this that has made the *Gallica Fides* a proverb in Europe;—and yet moſt other nations would, in the ſame circumſtances, have been equally perfidious. Therefore, to make the French nation more obſervant of treaties, their power muſt be reduced.—They muſt be put upon a more equal footing with their neighbours.—This is the intereſt of every nation in Europe.—Will not then every nation in Europe have reaſon to rejoice at this being now done by us, without their running any riſk, or being at any expence?—Can any neutral nation think that the power of France will be too much reduced, if we do not reſtore to that abſolute and ambitious monarchy, a part of what we have ſo juſtly and ſo happily conquered?

But, ſay our reſtitution advocates, other nations may grow jealous of the power of this.—If we do not make uſe of our power for ſupporting the ambition, and extending the territories of our continental allies, which ſeems to have been expected by them †, no nation in Europe can grow jealous of the power of this; becauſe, as an iſland, it is inconſiſtent with our true intereſt to have any territories upon the continent of Europe; as a limited monarchy, we can ſet bounds to the ambition of our ſovereign; and as a trading

* *See the remarks, p.* 21.

† *See Foreign Affairs.*

trading nation, it is neceſſary for us to preſerve, among all nations, a good opinion of our juſtice, honour, and faith. Theſe we have for ages preſerved, without a blemiſh; and to theſe we have, in our late wars, added the character of a moſt extraordinary generoſity; for when we conquered, we conquered for others, not for ourſelves. By the very laſt treaty of peace, the only conqueſt we had made for ourſelves we generouſly reſtored, in order to deliver others from danger; for as to ourſelves no one could ſuppoſe we were in any danger, as we had in the laſt year of the war ſo effectually demoliſhed the marine of France. In ſhort, as it is our intereſt to reſt ſatisfied with what we have in Europe, it is our intereſt, and we have ſhewn that we know it to be our intereſt, to preſerve a ballance of power in Europe; conſequently none but the ambitious and aſpiring can ever become jealous of any increaſe in the power of this nation.

Even in America we do not now deſire to conquer, merely for the ſake of conqueſt; but in order to ſecure what we have againſt a reſtleſs, an unjuſt, an incroaching neighbour, who in many inſtances has ſhewn, that he can never be ſatisfied with what he has, but that if you give him your cloak, he will take your coat alſo, and even your ſkin if he thought it could be of any uſe to him.—Can the removing or confining of ſuch a neighbour be called ambition?—Can it be ſuppoſed to be a deſire to increaſe our power?—Is it not neceſſary for our future ſecurity?—The Dutch were never eaſy till they got a barrier againſt him; and moſt of his neighbours have ſince had cauſe to deſire the ſame.

For this reaſon all the neutral powers of Europe, and perhaps ſome of thoſe who are now the allies of France, would be glad to hear of our reſolving to hold every thing we have taken, together with all the dependencies thereon. To apprehend, therefore, that any potentate in Europe would from thence grow jealous of the power of this nation, and might by that means be perſuaded by France to join againſt us, muſt be a groundleſs, a chimerical apprehenſion; and yet an author, already referred to, ſeems to make uſe of it as the only argument for our reſtoring every thing but the ſingle iſland of Guadaloupe, which he ſtates as a ſufficient recompence for all the blood and treaſure we have ſpent in the preſent war, for the lives of ſo many gallant ſoldiers and ſeamen as have been ſacrificed in the preſent conteſt, and for the lamented death of the brave general Wolfe, whoſe laſt legacy to his country this author endeavours to repreſent as a trifle, not worth our keeping.

It would be eaſy to ſhew the importance of this legacy, not only for the ſecurity of our northern plantations, but for enabling them to ſupply their mother country with plenty of naval ſtores, which they can never do, unleſs their people can with ſafety ſpread themſelves through the woods and deſarts, and ſettle at conſiderable diſtances from one another; but this they cannot do, whilſt there is a French colony, under a French governor, in their neighbourhood, to ſend out and ſupport ſcalping parties of ſavages againſt them, as they treacherouſly did in Nova Scotia, from the end of the laſt war to the beginning of the preſent. And it would be likewiſe eaſy to ſhew, that the higheſt value we can put upon Guadaloupe, is far from being equal to the ſum of money we have already expended in the preſent war, even ſuppoſing that none of the French ſhould remove with their ſlaves and effects. But this I think needleſs, as NO RESTITUTION will, I hope, be the fixed reſolution of our miniſters, as I find it is of the people in general.

In all I have hitherto ſaid, I have conſidered this nation as independent, and quite free from any continental connection. In this light, it is plain that nothing but moderation, the very tip-top of moderation, can induce us to put a ſtop to our conqueſts, or to ſubmit to any terms of peace, but ſuch as ſhall transfer to us a great deal more than we have yet conquered. What we ought to think ourſelves obliged to do for the ſake of our continental con-

nection, I may hereafter consider. At present I shall only say, that, if we should restore any part of what we have conquered, for the sake of preventing the king of Prussia's being forced to submit to his enemies, and A consequently Hanover's being wholly over-run and possessed by the French, do not let us expose ourselves to the ridicule of neighbouring nations, by bragging of our moderation, or of our generous concern for the king of Prussia, for all of them will conclude, that B the restitution proceeds, neither from our moderation, nor from any concern for the king of Prussia, but from our fear of the consequential misfortune.

This is what France now solely depends on.—This is what has made that court melt down their plate for the expence of another campaign.—From this they expect, not a partial, but a total restitution.—May heaven delude their hopes, and punish their arrogance with a new disappointment; and let every Briton say amen! I am, SIR,

Your assured friend,

And humble servant, ——.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I HERE send you a DIABOLICAL COURANT, which came into my hands much in the same manner with that which I sent you in January, 1747, and which was inserted in that month, p. 28. As their authenticity is equally to be depended on, I don't doubt but the same honour will be shewn this, as was to the former, and am, SIR, your humble servant,

York, Jan. 1, 1760. CACODEMODEL PLUMO.

NUMBER 3724700039.

The DIABOLICAL COURANT; OR, HELLISH INTELLIGENCER.

No MAILS *arrived since our Last.*

DOMESTICK AFFAIRS.

AT the grand meeting of the diabolical society, for the propagation and encouragement of vice, the annual premium was universally adjudged to Mr. H—le, who, it is said, will soon be elected a member of the said honourable society.

Orders are issued from my lord chamberlain's office, that no ladies or gentlemen, for the future, will be admitted to court, unless *a la daube avec rouge*; a large parcel of which is lately imported from Paris.

At the Mahomet coffee-house, yesterday, was a warm debate, between Julius Cæsar, and pope Hildybrand, in regard to their merit while above: From words it would have proceeded to blows, had not the company interceded. They all agreed in giving the preference to Hildybrand:—Cæsar, they allowed, murdered millions, and overthrew the constitution of his country; but Hildybrand, by fixing the papal tyranny, has caused, and given a sanction to many millions of murders, and established a tyranny which, it is hoped, will last to the end of the world.

A noted fribble, lately arrived from the other world, was yesterday condemned to stand in the pillory, for boasting of favours from a lady of distinction. This, it is expected, will clear the lady's reputation, and prevent him from ever again imposing on the publick.

Yesterday arrived an express from the other world, with the news of the English raising the siege of Quebec: The Dominican who brought the news, had the honour of kissing his majesty's hoofs; the guns of Pandemonium were fired, &c. &c. But in the midst of these rejoicings, a jesuit arrived, in a hurricane, from North America, with the certain news of the entire defeat of our allies the French, and Quebec's surrendering by capitulation: His majesty, it is said, has since been severely troubled with the dry gripes, and all Hell, we are informed, will soon be ordered into deep mourning on this melancholy occasion; though others think the mourning will be deferred till there is a general peace.

Last week, at brimstone-fair, an attorney, a quaker, a jesuit, and a pawnbroker, were well ducked in the Lethe, by the mob, for picking of pockets: They endeavoured to evade the punishment, by producing licences granted them for so doing; on which they were told, that they were not punished for picking pockets, but for being found out: As soon as they got out of

Lethe

Lethe, they forgot their crime and punishment, and fell to picking of pockets immediately.

We hear batteries are to be erected along the banks of the Styx, to prevent the English in case of an invasion from them; their tars, it seems, openly talking of attacking us, and storming Pandemonium:—But this is probably an alley lye, raised to answer particular purposes.

Last Thursday being the anniversary of the massacre at Paris, was a great meeting of heroes, banditti, inquisitors, &c. &c. at the Ignatius-Head, when many loyal healths were drank, particularly our good allies in Europe; the destruction of the press; Madam Pompadour, and Miss K. Fisher.—The downfal of the British and Prussian monarchs; confusion to Pitt, &c. &c.

On Monday last a methodist teacher, lately arrived, had the honour of preaching before his diabolical majesty: He made a most excellent discourse, on the insufficiency of good works, and the great necessity of implicit faith.

His infernal majesty is so pleased with the Scotch presbytery's behaviour to Mr. Hume, that he has ordered a fine piece of painting, representing the Scotch assembly at large:—Persecution and ignorance are to sit as moderator and interlocutor, with liberty and learning in chains at their feet; and hypocrisy, with bigotry, shedding their influence on each reverend head.—A coalition between the society of jesuits and presbytery will shortly take place.

Advices from England assure us, that attorneys, sollicitors, pettyfoggers, &c. swarm throughout England, to the great increase of our imports; and that though they boast of their not being priest-ridden, they are most damnably law-ridden, which answers our purpose almost as well as the other.

It is certain we need no longer be under apprehension of the Isle of Man's being purchased from the Athol family, and annexed to the English crown: The fear of such an affair gave us great uneasiness here, as it is of so great service at present, to our allies the French, in running their goods to England, Scotland, and Ireland, and impoverishing the trade and revenue of our most dangerous enemies.

It is reported, that a motion will shortly be made in the British parliament, by a right honourable member of the house, for leave to bring in a bill for changing the manner of voting into balloting; with a view, it is said, of striking at the very foundation of corruption, and increasing the happiness of both king and people: Such a report has given great uneasiness here; but it is hoped such diabolical measures will be taken, as will effectually defeat a scheme so destructive to his infernal majesty's interest throughout Europe.

It is said too, that a most noble structure is to be erected in the middle of Lincoln's-inn-fields, which structure is to be divided into four parts; one of which is to be appropriated to the statues and monuments of all those naval worthies who distinguish themselves in their country's service:—The second quarter to be for the use of the military:—The third destin'd for those patriots who distinguish themselves in parliament, or any other civil capacity:—The fourth to be appropriated to those particularly eminent in the liberal arts and sciences; and, to prevent its being misapplied, and made the vehicle of servility, party-zeal, &c. no statues, inscriptions, &c. to be admitted, without a parliamentary sanction, and not till 20 years after the decease of the worthy.—This we most heartily wish may be a false report, as such a scheme would occasion an emulation frightfully destructive of the infernal interest.

We hear a severe reprimand has been sent to Mr. Maubert, inventor of the Brussels Gazette, for laying it on so thick, and so coarse:—His diabolical majesty, it is said, has blushed, more than once, on reading his paper.

We are assured, that S——er, the famous comedian, is a most constant attendant of Whitfield and his brethren, with an intent, it is said, of defrauding his diabolical majesty of his due:—Though ignorance is generally the mother of devotion, according to the Ignatian doctrine, yet that is not the case with Mr. S——er, whose genteel education, and thorough knowledge of religion, does great honour to the cause he has espoused: It is thought he will make a damn'd good methodist.—We expect shortly to hear of his hanging or drowning himself, nor will it, we hope, be long before we shall be entertained by him, in *propria persona*, with *The Cries of London*.

Letters from Drury-Lane inform us, that Mr. Garrick's health declines daily: This gives us great hopes that our friends will shortly again get possession of that theatre, and once more forward our interest, in exhibiting damn'd plays, damn'd farces, damn'd actors, and (our favourite diversions) damn'd pantomimes.

Last Saturday was committed to our Bastile, Patrick Macslummery (lately arrived here from Ireland) for ravishing, it is said, no less than seven of her majesty's maids of honour:—This affair, at present, makes much noise:—Macslummery insists, that the ladies wearing their stays as low as their navels, and their petticoats as high as their knees, shew what they'd be after wishing for:—That he always thought, when he saw a table spread, and dishes uncovered, he might fall to, without ceremony:—That he was sharp-set, &c. &c.—Her majesty queen Proserpine, interests herself in Macslummery's favour, and we hear intends to bestow the place of groom of her bed-chamber upon him.—Some malicious persons have reported, that Macslummery did not ravish the ladies, but the ladies him:—This, however, is looked upon as tea-table scandal, and nothing else.

A trial of precedence came on last Tuesday, at Blasphemy-Hall, between don Pedro Familio Glorioso, a Biscayner, and Lewellin ap David ap Rice ap Owen Vaughan, a native of Wales; when, after a full hearing, it was given in favour of the Welshman, whose pedigree was found to be 3 yards, 1 foot, and 11 inches longer than the don's.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Juſt publiſhed,

Doctor —— Works, in 48 Volumes in Folio.

The Danger of Inoculation, written by Dr. Peſtilence.

A Shove in the Crupper to a heavy-ars'd Chriſtian, being the Subſtance of ſeveral Diſcourſes given by W——y, R——e, and other diabolical Preachers.

Machiavel Infernal, or the Art of governing by Corruption.—Dedicated to Prince Lucifer.

Printed for JUDAS GUZZLE-FIRE (formerly Devil to a Printing-Houſe at the Hague) at the Sign of Benner's-Head, in Hell-Fire Square; where all Manner of PRINTING-WORK is done at reaſonable Rates.

To be SOLD,

At the Sign of the FOOLS CAP *and* BALLS,

Noſtrums of all Kinds, and Waſhes for the Ladies, &c. &c.

At the CAT *and* NINE TAILS, *in* BUM-FIDDLE-LANE.

Grown Gentlemen, who died unqualified in the other World, are here taught Spelling and Reading, in order to qualify them for genteel Places under his moſt infernal Majeſty.

THE life of Henry prince of Wales, eldeſt ſon of king James I. by Dr. Birch, has clearly manifeſted, how much that young prince deſerved the encomiums that were made upon him; and, indeed, it is not poſſible that ſuch a harmony of praiſe, foreign as well as domeſtic, could have happened in his favour, without a real foundation; but the moſt undoubted teſtimony of it is what was ſaid of him by Monſ. de la Broderie, the French ambaſſador. When that young prince was but 13 years of age, Henry IV. of France ſent him a ſuit of armour and arms, accompanied with a letter from that great king, to which the prince returned an anſwer by a letter in French. "This letter," ſays Dr. Birch, "with another from king James, was delivered to Henry IV. by Mr. Douglas, introduced by Sir George Carew, ambaſſador at the court of France. The French king, contrary to his cuſtom, immediately opened the prince's letter, and compared the writing of his name with the reſt of the letter, in order to judge, whether it was all of one hand; which he ſeemed to doubt on account of the neatneſs of the character. Sir George Carew obſerving the king's heſitation, would have called Mr. Douglas to have teſtified the fact: But his majeſty ſoon ſatisfied himſelf, ſaying, that in writing fair, as in other things likewiſe, the elder muſt yield unto the younger. Sir George in his letter of the 26th of Auguſt, 1607*, in which he gives the earl of Saliſbury this account, adds: "He ever ſpeaketh with great ſhew of paſſionate affection towards my lord the prince; and at this time he accounted of him as of his own ſon, as he hoped his good brother of Great Britain would do the like of the dauphin." And he was reſolved, as it is expreſſed in a letter of Monſ. de Puiſieux to Monſ. de la Boderie of the 20th of July 1607, N. S†. to cultivate that young plant, ſince it promiſed to produce fruits much more favourable to France, than the ſtock, from which it was raiſed. And Monſ. Puiſieux was of opinion, that a reſolution would be taken of gratifying, with penſions, thoſe who had moſt influence on the prince. Monſ. de la Boderie in his anſwer from London of the 2d of Auguſt, N. S‡. approved much of the intention of the king his maſter of cultivating a good correſpondence with the prince, who, he remarked, had great accompliſhments and courage, and would ſoon make himſelf talked of, and poſſibly give jealouſy to his father, and apprehenſions to thoſe, who had the greateſt aſcendant at court. The ambaſſador thought likewiſe, that the expence of penſions to thoſe about his highneſs would not be ill-beſtowed. But after he had farther conſidered that point, as he wrote to Monſ. de Puiſieux from London, October, 21, 1607, N. S§. he was not ſo clear with regard to the neceſſity of ſuch an expence; ſince the prince already diſcovered himſelf to be of a diſpoſition to be directed by his own underſtanding; ſo that the perſuaſions of thoſe about him were not likely to bias him towards any thing, but what he choſe himſelf."

From the ſame book we ſhall likewiſe give our readers the following extract, which, we think, deſerves their notice, eſpecially upon the preſent occaſion. "The warlike diſpoſition, which the prince had early diſcovered, being greatly cultivated and encouraged by ſome military men in his ſervice, they drew up and put into his hands, for that purpoſe, a paper, containing *propoſitions of war and peace*. To theſe Sir Robert Cotton, no leſs eminent for his invaluable library of manuſcripts than for his knowledge of the contents of them, drew up, in 1609, an elaborate anſwer‖. The argu-

* *In the paper office.* † *Ambaſſades de la Boderie, Tom. II. p.* 338. ‡ *Ibid. p.* 349.
§ *Ibid. p.* 408, 409. ‖ *The propoſitions and the anſwer to them were printed at London,* 1657, *in* 8*vo. under the following title:* Wars with foreign Princes dangerous to our Commonwealth: Or, Reaſons for foreign Wars anſwered: With a Liſt of all the Confederates from Henry the firſt's reign to the end of Queen Elizabeth; proving, that the Kings of England always preferred unjuſt

arguments for foreign war were drawn, first, from necessity, for the preservation of our own peace, the venting of factious spirits, and the instructing the people in arms; and, secondly, from the benefits of wealth by spoil of the enemy, and addition of revenue by subjected territories; of honour by addition of title and dominion; and of greater facility to effect this, than heretofore, by addition of new strength, and the subtraction of diversions by means of the happy union of the British empire. Sir Robert Cotton's answers to these arguments were, that the affections of our wisest princes ever were to peace: that foreign expeditions were the cause of invasions from abroad and rebellions at home, endless taxations, vassalage, and danger to the state from extent of territory; and that confederacy and alliance, the means of former victories, were no ways to be restored as heretofore. Upon these topics that great antiquary has opened all his stores of historical and political knowledge."

Extracts from the Remarks on the Letter to Two Great Men. (Continued from p. 6.)

IN pursuit of his comparison of the advantages we may reap from Guadaloupe, and those we can reap from Canada, the remarker goes on thus: "If we compare the value of the returns of Canada, even whilst it flourished most by its encroachments upon us, with those of Guadaloupe, we shall find them in no degree of competition. The fur trade, whose value is before mentioned, is its whole trade to Europe. But Guadaloupe, besides the great quantities of sugars, cotton, indigo, coffee, and ginger, which it sends to market, carries on a trade with the Caraccas and other parts of the Spanish main, which is a trade wholly in the manufactures of Europe, and the returns for which are, almost wholly, in ready money. Without estimating the land, the houses, the works, and the goods in the island, the slaves, at the lowest valuation, are worth upwards of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. It is a known fact that they make more sugar in Guadaloupe, than in any of our islands, except Jamaica. This branch alone, besides the employment of so much shipping, and so many seamen, will produce clear 300,000l. *per annum* to our merchants. For having sufficient from our own islands, to supply our home consumption, the whole sugar produce of Guadaloupe will be exported: and will consequently be so much clear money to Great Britain. And, Sir, the whole produce of Canada, though it were all exported from England, and exported compleatly *manufactured*, would not amount to the value of that single article *unmanufactured*: nor would it employ the one twentieth part of the shipping, and the seamen. But this, tho' the largest, is not the only produce of Guadaloupe; coffee, which in our islands is none, or a very inconsiderable object, is there a very great one. They raise, besides, great quantities of indigo and cotton, which supply materials for our best and most valuable manufactures, and which employ many more hands then the increase of the hat trade, proposed by the keeping Canada, can do. This island is capable, in our hands, of being improved to double its present value; whereas Canada, in our hands, would not probably yield half what it did to France.

There is, Sir, one argument I would use, particularly to you, who are so strongly sensible of the inconvenience Dunkirk is to us from its situation. Surely there is not a single word you say, in respect to Dunkirk, that does not hold as strongly in regard to Guadaloupe, situated in the very heart of our Leeward islands, and there infesting one of the most advantageous branches of the British commerce. It is not to be denied but that English coasters and the London trader have suffered by the Dunkirk privateers, but their losses this war have not been near so considerable as that of the West Indies, and above all of the North American traders, whose interest, I believe, you will not dispute to be of some importance. Ask, Sir, the North American traders, ask the people of the Leeward islands, what a vast security they thought it to their trade, that Guadaloupe should be in our hands? Our islands were so annoyed from thence, that they scarce considered it in any other light than as a nest of privateers: they were surprised, on going there, to find a people richer than in any of our own islands; and land so much better than their own, that many of our rich planters have already made conditional purchases there.

Not to confine our views solely to a commercial point, give me leave to mention one great advantage, that in a political light may arise from our possession of Guadaloupe. It is very well known that the hand of government is heavy on the protestants of France: Many of these people are already established in this island, and they have connexions of every kind with those of their own persuasion at home; and may we not hope and expect that this may be an inducement to many others to make this their retreat, and that the colony may be enriched by them?

In short, Sir, in whatever light you view the island of Guadaloupe, you will find it a most valuable and a most desirable object. Do you ask to deprive your enemy of an advantageous post, from whence he might materially molest your trade in time of war? Do you wish to extend your trade in time of peace, and to

unjust Peace before the justest War. *Another edition, printed at London in* 1675, *in* 8*vo. has this title:* An Answer to such Motives, as were offered by certain Military men to Prince Henry, inciting him to affect Arms more than Peace. Made, at his Highness's command, by Sir Robert Cotton, Bart. With a Short View of the Life and Reign of Henry III. King of England. By the same Author. The Second Edition, very much Corrected; and a Preface added by Sir John Cotton, Bart.

to have a new market for all your manufactures? From being ſcarce able to ſupply the home conſumption with ſugar, do you deſire to be foremoſt at the foreign market? This iſland, Sir, of Guadaloupe, that you eſteem ſo little, will anſwer all theſe ends; ends ſo material, that I truſt, Sir, that the ſtone you have rejected, will be made the corner ſtone in the temple of peace."

With regard to Senegal and Goree, he ſays, "I concur with you in not making them the principal object of our negotiations at the congreſs for a peace; but it is upon principles very different from yours. You deſpiſe the African trade, and conſiſtently enough, becauſe you ſeem to lay little weight on that of the Weſt Indies, which is ſupported by it; but the reduction of the price of ſlaves, the whole trade of gum thrown into our hands, and the increaſe of thoſe, of gold and ivory, would make even thoſe places a far better purchaſe than Canada, as might I think be ſhewn without much difficulty. But I do not inſiſt upon it, becauſe I think we ought to be as moderate in the terms of peace, as is conſiſtent with a reaſonable indemnification, and becauſe too I know, in the nature of things, that it is impoſſible to retain all. In one word, I will not venture, Sir, to ſay, *we have a treacherous and deluſive peace*, unleſs the peace is made in conformity to my ideas; for there may be reaſons that neither you, or I, Sir, can poſſibly be acquainted with, which may make this not proper to be inſiſted upon; but I will take upon me, Sir, to ſay, that if by this war we gain Guadaloupe, we gain as great an acquiſition as ever this nation gained by any treaty or any war; and if it is poſſible to retain this, we need not aſk for more."

And laſtly, with regard to the king of Pruſſia, he writes thus: "I admire, Sir, with you, the noble ſtruggle which that great prince our ally, in this war, has made againſt ſuch a combination of great powers as meant to deſtroy him. I could wiſh for his virtues, and profeſs I almoſt expect from his abilities, that he will ſtill extricate himſelf from all the toils that ſurround him.

It muſt, however, be remembered, that it is not to his connection with us, that he owes his diſtreſs. He has not, like the unhappy prince of Heſſe, loſt his country twice, by adhering firmly to Great Britain, in a quarrel intirely Britiſh. We found him beſet with enemies, our intereſts coincided, we made an alliance, and I am ſure he has already found in Great Britain a moſt uſeful ally, and I believe he always will find in her an ally faithful to her engagements. But, Sir, there is a bound to every thing, *let us in your own words learn for the future to prefer our own intereſt to that of others; to proportion our expences on the continent to the immediate expences of our own country, and never to aſſiſt a new ally without remembering how much we did for our old one, and what return we have had.* We ſee plainly Sir, by the conduct of Great Britain at this hour, that the miniſtry is not inclined to let this prince fall for want of a due aſſiſtance; but ſure while we aſſiſt him ſo materially in Europe, we are not bound to ſacrifice our intereſts in other parts of the world. It may be a popular doctrine, but I hope it is not a doctrine that will be received.

Enthuſiaſm, Sir, is a noble principle of action, but good ſenſe and knowledge only muſt direct the ſole buſineſs of a negotiation. The proteſtant cauſe maintained itſelf before the king of Pruſſia was conſidered as its protector; and I truſt it will ſtill be able to ſupport itſelf independent of him; it will indeed always find a ſurer ſupport in the jarring intereſts of the ſeveral powers of Europe, which will certainly never ceaſe, than in the faith of any prince, which will be always ſubject to change.

The following was ſent laſt month; but we had not room to inſert it. (*See our laſt vol. p.* 637.)

Extract of a Letter from a Chaplain of one of his Majeſty's Ships, dated from Quiberon Bay, Nov. 25, 1759.

SIR,

I Moſt heartily congratulate you upon the great event of our defeating marſhal Conflans on the 20th inſtant. As the expreſs is on the point of ſetting out, my relation of the victory cannot be particular. On the 14th of November Sir Edward Hawke hoiſted his flag on board the Royal George in Torbay, where the fleet had put in a few days before through ſtreſs of weather. The ſame evening we ſtood out to ſea, with 23 ſhips of the line, and two frigates; and on the 16th were within eight or nine leagues of the iſle of Uſhant. In the afternoon we fell in with ſome Engliſh tranſports returning from Quiberon, who gave the admiral information, that they ſaw the French fleet the day before, conſiſting of 24 ſail, ſtanding to the S. E. and were at that time 23 leagues weſt of Belleiſle. The intelligence was received with univerſal acclamations, and every ſhip prepared for action. The admiral loſt not a minute of time, but purſued with the utmoſt alertneſs. In the evening of the 18th the wind came on freſh from the weſtward, and we ſpread all our canvas to court the proſperous gale. On the 20th, about half an hour after eight in the morning, the Maidſtone frigate let fly her top-gallant-ſails, which was a ſignal for diſcovering a fleet; at nine not a doubt was left of the happy hour being arrived, which we had ſix months been impatiently expecting. We aſcertained them to be the French ſquadron, of 21 ſail of the line, and three ſmaller ſhips; and that they were then chaſing captain Duff's frigates and bombs, the deſtruction of which was one object of their deſtination. Upon their having a diſtinct view of our ſhips they gave over the chace, and appeared to be forming a line to receive us. From the equality of combatants, we concluded the action would be very great, and general; but, I may venture to aſſert, there was not an Engliſh-

man from high to low, who did not assure himself of victory. Upon our advancing, marshal Conflans changed his plan, and put right before the wind towards the shore, seeking safety in his flight. At this critical time, Sir Edward paid no regard to lines of battle, but every ship was directed to make the best of her way towards the enemy; the admiral told his officers he was for the old way of fighting, to make downright work with them. At noon our headmost ships were pretty near them, and between one and two the Warspite and Dorsetshire began to fire; and were then abreast of the Cardinal rocks. Presently after, the Revenge, Resolution, Torbay, Magnanime, Swiftsure, Montagu, and Defiance came into action. The firing now became very alert on both sides, and there was no distinguishing any longer English colours from French. M. Du Verger, the French rear-admiral, in the Formidable, bore a very fierce cannonade from the Resolution, but upon the Royal George's coming up, they haul'd down their flag, and struck to Sir Edward Hawke; this was only a point of honour, the Resolution having the merit of subduing them. The Royal George continued advancing, and Sir Edward gave orders to his master to carry him close along-side of M. Conflans in the Soleil Royal. The French admiral seem'd to have the same ambition on his part, and it was a glorious sight to behold the blue and the white flags, both at the maintopmast head, bearing down to each other. The Royal George, pass'd the Torbay, who was closely engaged with the Thesée of 74 guns, and who soon after sent that unfortunate ship to the bottom. On the other side was the Magnanime, who kept an incessant fire on one of the largest of the French ships, and in the end obliged her to strike; she afterwards ran ashore, and was burnt.

The two commanders in chief were now very near, and M. Conflans gave the English admiral his broadside; the Royal George return'd the uncivil salutation; but after two or three exchanges of this kind the marshal of France declined the combat, and sheer'd off. The French vice-admiral likewise gave Sir Edward his broadside, and soon follow'd the example of his superior; another and another acted the same part; the fifth ship escaped not so well; Sir Edward poured his whole fire into her at once, and repeating the same, down she went along side of him. The Royal George's people gave a cheer, but it was a faint one; the honest sailors were touch'd at the miserable fate of so many hundred poor creatures. The blue flag was now encounter'd with seven ships at the same time, and appeared to be in the very center of the French rear. Every observer pitied the Royal George to see her singly engaged against so many of the enemy; it seems indeed a kind of degradation to so noble a ship to be pitied; but really her situation would have been lamentable, if the enemy had preserved any degree of composure, or fired with any sort of direction; but their confusion was so great, that amongst a thousand shot, I do not believe that more than 30 or 40 struck the ship. Sir Charles Hardy, in the Union, the Mars, Hero, and several other ships, were crowding to the admiral's assistance, when the retreat of the French, cover'd by the obscurity of the evening, put an end to the engagement. Happy circumstance for the enemy, as an hour's day-light more would have brought on their total ruin! This battle was fought so near the coast of Britany, that ten thousand persons upon the shore were the sad witnesses of the white flag's disgrace.

When I sat down to write, I intended to have given you only a general account, but upon such an animating occasion as this, there is no possibilty of leaving off, whilst a margin remains unoccupied. We have burnt the Soleil Royal of 84 brass guns, M. Conflans's ship, together with the Heros of 74 guns; both which ran ashore near Croisie: We have sunk the Thesée of 74, and the Superbe of 70: We have driven the Juste of 70 guns upon the rocks, where she overset, and her whole crew, except 88 perish'd; and have taken the Formidable of 80, the French rear-admiral, 62 of whose guns are brass. Ten or eleven other ships were aground, but got off again by throwing their guns and stores overboard. They are now crept into the entrance of the little river Villaine, where we do not despair of setting them on fire. Whether we succeed in this or not, we have room to believe they have undergone so much damage, that few of them will be able to put to sea any more. The rest made their escape the night after the engagement, under the command of monsieur Beaufremont, their vice-admiral, and stretch'd away for Rochfort. We have had the misfortune to lose the victorious Resolution of 74 guns, and the Essex of 64; the former struck upon a sand call'd Le Four, the night after the battle; and next morning the Essex going down to her relief, unhappily ran upon the same shoal. Our endeavours to get them off were unsuccessful; but we have this consolation, that almost all their people are saved, and are embark'd on board the Formidable. I should be esteem'd a very unjust Historian, if I neglected to make known to you, that captain Dennis of the Dorsetshire, and captain Speke, of the Resolution, have acquired immortal honour; the admiral told them, in the warmth of his gratitude, they behaved like angels. I would in this place attempt the most honourable mention of Sir Edward Hawke; nor would I by any means omit my lord Howe of the Magnanime, and captain Keppel of the Torbay; neither should captain Campbell of the Royal George pass unnoticed; but that there was a certain greatness in their behaviour, which exceeds the ability of my pen to celebrate. I have particularized only a few names, as some of the ships were more immediately under my observation. There were many others had a considerable share in the action, and will doubtless be honour'd by those who were more connected with them. It gives me

a moſt ſenſible pleaſure to aſſure you, that Sir Edward has been liberal of his praiſes, without a ſingle imputation to caſt a ſhade upon the triumph of the day. The glory of the Britiſh flag has been nobly ſupported, whilſt that of the enemy is vaniſh'd into empty air.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

OBSERVATIONS *on the Management of* Eſpalier, *and* Wall Trees.

SIR,

IT is the recommendation and practice of the moſt eminent gardeners, immediately upon gathering the autumnal fruits, to repair the eſpaliers, which, during the fruits continuance on the tree, could not ſo conveniently be meddled with.

As eſpalier trees are deſign'd for ornament and regularity, ſo they generally ſucceed well in their productions; it being obſervable, that a branch, which is ſtrain'd and bent from it's natural tendency, is render'd more fruitful thereby; eſpecially in vigorous trees; becauſe the ſap receives a check in an inclined branch, which it would not have in an upright one; no fluid paſſing ſo freely thro' a bent or uneven channel as thro' a ſtraight one.

And therefore this is a good practice, founded on good reaſoning, while the juices are in briſk circulation; but why the ſame reſtraint ſhould be continued at a ſeaſon when the ſap is in a manner motionleſs, or why a tree ſhould be tortured with the ſame chains when ſtill and at reſt, as when awake and luxuriant, is not ſo eaſily accounted for.

For trees, like the polar inhabitants, are awake one half of the year, and take their reſt and ſleep in the other. During the ſpring and ſummer ſeaſons they are at work while the gardener is aſleep, and perform their vegetable functions night and day. They cloſe their labour with the autumn, and during that and the winter ſeaſon are recruiting from mother earth a ſtock of ſtrength to carry on the buſineſs of the ſucceeding year.

Theſe laſt ſeaſons then are the night of plants; and to tye them down pinion'd and hand-cuff'd at ſuch a time, muſt be as unnatural to them, as to ourſelves to be tied down in our beds to ſleep. It is true, when we awake, we dreſs ourſelves, and uſe ſeveral ligaments to render ourſelves active in life, and the ſame reſtraints may do very well in vegetable nature at thoſe ſeaſons when ſhe is awake and fit for action.

I do not ſuppoſe the circulation of the ſap to ceaſe entirely in the winter; there is commonly ſufficient to ſupport the life of the tree, though not to make a diſcovery of vegetation. And therefore as the circulation in ſummer requires a check, ſo in winter the beſt art will be to promote it. This is effectually done by leaving the tree to the agitation of the winds; if they are tempeſtuous, no prop or ſupport is ſufficient ſecurity againſt their blaſts; if ordinary ones, your tree will be render'd the better by them. The ſound and healthy twigs will run no hazard of being broken, becauſe they are pliant and tough, and yield to every impreſſion. And if thoſe, which by long confinement are become torpid, ſhould not fare ſo well, you need not lament their loſs: They were before in a periſhing ſtate, and not worth preſerving. And this is too often the miſerable condition of eſpalier trees, that have been tied down without relief for a conſiderable time; their limbs are benumbed and lifeleſs; the parts where the ligature is made, become canker'd and corroded by the ruſty wire, or wet thread, or whatever elſe they are bound with; and the tree in general is reduced to a decay'd ſtate, and requires to be replaced by another.

I adviſe therefore that trees of this kind be untied immediately upon gathering the autumnal fruit, the eſpalier removed till the latter end of January following, and themſelves ſet at liberty to bear the agitation of the winds; which I think to be a ſalutary exerciſe, neceſſary to cleanſe them, to preſerve them in health and vigour, to recruit exhauſted nature, and make them fit for bearing much and good fruit.

I would have the ſame method taken with wall trees, which ſhould be releaſed from nails and liſt as ſoon as the fruit is gathered, and room allowed them till the ſpring pruning is performed, and then they may be nailed again according to the gardener's diſcretion. If a tree be planted, as it ought, with the ſtock at a convenient diſtance from the wall, its head will naturally incline that way, and therefore needs no confinement. But if the top be heavy and apt to fall forward, a nail or two may be fixed at the extremities of the tree, in ſuch manner that a withy or ruſh being wound round the nails and croſſing the tree may prevent its being thrown forward: And if, at frequent intervals, the tree be looſen'd from theſe, and ſhaken parallel with the wall, eſpecially after rain, it will be of great ſervice to it. For I am well ſatisfied, that the greateſt injury wall trees receive, ariſes from the wet's being lodged in their branches, which in winter will turn to ice, and is in all probability the cauſe of many blights and decays which we cannot otherwiſe account for. And if to that inconvenience we add the other of their tender branches being embraced with a ſpungy liſt and ruſty nail, it is no wonder they are gauled in the bark, bulge out into unnatural ſwellings, and become defective in their productions, which ſhews the abſolute neceſſity of untacking fruit trees in the winter, and giving them room to be ſhaken, if we would preſerve them in health.

I alſo eſteem a ſpring pruning preferable to an autumnal one, though I know it to be contrary to the practice of the moſt eminent gardeners. But I object to their method from a conſideration of the ſtate and condition of fruit trees in the ſeaſon of autumn. A fruit tree hath then exhauſted its crude ſap which con-

contributes to the growth of its wood, and is making its laſt efforts to give richneſs and flavour to the fruit. The rich juices, which are then in circulation, may well enough be compared to the laſt dripping of a cow in milking, when every drop that falls is drain'd more intimately from the vitals. A diligent obſerver may diſcern the effects of this noble quinteſſence in thoſe buds, which in autumn are impregnated with it, and ſet for bloſſoms and fruit the next year. Now a wound at ſuch a time, in any capital branch eſpecially, muſt be very hurtful to a tree, though no ſenſible effuſion may follow; yet we are not then to conſider the quantity, but the quality of the matter exhauſted, which is at this time of the moſt benign and generous kind. The general objection to ſpring pruning is the hazard of the wound's bleeding; but as the juices are then more copious, ſo they are of a coarſer quality, as appears from the fruit itſelf, which partakes, for a long time, of the crudity and hardneſs of the wood. By the warm temperature of the ſun and ſeaſons, nature flows more gentle and better digeſted, and continues gradually to refine till ſhe cloſes the work by the autumnal maturity.

I own pruning to be hazardous at all times, and the ſucceſs of it depends on many accidents which human foreſight cannot be aware of. Our climate is ſubject to ſharp froſts in the beginning of October, ſometimes before the fruit is off the trees; and on the contrary, very temperate weather does often ſet in even at Chriſtmas-tide, when, without a ſudden alteration, a tree may be pruned with ſafety and good ſucceſs. Indeed, as to the ſmaller and ſlenderer ſhoots, I think they may be pruned at almoſt any ſeaſon, as one may ſafely pare his nails, when it may be hazardous to wound his finger. But when I ſpeak of pruning, I mean the cutting off capital as well as capillary veſſels. And therefore, in the laſt place, I adviſe a gardener to uſe his knife ever in due time, and carefully to cut out what is not proper to be left in a tree, before it grow to that ſize as to make the exciſion of it of conſequence to the ſafety of the tree.

Theſe hints might perhaps have been communicated with more propriety in autumn, when experiments might have been made of their ſucceſs, but I ſuppoſe they may be liſten'd to with greater attention by thoſe, who from a contrary practice have experienced the ill effects of a ſevere winter. I am, &c.

Woodſtock, Jan. 22, 1760.

QUERIES, *in Relation to a Bridge from* Black-friars *to the oppoſite Shore.*

AS a by-ſtander, I have heard much altercation about conſtructing of bridges, and ſince the talk, with ſome degree of certainty, has been for building one from Black-friars to the oppoſite ſhore, I do ſuppoſe, by the invitations given, many ingenious plans have been offered to the conſideration and choice of thoſe, whoſe ſituation in the corporation will be the arbitrators thereof, and this makes me wonder at the objections I hear thrown out, by means of the publick papers, againſt this or that conſtruction of an arch. I am ſure it will be the duty of thoſe whoſe deliberate care is in queſtion, to conſider of ſtrength, as carriages capable of carrying 12 or 15 tons (with their own weight included) may happen at one time or other to be a preſſure upon the new bridge whenever compleated. Now Sir, can this admit of the altercations thrown out, "that this man has got in court a preſuming friend; ſays another, I prefer politeneſs to ill breeding; crack an egg-ſhell as I direct, it will deſcribe the weakneſs of an elliptical arch, ſays a third; and at laſt comes one ironically commending a late ſtructure near Brentford".

Does this give any light into the general deſign of conveniency, ſtrength, or how to huſband a circumſcribed ſum? No, it does in no wiſe anſwer the neceſſary queries.

Will not a ſemi-circular arch, introduced from ſuch abutments as nature finds you, at Black-friars, occaſion an intolerable riſe to carriages if you make them of 100 feet or more?

Will an elliptical arch ſave any thing in elevation, and increaſe the ſpan between pier and pier?

Is an ellipſis to be conſtructed to anſwer the above propoſition; and will it be in all degrees as firm and durable as a ſemicircle? If this be anſwer'd in the affirmative, how are the centers to ſuch an ellipſis found to make the curves coincide, and the aſhlors in ſuch an elliptical figure wedge ſo as no lateral preſſure ſhall be able to annoy or affect the haunches thereof?

Would it not be right in an edifice, in the heart of an opulent city, to have as much magnificence as a circumſcribed ſum will admit of?

What are the qualifications neceſſary to form the minds of men to deſign, to draw, and to execute buildings, or in other words, with what ſhould an architect be endow'd of art and ſcience?

Is there any neceſſity for introducing in a bridge at Black-friars, ſuch immenſe ſpans as 110 feet, when arches in the bridges below and above it do not ſpan above 70 or 76 feet?

Artleſs queſtions may be anſwered with perſpicuity, free from the cloud of ſchool phraſes, and ſuch muſt be very acceptable becauſe it is is notorious. Men of a commercial genius if ever they were taught to make points and draw lines, find it of very little uſe in traffick, except in the building way, and few workmen ever attain to the abilities of a Palladio in the art of architecture.

I am, SIR, your humble Servant

A. P.

Thames-ſtreet, Jan. 23, 1760.

A QUESTION *by* Edward Dudley Hudſon, *at* Syſton *School, near* Leiceſter.

IN a right-angled triangle given, the angle at the baſe = 40° 20′ and the ſum of the three ſides = 100. Required, the ſides ſeverally, without the application of algebra?

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AMONGST the many burthens that lye heavy upon ſome ſubjects more than upon others, I have obſerved, from various complaints, the following to be one; namely, the quartering of the ſoldiers, as well in time of peace as in war, upon the publicans in large towns: Whereas their brethren in many country towns and villages very rarely, if ever, bear any proportional ſhare of that burthen, which to many is not a little one, I aſſure you. I have heard ſome publicans declare, that they have loſt, by that article only, above an hundred pounds in one year; yea, ſome have been obliged to ſhut up their doors, and were entirely ruined—a very heavy burthen indeed!——conſidering too the large ſums levied upon thoſe people by duties and licences, &c. which they chearfully pay towards the ſupport of the government, and yet, notwithſtanding, they are obliged to half-maintain the ſoldiery perhaps three-fourths of the year. This to me, as a by-ſtander, appears extremely hard, eſpecially if it be conſidered, that when troops come into a town they muſt have rooms and beds allotted them, tho' genteel travellers be obliged to turn out: This is a double grievance. And the ingroſſers of oats, hay, and ſtraw, &c. no ſooner get intelligence of their coming, but they immediately monopolize all thoſe commodities in the neighbourhood, and then vend them to the publicans at a very great advance. This muſt certainly materially affect them, and therefore become a very great grievance. Add to this, what has been aſſerted by ſome, and from which 'tis believed the ſeeds of complaint firſt ſprung, viz. that if any part of the ſoldiery ſhould miſbehave, or aſſume to themſelves an authority in another man's houſe they have no right to, and inſtead of being obliging and content with their lawful allowance, they ſhould be turbulent and abuſive, and if not allowed to act as they pleaſe, ſhould commit great diſorders, deſtruction and waſt in the furniture, proviſions, hay, ſtraw, &c. Theſe would be injuries indeed; and theſe evils have happened, and it's feared will ſtill happen, from moroſe tempers, notwithſtanding the vigilance of their officers. But farther, if it ſhould any where happen, as has been hinted in many places, that their horſes frequently have not the corn allowed them by the ſtate, then conſequently they would eat the more hay for want of their proper allowance of corn, and that money would fall into ſomebody's pocket; this would alſo be a double injury.

Now it muſt be granted, that all theſe evils cannot without great difficulty be ſupported even in a time of plenty and proſperity: what muſt then be the caſe of a little market-town in a time of ſcarcity, or a general dearneſs of all kinds of proviſions, and where any epidemical diſeaſe rages violently at the ſame time? It is well known how much the country-people avoid ſuch a place, ſo that having no markets for a year or two, and even ſhunned by moſt travellers, they can ſee nothing but poverty before their eyes. Yet, deplorable as this may appear to be, it has really been the caſe of a market-town I had occaſion to paſs thro' laſt ſummer, where the ſmall-pox had raged mortally for a year or two, and notwithſtanding having no markets, and conſequently little or no buſineſs, a numerous poor, whoſe rate alone amounted to more than ten ſhillings in the pound; ſo that not only the publicans in that town, but the traders there in general were in a calamitous ſituation: Yet I ſay, notwithſtanding theſe grievous troubles, they had troops quartered upon them the greateſt part of that melancholy time, occaſioned chiefly, as it was believed, by the inſtigation of a diſappointed candidate: But had the preſent miniſtry been well acquainted with their deplorable ſituation, 'tis univerſally believed ſo heavy an addition would not have been laid upon an ever loyal and induſtrious people, at a time that they were ſinking under the hand of providence.

Here let me aſk, what tender and conſiderate heart would not ſtand amazed, and be highly affected, at ſo miſerable a ſituation of their fellow-creatures, a diſtreſs little inferior to that of their brethren upon the continent! Or, what man would not think it extreme hard to be aſſeſſed 20 or 30*s. per* week for the poor and other pariſh rates, beſides all other government taxations in common with the reſt of his majeſty's ſubjects, and yet to have two or three regiments quartered in the town, perhaps three-fourths of the year, at that melancholy time as above repreſented, and be obliged likewiſe to pay to thoſe man-eaters, the monopolizers, the extravagant price of four ſhillings *per* hundred for hay, &c?

Now in ſome meaſure to remedy theſe inconveniencies, both in regard to the ſoldier as well as the publican, it is to be wiſhed that ſome ſcheme might be propoſed that would anſwer thoſe ſalutary purpoſes; and 'till a better be offered, permit me to propoſe the following, viz. Let a tax of ſixpence in the pound be levied upon all the publicans in the kingdom for one year, which would render the burthen proportionable; and I doubt not but this would be an eligible ſcheme to the publicans in general, (yea, I am almoſt perſuaded they would ſcarcely object to the furniſhing half that ſum a ſecond year, ſhould it be abſolutely neceſſary) provided they might for ever after be quit of the above inconveniencies; for the ſum raiſed by the above tax in one year only, it is believed, would be very ſufficient to build barracks for the ſoldiers at every convenient place in the kingdom, ſo

ſo that they would then have next to a home of their own, and, by meſſing ſix or eight in a meſs, they might live very comfortably upon their allowance, and the more ſo in a cheap country; and the publicans would alſo be rid of an incumbrance they have always been very uneaſy about, (and it muſt be allowed not without reaſon) except only when the ſoldiers travel from one barrack to another, if the diſtance be more than a day's journey, they muſt be ſupplied at the inns on the road for one night only, and no longer.

Tho' poſſibly it may be alledged by ſome, that this ſcheme ſeems to be calculated only to remove an obſtacle from the innholder, yet upon a due conſideration it will alſo evidently appear to be a great ſaving in the revenue; for oats, hay, ſtraw, &c. bought at the beſt hand, would not perchance amount to much more than half the expence it now coſts the government, being quartered at inns, as will manifeſtly appear, recourſe being had to the annual accompts of that branch, with a computation of the ſeveral market prices of thoſe commodities. And that thoſe commodities may be purchaſed at the firſt hand, let a quarter-maſter, or ſome other officer, be appointed to procure the ſame at the next market-town, to be delivered at the barracks againſt the time of need.

From theſe few hints, thrown together without art or diſguiſe, 'tis hoped that ſome more able pen will be encouraged to form a plan that may anſwer the end propoſed, and be eligible to all parties. I am, &c.

PHILOPOLITES.

RESIGNATION *to the* WILL *of* GOD.

TWO letters, the firſt of which was wrote by the late excellent Mr. Hervey, to his father *, and the other by a lady of great learning, ſenſe, and piety, who has been dead ſeveral years.

LETTER I.

Rev. and Hon. SIR, *Bideford, Oct.* 1, 1742.

"Your laſt, containing the melancholy account of the death of both my aunts, I received. I hope they died in the lord, and ſleep in the boſom of Jeſus; and then truly they are the happy perſons, and we the objects of pity. They reſt, and have caſt anchor in the harbour; whereas we are ſtill beating on the ocean, and toſſed in the ſtorm. If we conſider things impartially, this world is our grave; nor do we really live, till we burſt the fleſhly priſon, and get beyond the viſible ſkies.

In the grave is darkneſs. It is called the ſhadow of death. And what elſe is this wretched world? What but a ſtate of gloominеſs; a valley of the thickeſt darkneſs? where poor mortals grope in ſpiritual ignorance, and wander up and down, not ſeeing the things that belong to their peace.

In the grave, and among the tombs, we look for phantoms and apparitions. And what elſe do we meet with here below? A thouſand ſorts of happineſs preſent themſelves to our wiſhes, but are unſubſtantial and phantaſtical all. They are a gay deluſion, and mock our expectations, as one of thoſe vaniſhing forms would baulk our embraces.

The grave is the land where all things are forgotten. The ideas of friendſhip are obliterated, and the deareſt relatives are remembered no more. And is not this too true of our preſent ſtate? Do we not unaccountably forget Jeſus Chriſt, our almighty friend, and everlaſting glory, our invaluable heritage? Where is the man that remembers his bleſſed ſaviour on his bed; and thinks upon him when he is waking? No; the redeemer's inconceivable love, and the precious benefits of his paſſion, are buried in a deep oblivion. This world then of darkneſs, apparitions, and forgetfulneſs, is the grand dormitory; fleſh and blood the tomb of our immortal minds.

Nacentes morimur.

I fear I tire you, honoured Sir; but becauſe I have no news that you can apprehend or reliſh, I allow my penury theſe excurſions. This week I was ſent for to viſit a lady of this pariſh, in the ſame diſorder that proved fatal to my two aunts. She lay, poor gentlewoman, moſt terribly afflicted, and is now releaſed. It put me in mind of the pſalmiſt's † penitential acknowledgement, which I think is never more applicable than in the caſe of the ſmall-pox; *When thou,* LORD, *with rebuke doſt chaſten men for ſin, thou makeſt his beauty to conſume away, like as it were a moth fretting a garment.* I ſhall rejoice to hear that you and my mother continue well, under all your trouble and fatigue; and remain, Rev. and Hon. Sir,

Your moſt dutiful ſon,

JAMES HERVEY."

LETTER II.

Wrote by a Lady, lately deceaſed, on the Earthquake at Liſbon.

DEAR SIR,

"The judgments of God upon Liſbon are dreadful indeed. I know not what heart can be hard enough to hear of them without concern. What but the amazing mercy of a long-ſuffering God can prevent London from feeling the ſame dreadful blow! And if God ſhould ariſe to ſhake terribly our land, what great reaſon will thoſe perſons have to be thankful, whom God has drawn from all worldly ſchemes of happineſs, and fixed their hearts on a baſis which can never be ſhaken, *though the earth be moved, and the mountains caſt into the midſt of the ſea?* I have been much comforted, with reſpect to the miſeries of others, by this ſcripture—*When the judgments of God are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants thereof will learn Righteouſneſs.* If ſuch a bleſſed end is propoſed by theſe ſevere acts of juſtice, have we not reaſon, even in the midſt of terror, to admire and adore? The whole univerſe appears to me to be in the hand of God, as a grain of duſt in the balance; and I, a creature more inſignificant, more worthleſs

* *A collection of this gentleman's letters will be ſpeedily publiſhed.* † *Pſalm* xxx. 11.

worthless and sinful, than can be conceived, am among the rest in this almighty hand, and *all is safe*. My heart is by nature painfully tender, and yet in the midst of feeling, either for myself or others, there is a secret satisfaction in my inmost soul, that God is glorified in every act of his providence, whether of judgment or mercy; and I hardly know how to form any other prayer than *Thy will be done*.

Wherever you are, may the God of all consolation be your light and your shield, and bring you safe to that city, which has eternal foundations! I am, your ever obliged friend and servant,

1756. J. L.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THERE is in the hands of one person only, a medicine of very great efficacy in the cure of the scurvy, leprosy, and other desperate cutaneous disorders: Its effect is certain; but it is kept at so exorbitant a price, that only persons of fortune can have the advantage of it.

A gentleman of great worth and goodness applied some months since to the person who possesses it, in favour of two daughters of a country clergyman. He did not desire it should be given; but requested it at any moderate price. He was refused; a bottle of the medicine was afterwards procured, and put into my hands to examine. It appeared to me on many trials, to be *an infusion of the root of the common great water dock*, and nothing else. I have made an infusion of that root, which perfectly agrees with it in taste, smell, and colour; and what is more important, in virtues.

This is no modern invention: the plant was long since known and celebrated; it is the famous *Britannica antiquorum vera* of authors; concerning which such wonders are recorded in the cure of scurvies, but like many other English plants it has been long neglected.

I beg you to make this public for the service of those whom the common remedies have failed to cure, and whose fortune does not afford their going to the person hitherto possessed of the secret, for redress. The method of infusion and decoction both, will answer better than that by infusion alone; and what I have directed to several, who have found great benefit from it, is made thus.

Weigh half a pound of the fresh root of great water dock; cut it into thin slices; put it in a stone jar; and pour upon it a gallon of boiling water; cover it up, and let it stand 24 hours. Then put the whole into a saucepan, and boil it about eight minutes. After this let it stand to be quite cold; then strain it off without squeezing. Drink a half pint bason of this twice a day; avoid high season'd food, and use moderate exercise.

The great good I have seen from this makes me desirous *that all* may know of it who want it. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

St. James's-street, Feb. 5, 1760. J. HILL.

The IDLER. No. 96.

Mr. IDLER,

IT is, I think, universally agreed, that seldom any good is gotten by complaint; yet we find that few forbear to complain, but those who are afraid of being reproached as the authors of their own miseries. I hope therefore for the common permission, to lay my case before you and your readers, by which I shall disburthen my heart, tho' I cannot hope to receive either assistance or consolation.

I am a trader, and owe my fortune to frugality and industry. I began with little; but by the easy and obvious method of spending less than I gain, I have every year added something to my stock, and expect to have a seat in the common council the next election.

My wife, who was as prudent as myself, died six years ago, and left me one son and one daughter, for whose sake I resolved never to marry again, and rejected the overtures of Mrs. Squeeze, the broker's widow, who had 10,000l. at her own disposal.

I bred my son at a school near Islington, and when he had learned arithmetick, and wrote a good hand, I took him him into the shop, designing in about ten years to retire to Stratford or Hackney, and leave him established in the business.

In four years he was diligent and sedate, entered the shop before it was opened, and when it was shut, always examined the pins of the window. In any intermission of business it was his constant practice to peruse the ledger. I had always great hopes of him, when I observed how sorrowfully he would shake his head over a bad debt, and how eagerly he would listen to me, when I told him that he might, at one time or other, become an alderman.

We lived together with mutual confidence, till unluckily a visit was paid him by two of his school-fellows, who were placed, I suppose, in the army, because they were fit for nothing better: they came glittering in the military dress, accosted their old acquaintance, and invited him to a tavern, where, as I have been since informed, they ridiculed the meanness of commerce, and wondered how a youth of spirit could spend the prime of life behind a counter.

I did not suspect any mischief. I knew my son was never without money in his pocket, and was better able to pay his reckoning than his companions, and expected to see him return triumphing in his own advantages, and congratulating himself that he was not one of those who expose their head to musket bullets for three shillings a day.

He returned sullen and thoughtful; I supposed him sorry for the hard fortune of his friends, and tried to comfort him by saying that the war would soon be at an end, and that, if they had any honest occupation, half pay would be a pretty help. He looked at me with indignation; and, snatching up his candle,

dle, told me, as he went up the ſtairs, that *he hoped to ſee a battle yet.*

Why he ſhould hope to ſee a battle I could not conceive, but let him go quietly to ſleep away his folly. Next day he made two miſtakes in the firſt bill, diſobliged a cuſtomer by ſurly anſwers, and dated all his entries in the journal in a wrong month. At night he met his military companions again, came home late, and quarrelled with the maid.

From this fatal interview he has gradually loſt all his laudable paſſions and deſires. He ſoon grew uſeleſs in the ſhop, where, indeed, I did not willingly truſt him any longer: for he often miſtook the price of goods to his own loſs, and once gave a promiſſory note inſtead of a receipt.

I did not know to what degree he was corrupted, till an honeſt taylor gave me notice that he had beſpoken a laced ſuit, which was to be left for him at a houſe kept by the ſiſter of one of my journeymen. I went to this clandeſtine lodging, and found, to my amazement, all the ornaments of a fine gentleman, which I know not yet whether he has taken upon credit, or purchaſed with money ſubducted from the ſhop.

This detection has made him deſperate. He now openly declares his reſolution to be a gentleman; ſays that his ſoul is too great for a counting-houſe; ridicules the converſation of city taverns; talks of new plays, and boxes, and ladies; gives dutcheſſes for his toaſts; carries ſilver, for readineſs, in his waiſtcoat-pocket, and comes home at night in a chair, with ſuch thunders at the door, as have more than once brought the watchmen from their ſtands.

Little expences will not hurt us; and I could forgive a few juvenile frolicks, if he would be careful of the main; but his favourite topick is contempt of money, which, he ſays, is of no uſe but to be ſpent. Riches, without honour, he holds empty things; and once told me to my face, that wealthy plodders were only purveyors for men of ſpirit.

He is always impatient in the company of his old friends, and ſeldom ſpeaks till he is warmed with wine; he then entertains us with accounts that we do not deſire to hear, of intrigues among lords and ladies, and quarrels between officers of the guards; ſhews a miniature on his ſnuff-box; and wonders that any man can look upon the new dancer without rapture.

All this is very provoking, and yet all this might be borne, if the boy could ſupport his pretenſions. But whatever he may think, he is yet far from the accompliſhments which he has endeavoured to purchaſe at ſo dear a rate. I have watched him in publick places; he ſneaks in like a man that knows he is where he ſhould not be; he is proud to catch the ſlighteſt ſalutation, and often claims it when it is not intended. Other men receive dignity from dreſs, but my booby looks always more meanly for his finery. Dear Mr. Idler, tell him what muſt at laſt become of a fop, whom pride will not ſuffer to be a trader, and whom long habits in a ſhop forbid to be a gentleman. I am, &c.

TIM. WAINSCOT.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE caſe of lord Stourton, who was hanged for murder in the reign of queen Mary, A. D. 1556, being often mentioned of late, on occaſion of the unfortunate earl F——, the following account will not, at this time, be unacceptable.

Lord Stourton is often mentioned in the council book of Edward VI. as being embroiled with one Mr. Hartgyl, his neighbour; he was often, on that account, confined and bound over, as Hartgyl and his ſon likewiſe were: But Stourton had great intereſt in the council, and generally got his liberty; he had even the addreſs to acquit himſelf, though it was proved that he had oppoſed the ſheriff forcibly when he came with the Poſſe Comitatus to take poſſeſſion of an eſtate.

As Stourton, however, was a violent papiſt, he had no opportunity of gratifying his reſentment againſt Hartgyl (which roſe from a family quarrel) during Edward's reign. Stourton, in the beginning of queen Mary's reign, renewing his violences, the council, upon Hartgyl's application, interpoſed; and upon Hartgyl's conſenting to live in friendſhip with Stourton, the latter ordered his followers to way-lay him and his ſon, as they were coming to pay a reconciliatory viſit at Stourton's houſe; and it was with the utmoſt difficulty that young Hartgyl, after being wounded, eſcaped being murdered. Stourton, for this attempt, was committed to the Fleet, and condemned to pay a conſiderable ſum to Hartgyl; but upon his giving bond to ſurrender himſelf priſoner, he was ſuffered to go down to his own houſe for a ſhort time; from thence he decoyed the Hartgyls to meet him, under pretext of paying them the money in which he had been fined: But upon their appearing in the church-yard of Kelmington (the place appointed) he ordered his ſervants to ſecure and bind them. He with his own ſword cut down the wife of the younger Hartgyl, imploring for her huſband. In the face of the world, and in defiance of juſtice, he led them bound through the country to his own houſe at Stourton, where he ordered his ſervants to knock them down with clubs, and he himſelf held the candle till they cut the throats of the old man and his ſon, and then buried them in a dungeon. But divine vengeance purſued the murderers, who probably never would have perpetrated ſo glaring a barbarity, had they not relied on their merits with the government as papiſts. The fact was too notorious to be denied; Stourton was tried at Weſtminſter-hall, by a commiſſion directed to the judges, and ſome of the privy-council.

At

At first he refused to plead, but the chief justice informed him, that if he persisted in his refusal, his quality could not excuse him from being pressed to death. Upon this he confessed the fact, and was executed in a silken halter at Salisbury. Four of his servants were executed at the same time.

His monument is still to be seen in Salisbury cathedral, with the silken halter hanging over it.

I am, &c.

N. P.

A Letter from a Clergyman to his Friend.

DEAR SIR,

I Received your letter wherein you beg my advice in regard to sending your son to Oxford, to qualify him for the gown: Advice I know is not always agreeable, but as you so earnestly request it, and as I have the happiness of you both very much at heart, I shall give you my thoughts very freely, and I hope satisfactorily, upon this subject. You write me the portion you can give your son does not exceed 500l. and that you think half that sum will support him decently at Oxford; this, Sir, is a great mistake, for the expences of an university education are greatly increased within these few years past: To bring up your son there, in any tolerable degree of reputation, will at least cost you 400l. an enormous sum this, in comparison of what it was formerly: By the time he has resided there four years, he will have almost spent his little portion; and after he has taken orders, it is ten to one but he remains a curate for life: This I think not in the least improbable, because you have no *great* friend to get him preferment. Had you a living in your own gift, or in the gift of your relations that might be expected to be soon vacant, or any borough-connections, I might then commend your discretion, but since nothing of this appears, it is certainly imprudent to think of making your son a minister. Interest in this age governs every thing: Few patrons pay any regard to the merits of the persons they confer livings on; they are influenced chiefly by a view to the services, which clergymen or their friends are capable of doing them in return. Had your son the merit of a Clark or a Tillotson, I question whether, as matters are now circumstanced, he could gain the least ecclesiastical preferment.

Besides, there are so many *nobility* in the church, that it is extremely difficult for one in an inferior station to get any thing worth his acceptance. Almost every great man who has an interest at court, and has two or three sons, leaves one to be provided for out of the revenues of the church: The consequence of which is, that the best preferments as they become vacant, are engross'd by them. But not contented with one valuable living, they accumulate preferments till they can hold no more. The drudgery of prayer and preaching they leave to curates, who are allowed 30 or 40 pounds per year, and often treated as beings of a different kind. Tho' no man has an higher opinion of the sacerdotal order than myself, yet I declare that if I had a son, I would rather breed him to some mechanick trade than to the ministry: I wish more were of my way of thinking, if it were for no other reason than that all dignified drones might work as well as eat.

In a church where *pluralists* abound, the number of curates must increase in proportion. The design of the church in granting pluralities, was originally good, but as it mostly fares in matters of indulgence, so it has happened here; the *door* which was open'd to a few for wise reasons, hath let in others thro' corrupt practices, for whom such favours were never intended. The greatness of the *harvest*, and the scarcity of the *workmen* at first made pluralities necessary; but nothing of this nature can be pleaded now. I would not be thought to condemn pluralities unexceptionably, but only the greedy, though too common practice of holding two valuable livings when one might be more than sufficient to supply all the real necessaries of life: Such practices contradict the design of those laws, which are nevertheless urged in their defence, and are as repugnant to the principles of *common* right, as the fraudulent usurpations of princes are to the laws of just government.

I think I need no other arguments to dissuade you from your design of educating your son a minister: I would therefore advise you to bring him up to the study of physick, or the law: These are professions that always thrive best in corrupt times. If this is not agreeable, I would then recommend the trading way of life, by which having 500l. to begin the world with, he cannot fail of acquiring a plentiful fortune, if he turns out careful and industrious.

I have often lamented the folly and ambition of my parents, who to make me a gentleman, bred me up to the ministry: In almost any other state of life, I might have at least acquired a comfortable subsistence, but I am now 50 years old, and still a curate on a salary of 30l. per year, just enough to keep me from want. What is still worse, my flock despise me for my poverty, and this I am persuaded is one great reason why my instructions have had so little good effect upon them.

All this I could bear with patience, but what cuts me to the soul is the supercilious behaviour of too many of my dignify'd brethren towards me in the neighbourhood where I live. If I attend at a visitation, I am look'd upon with contempt; if I speak, I have the mortification to find I am not regarded, or sneer'd at for my impertinence: If I meet with this treatment from my brethren the clergy,

clergy, well may I expect worse from the rude and unthinking vulgar.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your very humble Servant,
CLERICUS.

(See our vol. for 1757, p. 576, 635.)

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS a magazine seems formed to encourage the timorous, indulge the witty, and solve difficulties and disputes, by asking, concealedly, the opinion of the publick; the following having been the occasion of a difficulty to me, makes me desire you will insert it in your next, that I may have my opinion confirmed or confuted by some of your ingenious correspondents, and you will oblige

Your constant Reader,
CHARLOTTE M——.

DOES a man, immoderate in the pursuit of pleasures, taste more satisfaction in that pursuit, than another does by the moderate enjoyment of them?

An Essay on schirrus Tumours and Cancers, *having lately been published, by a very able Surgeon, Mr.* Richard Guy, *who has purchased of one Mr.* Plunket *the Secret of a Remedy, which entirely eradicates the Schirrus, without the Use of the Knife, and which he has experienced the Success of in Numbers of Cases, we shall give our Readers the following Abstract of his Performance: Perhaps one of the greatest Satisfactions, arising from our Labours, is the frequent Communication we are able to make of every Thing useful and alleviative to our fellow Creatures, labouring under the most dreadful Maladies.*

An Abstract *of Mr.* Guy's *Essay on* Schirrus Tumours *and* Cancers.

THIS author in his preface, speaking of Mr. Plunket, from whom he obtained the secret of the medicine for curing cancers, says, p. 4. "I could not help conceiving, that if a person unacquainted with even the rudiments of physic or surgery, could accomplish such cures, the same remedy in the hands of one versed in either science, must greatly contribute to the benefit of mankind. It was for this reason I entered into a treaty with Mr. Plunket, &c. p. 5. "As soon as I became throughly acquainted with it, I found it capable of great improvements, and that its utility might be extended to other purposes than had been originally thought of &c. But to this I may add, from experience, that it is also more certain in its consequences, &c. &c". He then begins with a description of Schirruses, as being the general preceeding symptom of cancers, and says, p. 1. "A schirrus in general, is a preternatural, cold, indolent, hard, renitent, tough tumour, attended with little or no pain upon being touched or handled, nor any heat, redness, or change of colour in the teguments surrounding it, &c". p. 2. "A schirrus is of an unfavourable kind, when it happens in a bad habit of body, grows large, rough, uneven, begins to shoot and give pain; when the veins appear varicose or knotty, &c". Wiseman says, "if a schirrus be the original disease of the part, and not the effect of some other that hath been ill handled; it begins usually like a small vetch, or pea, and by degrees increaseth without shifting or changing place, and such schirruses often appear spontaneously, without any evident cause, &c". P. 3. "but those parts which are of a glandulous structure, are most frequently affected with this disorder, &c". P. 5. "Of all the external parts of the body the breasts (in women especially) are most subject to schirrus disorders, not only as being most liable to suffer outward injuries, but likewise from the nature of the fluids which they secrete, &c". P, 6. "This disorder may likewise owe its origin to a bruise, external compression, an *atrabilarious* disposition, sorrow, fear, hard, or improper diet, a sedentary and unmarried life, an hereditary labes, barrenness, &c". P. 9. "Upon the declension or cessation of the menses, at which time of life it also frequently happens, that schirruses from other causes, such as have probably remained long in a quiet unincreased state begin to grow larger, become troublesome, and of dangerous consequence, &c". P. 10. "A schirrus of the favourable kind, may continue a long time almost harmless, unless it compresses the neighbouring vessels pretty much, as is observed by Van Swieten, though that learned physician says, that so long as a schirrus possesses any part of the body, it is plain there is reason to be in continual dread of something worse succeeding, &c. for whatever incites the motions of the humours, and quickens circulation, as passions of the mind, errors in diet, motions of the body, bruises, falls, fevers, &c. may change a benign schirrus into a deplorable cancer." P. 15. "We should be induced early to attempt the cure of a schirrus, though it be not very troublesome, for fear of what may happen, and because the necessary functions of the gland it occupies, are thereby impeded." Mr. Guy then gives an account of many different applications, that are recommended by authors of the best note, and some of his own, to be applied to schirruses, too long to be inserted here, and he refers those who desire to be informed of the methods of extirpating schirrus glands by the knife, or ligature, to Mr. Sharp and other systematical writers. Near the conclusion of his history of the schirrus, he says, p. 25, "and it may be expected I should say something in support of the remedy, which I have so happily used in a great number of those

cases, as well in occult, as in ulcerated cancers, the success of which will more fully appear, even from those few cases annexed to this treatise, and as to such schirruses as have come under my care in their early stages, while the tumour was benign, and not advanced to a very large size (though it had resisted every attempt to resolve it) I can truly say, I have met with as little difficulty in accomplishing their cures, as of any other disorder, proper for chirurgical treatment, many of which by this means have been extirpated from the breasts, from the size of a walnut, to that of the largest orange, without cutting, or loss of blood, and with so little pain or inconvenience too, in some cases, as not to require confinement, during the course of their cures, &c." Ibid. "I may justly presume cures wrought by means of my remedy, to be preferable to the knife, as the success attending that terrifying operation, is well known to be very uncertain and precarious, as well in respect to the wound's healing, as that more dangerous consequence, a cancer succeeding, from the distemper'd roots, if left behind, &c. whereas it is reasonable to conceive, such events will be averted from the peculiar operation of the medicine in question, which causes the schirrus, or cancer, with its roots, to separate, and fall out, leaving a clean well digested sore that afterwards heals with as little trouble, as any sore whatever, &c." P. 27. "Many terrible calamities among those unhappy persons afflicted with cancers in the breast might be prevented, would they apply for proper assistance *in time*, before the schirrus or lump is grown too large, &c." P. 28. "The too common advice, to leave to nature, such schirruses as will not readily submit to discutient applications, has, it is much to be feared, greatly contributed to render this malady more fatal, &c." Ibid. "For from the general consequences of leaving schirruses to nature, it will be found that in twenty cases, eighteen will turn out cancers, sooner or later, &c." P. 29. "Therefore it ought to induce every surgeon, to recommend and enforce such treatment in time, as may be most likely to prevent those fatal misfortunes when the symptoms threaten, and not leave them to chance. It may perhaps be thought that I express myself too generally on this head; but I can sincerely declare, that the many miserable instances I daily see, from the above-mention'd delays, are the motives that urged me to speak freely on this particular, as I could say much more in proof of it, were it possible to avoid giving offence to some, who might think themselves pointed at, which I would always avoid, my design being to caution, not to censure." The author then proceeds to a description of an occult cancer, by the integuments of a schirrus changing to, p. 30. "a carnation, red, copper, leaden, purple, livid, or blackish colour, the vessels of the tumour, and its neighbourhood, to become swelled, turgid, &c." Ibid. "A troublesome itching or titulation, succeeded by heat, pricking and darting pains; these are signs that the diseased juices of the disorder are put in motion, &c. &c." P. 31. "All the symptoms mentioned in the foregoing sections, are perhaps never known to happen in one and the same case, but variously to different persons, in some fewer, and in others more, &c." Mr. Guy again mentions some remedies and precautions to be observed, and says p. 33. "But when the gentler methods fail, it then remains only, that the cancer be removed entirely with its roots, &c." Ibid. "Yet every prudent surgeon, before he proceeds to an operation, will consider whether the malady cannot be cured by some other means." At the conclusion, he says, p. 34. "It may be asked, whether there is a possibility of effecting the separation of a cancer (in all its circumstances) from the sound parts, without greatly irritating, or increasing the disorder, or endangering the life of the patient? To which I can very safely reply, the method made use of by me, in the treatment of these disorders, doth fully answer the purposes here mentioned, &c. &c." Then proceeding to the description of an ulcerated cancer, p. 35. he says, "If a cancer be arrived to such a degree of malignity, that the superjacent teguments are eraded, the skin excoriated, and a thin, sharp ichor, or sanies is discharged through it, the disorder degenerates into a manifest, or exulcerated cancer, &c. &c." In p. 36. he relates the terrible symptoms that usually succeed; and p. 37. quotes Van Swieten's opinion of cancers being local, and himself says, ibid. "I have likewise observed so many instances to strengthen this opinion, that might not make it appear presumptuous to suppose, the greater part of cancers are local in the beginning." P. 38. "There are but very few medicines which can with safety be applied to an exulcerated cancer, for whatever stimulates, or irritates, increaseth the mischief, &c. &c." P. 38, to 42, he gives an account of a variety of medicines recommended by authors for ulcerated cancers (among others the solanum) but concludes "There seems to be no adviseable means left to free the poor sufferer from this deplorable malady, but either by the knife, or my method:" P. 43. Mr. Guy does not pretend that any remedy can be infallible, in cases of long duration, and in bad habits of body, accompanied with other disorders, yet says, p. 43. "I have been happy enough to evince, by many undeniable facts, that my peculiar method, in this branch, hath succeeded, after fruitless attempts of some of the most eminent in the profession, and where they had pronounced the patient

in

incurable." He then treats of cancers in general, and why this diſeaſe is ſo called, deſcribes it, and quotes Egineta, who ſays, p. 45, "A cancer moſt ſtubbornly graſps and adheres to the parts affected, and thoſe in its neighbourhood, in the ſame manner that a crab, with its claws, holds ſo firmly its prey;" hence he deduces their great ſimilitude, &c. ibid. "As a cancer is, for the moſt part, the conſequence of a preceeding ſchirrus, the general cauſes of which are mentioned, ſect. 11, we refer our readers thereto. Our author ſays, p. 47. "I have met with many caſes which I have declined, that have continued but a few months from their firſt appearance, to the total deſtruction of the patients," and gives the names, and hiſtories in his notes; alſo ſays, "women are more ſubject to cancers than men, particularly the former, who are unmarried, or thoſe that do not bear children, &c. P. 54. "and where the menſes are irregular, or deficient in quantity, and at the period they begin to ceaſe, &c." P. 55. "there is no external, nor internal part of the body, where a cancer may not fix itſelf." He relates caſes of cancers in the eyes, temples, behind the ear, noſtrils, cheek, chin, gums, tongue, breaſts of men, bladder, liver, urethra, anus, legs, &c. from p. 54 to 60. P. 62, he ſpeaks doubtfully, whether cancers are contagious, or not, and quotes the opinions of ſeveral authors.—Alſo recommends iſſues before a cancer is totally healed, eſpecially in ſuch that have been open any length of time, and where the menſes are about to ceaſe, or are irregular. At the concluſion of the hiſtory, he ſays, p. 67, "It is not two years ſince I became acquainted with it, (Mr. Plunket's medicine) from which time, having employed it in more than a hundred ſchirrus and cancerous caſes, without failing in ten inſtances where I gave hopes of ſucceeding, to ſpecify them all, would be rather tireſome than uſeful, &c. &c." The book concludes with twelve remarkable caſes of cancers, cured by Mr. Guy in perſons of diſtinction, which are related in full length, and twelve more caſes, cured by Mr. Plunket, from four years, to fourteen laſt paſt, all the perſons being now living, their names and places of abode mentioned, and refers to them for the truth of his aſſertion.

There are a great number of quotations, and extracts from other authors, and above twenty more caſes of cancers, cured by Mr. Guy, among them, that are briefly related at the bottom of the pages, ſerving to illuſtrate the work, many of which are both curious and intereſting.

List of the Pruſſian *Generals who have been ſlain, or have died ſince the firſt of* October 1756; *excluſive of thoſe who have been wounded, diſabled, or made Priſoners.*

JOHN Charles de Winterfield, lieutenant-general, killed in the affair of Moyſberg, September 7, 1757.—Alexander de Kahlden, major-general, dead October 22, 1758.—Charles Erhard de Kalnein, lieutenant-general, dead October 1757.—Wolff Frederick de Retzow, lieutenant-general, dead November 5, 1758.—George Frederick d'Amſtel, major-general, killed at the battle of Prague May 6, 1757.—John Chriſtian Baron de Quadl, major-general, killed at the battle of Lowoſitz, October 1, 1756.—Frederick Louis de Kleiſt, major-general, killed at the battle of Breſlau, Nov. 22, 1757.—George Frederick d'Oldenbourg, major-general, dead, Jan. 6, 1758.—Thierry de Knobloch, major-general, dead, April 12, 1757.—Auguſtus Frederick de Itzenplitz, lieutenant-general, dead of wounds received in the battle of Cunnerſdorff, Aug. 12, 1759.—The prince of Pruſſia, dead, Jnne 12, 1758.—Bernard de Zaſtrow, major-general, killed in a ſkirmiſh, April 25, 1757.—Chriſtopher de Schwerin, field-marſhal, killed at the battle of Prague, May 6, 1757.—Francis Ulricus de Kleiſt, lieutenant-general, dead of wounds received at the battle of Lowoſitz, October 1, 1756.—Louis Herault de Hautcharmois, lieut. gen. dead of the wounds he received at the battle of Prague, May 6, 1757.—Laurentius Erneſtus de Munchow, major-general, dead, Jan. 1758.—Gaſpard Erneſtus de Schultz, lieutenant-general, dead of wounds received at the battle of Breſlau, November 22, 1757.—John Samuel de Pritzen, major-general, dead the 8th of December, 1756.—Prince Francis of Brunſwick, major-general, killed at the battle of Hochkirchen, October 14, 1758.—George de Grovenitz, lieutenant-general, dead in April 1757.—Emanuel de Schoening, major-general, killed at the battle of Prague, May 6, 1757.—Gaſpard Frederick de Rohx, major-general, dead of the wounds he received at the battle of Liſſa, the 5th of December, 1757.—William Thierry de Buddenbrock, field-marſhal, dead the 28th of March, 1757.—David Chriſtopher de Luderitz, major-general, killed at the battle of Lowoſitz, Oct. 1. 1756.—Chriſtian Siegfrid de Keroſigh, major-general, killed at the battle of Chotſemitz, June 18, 1757.—John Sigiſmond de Ziethen, major-general, killed at the battle of Zorndorff, Aug. 25, 1758.—George William de Drieſen, lieutenant-general, dead the 2d of November, 1758.—John Erneſte d'Ahlleman, major-general, dead the 4th of June, 1757.—Major-general de Krochow, dead of the wounds he received at the battle of Prague, the 6th of May, 1757.—Henry Erneſtus d'Oerzen, major-general, killed at the battle of Lowoſitz, on the 1ſt of October, 1756.—Charles Emelius de Catt, major-general, dead, in the month of November, 1757.—Erdmann-Erneſt de Ruitz, lieutenant-general, dead in December, 1756. Adolphus Frederick de Langermann, major-general, dead in March, 1757.—John Adolphus de Mollen-

dorff, lieutenant-general, dead in March, 1757. —Charles de Wurtenberg, major-general, killed in a skirmish the 2d of May, 1757.—Volrath de Hellermann, major-general, killed in December, 1756.——Bernard Sigismund de Blanckensee, major-general, killed in February, 1758.—William de Saldern, major-general, killed at Konigsgratz, the 26th of July, 1758. —General Wobersnow, killed at the battle of Haltzen, the 3d of July, 1759. —Marshal Keith, killed at the battle of Hochkirchen, the 14th of October, 1758.

There is such a noble Spirit displayed in the following Address, that we wish due Notice may be taken of it: We have not altered a Word of the Original, which may be seen at Mr. Baldwin's *in* Pater-Noster-Row.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHEREAS, it being said, that some new regiments are to be raised forthwith, and consequently a person that has been inured to discipline might be acceptable, I take this method of offering my service.

I was many years serjeant major to his majesty's 14th regiment of foot, but my colonel has been pleased to obtain for me, the quarter master's commission in said regiment, and which I at present enjoy; but in our present situation it is but an inactive post, and as I find my lungs are pretty good, my understanding not decayed, I should be willing to embrace an opportunity of employing my talent.

My capacity, I submit to my commander.

By inserting the above, you'll oblige one of your constant readers, and most humble servant,

JOHN DESBROW.

N. B. By commander, I mean my colonel and general.

January 25, 1760.
Plymouth Dock.

A Question proposed by a Lady to a Gentleman:
Why is a Gardener the most extraordinary Man in the World?

The Gentleman's Answer.

BECAUSE he has more business upon *earth* than any man living, and always likes to have *good ground* for what he does, he is master of his own *thyme*, is blessed with *content*, and, can give *balm* to the afflicted. He raises his *sellery* every year, without being obliged to the *penny royal*. He is proprietor of the *mint*, and it is a bad year indeed, that does not bring him in a *plumb*. He is no great friend to the marriage-act, because his principal delight, is to see a multitude of *pears*. When he walks in his territories, he meets with more *boughs* than a minister of state: Nay he has even the *sultan* in his power, and is superior to the *sages*. He is every day cultivating and enriching his *parts*, and he is a great encourager of *coxcombs*; yet he himself has such a contempt for dress, that his wig is often a perfect *scare-crow*: He can make more *beds* than the king of France, and has in them brighter *lillies*, than are to be seen in that polite court. As all his *beds* are more fruitful than king Priam's, no wonder his nursery is fuller than the Foundling Hospital; tho' it is liable to an odd accident, for it may sometimes be reduced to *ashes* without being burnt, and water will not prevent it, but *shrub* may; of this he has a great quantity, which all the nobility purchase of him, tho' it is notoriously known, they could never make a drop of punch of any *shrub* he sold them. There is one particular quality in the nature of his *beds*, that they are never the worse, but rather the better, if he chance to water or even dung in them; which, I am ashamed to say, he often does, tho' many *pots* are standing by his *bed-side*: *Raking* is more his business than his diversion, and this which brings ruin to many, is of great service to his health and fortune. Several distempers that affect others, are by no means hurtful to him: He walks more easy and steady for the *gravel*, and thrives best in a great *consumption*. He *inoculates* with certainty of success, and never lost a *suckling* by cutting of teeth. There never was an instance of sore throats or fevers, infecting his nursery. He makes no use of James's powder, but has great quantities of *bark*. He is a man of such surprizing abilities, that he keeps *the devil in a bush*, and has been seen often in private with the *monk's hood*, without ever being suspected of inclining more to that, than to the *turk's-cap*, and tho' he greatly prefers this to the *crown imperial*, yet he brings more *bon-chretiens* to perfection, than any popish confessor. He is remarkable for *honesty*, and deals much in the *admirable*, and it is no wonder the man who reaches the *star of Bethlehem*, should have the *marvel of Peru*, his favourites are beauties of the most distinguished kinds, with *damask-roses*, *eye-bright*, *cowslips*, and the *teton de Venus*, and tho' he enjoys these by turns in *high bloom*, his wife has *hearts-ease* enough, and never wishes for *weeds*; in short, madam, he can boast of more *bleeding hearts* than you, and of more *laurels* than the duke of Marlborough, but *his greatest pride*, and the worlds greatest *envy* is, that he can have *yew* when he pleases. (*See our vol. for* 1758. *p.* 64.)

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I find in your last magazine, (p. 31,) a gentleman has undertaken to refute the arguments of Mr. Locke, Postlethwayt and others, "against the increase of the national debt, and consequently of our taxes:" I hope you will allow the following observations a place in your useful, and entertaining collection, whereby you

you will much oblige, your reader and humble servant,

L. L.

Feb. 7, 1760.

Of the pernicious Consequences of increasing our publick Debt.

TO say that publick debts increase the wealth and commerce of a nation, appears to me too great a paradox, ever to have entered into the head of a sensible, and disinterested man. In a private family this is undeniably false, and must be in some measure so in a nation. Debts are attended by taxes, and the heavier these taxes are, the more they must obstruct the sale of any commodity; it may be answered, several of these commodities are only for the supply of luxury, and therefore the burdens laid on them, are of no pernicious consequence. Were our taxes confined to them only, happy would it be for us; but new duties are continually laid on almost all the necessaries of life: Is not this a burthen too heavy for us to bear?

As to what this gentleman has asserted, with regard to the price of wages being increased, by the decrease of that of commodities, I am apt to think it will be found as false in fact, as absurd in theory, for supposing all the necessaries and conveniencies of life were but at half the price they are now, the price of labour might likewise be reduced to half what it is now: Thus would the price of labour be reduced without any detriment to the labourer; and be attended with a very great advantage to commerce and manufactures. To oppose reasons like these, (which are intelligible to the meanest capacity) without giving any other reason, than that it must not, and will not be so; seems to me the greatest absurdity.

Was not our navy likewise in the reigns of all our wise, and active princes, kept on a respectable footing, while the pernicious custom of taxes was yet a stranger to the British constitution? Was our trade neglected, or our poor distressed for want of employment; or was the price of labour greater, when that of provisions was less? Far from it. I here fearlessly appeal to facts, experience, and reason, and believe every disinterested man will say, as well as think the same.

But the next bold assertion I find in this gentleman's letter is, that the publick funds are of great service to the orphan, and widow, and all that have money to spare. I believe no man who chuses to trust his money in funds, need complain of having it lie dead in his hands; they are a bottomless gulph which swallows up money in abundance: But when do they return it? They may well be compared to the lion's den, where many entered but none ever returned. The interest is indeed punctually paid, but on any revolution of government, change of ministry, or,

Amid the storms of war, how soon may all
The lofty pile from its foundations fall.

What then becomes of these widows and orphans, and these monied men; and what security have they for their payment; but the brittle credit of a bankrupt nation?

But to compleat all; our glorious success at Canada is, forsooth, in this gentleman's opinion, to be ascribed to our taxes; not to the prudence of our king, the activity of our ministers, and the bravery of our generals.—That supplies are necessary to carry on a war; when the crown has not a competent revenue of its own is certain; but is it not equally certain, that the granting away the crown lands, thro' the weakness of former monarchs, was a measure, which has involved this nation in almost inextricable difficulties?

To compleat the whole, this most glaringly false assertion follows; that, "if the national debt be ever paid off, *we* must again sink into our original worthlessness and insignificancy." What does he mean by *we*? he cannot mean the nation; for when have we been more successful than in the reigns of Edward III. Henry V. and queen Elizabeth. Yet these were times when the word taxes was almost unknown to British ears, therefore, as I would not suppose the writer of this letter so lost to common sense, as to mean by *we*, the nation, I would rather think he must mean some body of men, whereof he is one: I am the more induced to this interpretation; because he writes so much in the stile of an excise man: Supposing him to be such, is the only method I know to unriddle the paradox, and dissolve the gordian knot.

But that these justly detestable, and detested harpies, *may sink into their original worthlessness and insignificancy*, that Britain may be again unincumbered with debts or taxes, I join in wishes with every true lover of his country!

L. L.

Some Extracts from The Desert Island, a Dramatic Poem, in Three Acts. *By Mr.* Murphy.

IN our last, p. 42, we gave some account of this poem, and its fable, and the prologue thereto, p. 54. But we cannot think we gratify our readers sufficiently, without taking some further notice of it, and especially, as, notwithstanding what has been hinted to its disadvantage, we are still of opinion, that it is a poem of very singular merit, and does honour to its author. Our former account, though short, prevents our entering again into a regular detail of the story; we shall therefore content ourselves with presenting two or three extracts to our readers, of some of the most interesting scenes. There is somewhat very poetical and moving in Constantia's account, to her daughter Sylvia, of the supposed voluntary and perfidious flight of her husband.—The innocent and artless virgin beseeching her to forget her cares, the dialogue continues, thus:

Forget!

" Forget!——
Oh! ſweet oblivion, thy all-healing balm
To wretches you refuſe!—can I forget
Perfidious Ferdinand?—His tyrant form
Is ever preſent—The deluding looks,
Endearing accents, and the ſoft regards
With which he led me to yon moſs-clad cave,
There to repoſe awhile—oh! cruel man!
And you, ye conſcious wilds, I call you falſe!
Accomplices in guilt!—The Zephyrs bland
That pant upon each leaf;—the melody
That warbles through your groves; the falling fountains
That at each deep'ning cadence lull the mind,
Were all ſuborn'd againſt me; all conſpir'd
To wrap me in the ſilken folds of ſleep.
Sudden I wake—where, where is Ferdinand?
I rave, I ſhriek,—no Ferdinand replies;——
Frantic I rove thro' all your winding glades,—
I ſeek the ſhore;—no Ferdinand appears—
I climb yon craggy ſteeps; I ſee the ſhip
Unfurling all her ſails—I call aloud,
I ſtamp, cry out;—deaf as the roaring ſea,
He catches ev'ry gale that blows from heav'n,
And cleaves his liquid way.——
Sylvia.] Why will you thus
Recal your paſt afflictions?——
Conſtantia.] Ah! what then,
Thou wretched Conſtance, what were then thy feelings?
I rend my treſſes,—beat my breaſt in vain,
In vain ſtretch out theſe ineffectual arms,
Pierce with my frantic cries the wounded air,
Daſh my bare boſom on the flinty rock,
Then riſe again, and ſtrain my aching ſight,
To ſee the ſhip ſtill leſs'ning to my view,
And take the laſt, laſt glimpſe, as far, far off
In the horizon's verge ſhe dwindles ſtill,
Grows a dim ſpeck, and mixes with the clouds
Juſt vaniſhing,—juſt loſt,—ah! ſeen no more.
Sylvia.] I pr'ythee don't talk ſo—my heart dies in me—
Why won't you ſtrive a little to forget
This melancholy theme?—the twilight grey
Of morn but faintly ſtreaks the eaſt; the ſtars
Still glimmer thro' the whit'ning air; the groves
Are mute; yon all-devouring deep lies huſh'd;
The tuneful birds, and the whole brute creation
Still ſink in ſoft oblivious ſlumber wrapp'd,
Forgetful of their cares;—all,—all but you
Know ſome repoſe;—you paſs the dreary night
In tears and ceaſeleſs grief; then riſing wild
Anticipate the dawn, and here reſume
Your doleful taſk, or elſe aſcend the height
Of yonder promontory; there forlorn
You ſit, and hear the brawling waves beneath
Laſh the reſounding ſhore; your brimful eye
Still fix'd on that ſad quarter of the heav'ns
Where my hard father diſappear'd.
Conſtantia.] Yes, there
My melancholy loves to dwell; there loves
To ſit, and pine over its hoard of grief;
To roll theſe eyes o'er all the ſullen main,
In hopes ſome ſail may this way ſhape its courſe,
With tidings of the human race—Oh! heav'ns!
Could I behold that dear, that wiſh'd-for ſight,
Could I but ſee ſome veſtiges of man,
Some mark of ſocial life, ev'n tho' the ſhip
Should ſhun this iſle, and court propitious gales
Beneath ſome happier clime; yet ſtill the view
Would chear my ſoul, and my heart bound with joy
At that faint proſpect of my fellow creatures.
But not for me, ſuch tranſport;—not for me—
A Dear native land, I now no more muſt ſee thee,
Condemn'd in ever-during ſolitude to mourn,
From thy ſweet joys, ſociety, debarr'd!"
Endeavouring to ſoothe her mother's grief, ſhe leaves her to fetch her favourite fawn, and Conſtantia, thus left alone, exclaims.
" Alas! I fear my brain will turn—the ſun
B Full ſixteen times hath made his annual courſe,
Since here I've dragg'd a miſerable being,
The victim of deſpair; which long ere now,
To phrenzy kindling, muſt have forc'd me daſh
My brain in madneſs on yon flinty rocks,
And end my pangs at once, if the keen inſtinct
Of ſtrong maternal love had not reſtrain'd
My wild diſorder'd ſoul, and bade me live
C To watch her tender infancy; to rear
Her blooming years; with fond delighted care
To tend each bloſſom of her growing mind,
And ſee light gradual dawning on her ſoul.
And yet to ſee her thus,—to ſee her here,
Cut off from ev'ry ſocial bliſs; condemn'd
Like ſome fair flow'r that in a deſert grows,
To breathe its ſweets into the paſſing wind,
D And waſte its bloom all unperceiv'd away!
It is enough to break a mother's heart.
Let me not think on't—let me ſhun that thought!"
The ſurprize of Sylvia, at the ſight of the ſhip in which her father returns to viſit the iſland, needs no encomium.
E " But ſee, look yonder! what a ſight is there!
What can it mean, that huge enormous maſs
That moves upon the boſom of the deep!
—A floating mountain!—no—a mountain never
Could change its place—for ſuch a monſtrous bulk
How light it urges on its way—how quick,
How rapid in its courſe!—What can it be——
F —I'll tow'rd the ſhore, and from the pointed rock
That juts into the waves, at leiſure view
This wond'rous ſight, and what it is explore."
After changing her ſituation, ſhe thus continues.
" Still I behold it—ſtill it glides along
Thro' the tumultuous ſea—and lo! before it
The waves divide! and now they cloſe again,
Leaving a tract of angry foam behind.
G It muſt be, ſure, ſome monſter of the deep;
For ſee!—upon its huge broad back it bears
Expanded wings, that, ſpreading to the wind,
Lie broad incumbent o'er the ſurge beneath.—
Ferdinand roaming about the iſland, diſcovers Conſtantia, buſied at her daily taſk of cutting in the rock an inſcription, as a memorial of his
H perfidy, and her many years unhappineſs; he exclaims, ——— " Ye heav'nly pow'rs!
What means upon yon conſecrated ground
That viſionary form, with lifted arm
And gleaming ſteel, that ſeems in act to carve
The rugged ſtone?———

Conſtantia.]

Conſtantia.] What is't I hear!—a voice!
A groan!—from whence—ha!
[*Seeing Ferdinand.*
Ferdinand.] 'Tis, it is her ghoſt,
Her diſcontented ſhade that hovers ſtill
About this place.
Conſtantia.] Avaunt, thou air-drawn ſhape
Of that perfidious—ah!——[*She faints away.*
Ferdinand.] Leave me not thus——
Oh! ever gracious, ever gentle, ſay——
'Tis gone—in ſullen ſilence gone!
Enter Henrico.
Henrico.] Quick let me find him, to his raptur'd ear [*Laying hold of Ferdinand.*
Give the delightful tidings—ha!
Ferdinand.] And thus
I ſink at once and follow my belov'd!
[*Falls into Henrico's arms.*
Henrico.] He faints—he faints—the chilling dews of death
Diſtil thro' ev'ry pore—my Ferdinand,
Awake, ariſe, and hear the joyful ſounds
Of happineſs reſtor'd—His eyes unfold
To ſeek fair day-light, and now cloſe again
As if they ſicken'd at the view—
Ferdinand.] Forbear,
And let me die!——
Henrico.] Conſtantia lives—ſhe lives
Once more to fold thee in her warm embrace.
Ferdinand.] I ſaw her fleeting ghoſt—ſullen and pale
It vaniſh'd from my ſight——
Conſtantia.] Haunt me not thus
Thou cruel tyrant form!—[*Coming to herſelf.*
Henrico.] Whence is that voice?
Oh heav'ns—Conſtantia there!—ſhe too entranc'd
Lies ſtretch'd upon the ground—
Ferdinand.] Where is Conſtantia?
Oh! let me fly to her embrace—'tis ſhe—
It is my wife!—it is Conſtantia! ſtill,
—Oh! ecſtaſy of bliſs?—ſhe ſtill ſurvives—
Conſtantia.] 'Tis mere illuſion all;—the falſe creation
Of ſome deceitful dream——
Ferdinand.] 'Tis real all—
Again I fold her thus—the known embrace
Hath thrill'd it's wonted tranſport to my heart.
My life, my ſoul, thy Ferdinand is come.
Conſtantia.] And com'ſt thou then, inhuman as thou art,
Com'ſt thou again to wreak thy falſhood on me?
Ferdinand.] By heaven I ne'er was falſe—daſh not my joys
With thy unkind ſuſpicion of my love,
While thus tranſported far above the lot
Of human bliſs, I preſs my lips to thine,
Inhaling balmy ſweets, and all my ſoul
Runs o'er with joy, with wonder, and delight.
Conſtantia.] Did'ſt thou not meanly leave me here a prey?
Ferdinand.] And can Conſtantia deem me then ſo baſe?
Can ſhe believe me ſuch a vile betrayer?
—Can'ſt thou?——
Conſtantia.] On this unhoſpitable ſhore
Left as I was—
Ferdinand.] Oh! miſery!—thou we'rt
While I was dragg'd by an inſidious band
Of pyrates, ſavage blood-hounds! into bondage:
But witneſs heav'n!—witneſs ye midnight hours
A That heard my ceaſeleſs groans, how her dear image
Grew to my very heart!—
Conſtantia.] And haſt thou then
Been doom'd to ſlavery?
Ferdinand.] I have.
Conſtantia.] And groan'd
B This long, long time beneath oppreſſion's hand?
Ferdinand.] E'er ſince theſe eyes have gaz'd delighted on thee,
The bitter draught of miſery was mine.
Conſtantia.] And wert thou true indeed?
Ferdinand.] By heav'n I was.
Conſtantia.] And have I then accus'd thee?—have I pour'd
C A thouſand ſtrong complaints againſt thee?—call'd
High judging heav'n to witneſs to my wrongs,
Told all theſe wilds, theſe rocks, theſe wood-crown'd hills
Of injur'd truth and violated love?
Falſely I talk'd, unjuſtly I complain'd
Of injur'd truth and violated love.
D My Ferdinand was true—again 'tis giv'n
With his lov'd form to glad theſe eyes, to ruſh
With eager tranſport to his fond embrace,
To cling around his neck, and growing to him
Pour the warm tears of rapture and of love.

Succeſsful Expedition of Governor Lyttelton, *againſt the* Cherokee Indians, *with an accurate* MAP *of their Country.*

E BY the laſt ſhips from South-Carolina, we have accounts of the happy event of the expedition undertaken by governor Lyttelton againſt the Cherokee Indians, who had begun open hoſtilities with the adjacent provinces, by ſcalping ſeveral inhabitants of
F Virginia and North and South Carolina. (See p. 50.) Mr. Lyttelton, whoſe activity and ſpirit merits the higheſt commendation, being ſenſible that a proper and early exertion of the force of the province was the only means to put a ſtop to theſe ravages, and reduce the Indians to reaſon, determined to march againſt them as ſoon as poſſible;
G and having procured the neceſſary aid from the legiſlature to enable him to raiſe and maintain a body of men, he marched at the head of 800 militia and 300 regular troops into their country, and by this quick and ſpirited proceeding ſo intimidated the nation, that they immediately ſent a depu-
H tation of their chiefs and head warriors to beg a peace, which was granted them, and is conceived in terms moſt advantageous to the Britiſh intereſt. By that treaty the Cherokees promiſe and engage to preſerve a perpetual peace and friendſhip with the

Engliſh, to deliver up all the French ſpies and emiſſaries in their nation, and to make war againſt the French when they ſhall receive orders for that purpoſe. They alſo delivered up to the governor two of their people, who had been guilty of the murders, and promiſed to ſeize and give up twenty-two more concerned in theſe hoſtilities; and for the performance of this and every other part of the treaty, they put into the governor's hands twenty-two of their head men as hoſtages.

The Cherokees are the moſt numerous nation of Indians adjoining to the Britiſh colonies on the continent; they can ſend out to war a body of 2,500 fighting men, and poſſeſs a country that extends from the frontiers of Virginia and Carolina, to the French ſettlements on the Miſſiſippi. Hence their importance as allies to Britain is very evident, and it is impoſſible to omit remarking, that, to the honour of governor Lyttelton, this expedition has been terminated in a period almoſt incredibly ſhort; for the governor only left Charles Town in the beginning of laſt October, and marched to Congrees, about one hundred miles from that place, where he collected the militia, and from thence proceeded at their head thro' an uninhabited tract to Keowee, in the Cherokee country, 300 miles from Charles-town, where he obliged the Indians to ſue for peace in the end of December. (See an account of Sir Alexander Cuming's viſit to the Cherokee nation, in our vol. for 1757, p. 282, 283; and of the laſt war with the Cherokees, in the ſame volume, p. 243.)

Account of the new Comedy, intitled, The Way to Keep Him. *By Mr.* MURPHY.

MR. Murphy took the firſt hint of this comedy from Dean Swift's Strephon and Chloe, and received ſome others from the *la nouvelle ecole de femmes*, of M. de Moiſſy. By the firſt ſcene of the firſt act, we gather, from the diſcourſe of the ſervants (who are a true and humourous repreſentation of that claſs of people, amongſt diſorderly perſons of fortune) that Lovemore is abandoned to gallantry and intrigue; is heartily ſick of his wife, and that ſhe is anxious in her jealous enquiries after his haunts and the hours he keeps. In the next ſcene, Mrs. Lovemore, expreſſes her grief and the uneaſineſs of her heart, at her huſband's neglect, whom ſhe fondly loves, and Muſlin her confidante and ſervant, in the pert language of her vocation, endeavours to perſuade her from her melancholy. To them enters Sir Brilliant Faſhion, an airy companion of Lovemore's, who Mrs. Lovemore ſuſpects of having eſtrang'd her huſband's affections from her; and, making a ſign to Muſlin to withdraw, ſhe queſtions him about it, and charges him with introducing him to the widow Bellmour. They are interrupted by Lovemore, who behaves with a complaiſant coldneſs to his lady, whilſt ſhe breaks in, every now and then, upon the light diſcourſe of the two gentlemen, with tender, diſcontented reproaches at his behaviour. Exit Lovemore, when his wife hints that ſhe ſuppoſes him gone to the widow's, which draws from Sir Brilliant the character of that lady. "The widow *Bellmour*, ma'am, is a lady, who, to all the charms of external beauty, has added ſuch an elegance of underſtanding, and ſuch a vivacity of wit, that it is no wonder all the pretty fellows are on their knees to her.—Her perſon youthful, blooming, and graceful;—— and then her manner!—And ſo entertaining! —Such quickneſs in her tranſition from one thing to another; and every thing ſhe does, does ſo become her!—Does ſhe ſit ſtill? 'tis an indolent *Venus* before ye!—Does ſhe move? 'tis beauty walking in conſcious triumph! To ſee her ſmile, and hear her talk!—I ſhall glow up into a rapture, and fall a raving if I talk a moment longer about her."—By the enſuing dialogue, Mrs. Lovemore's character is very apparent; ſo ſtrictly devoted to the rigid rules of virtue, that the leaſt appearance of the contrary, gaiety, innocent freedoms, are cenſurable to her. From the amiable character Brilliant gives of the widow, Mrs. Lovemore aſks him, how then he came to deſiſt from paying his addreſſes in that quarter? Upon which he replies.—"Compulſion, ma'am,—it is not voluntary.—The garriſon, I thought, was upon the point of ſurrendering, but up came my lord *Etheridge* with his honourable forces to relieve the town.—I thought he was out of the kingdom, but it ſeems he is returned.—I bribed the chambermaid yeſterday, and I find he has ſupplanted me; and ſo all that remains for me, is to do juſtice to the lady, and conſole myſelf in the beſt way I can for my demerits, and the inſufficiency of my pretenſions."—Improving upon this misfortune of his, and her huſband's neglect, Brilliant makes a tender of his affections to Mrs. Lovemore, which is received with the greateſt anger and reſentment; ſhe rings for her ſervant, and he is obliged to retire. After her fume is a little over, ſhe reſolves to viſit the widow Bellmour. Act 2. ſcene 1. Opens with the entrance of Mrs. Bellmour, as in an apartment in her own houſe, reading a paſſage from Pope, with all the eaſy, gay ſenſibility, that diſtinguiſhes an amiable woman. It appears, by what paſſes between her and her maid, that the lord Etheridge has made ſome progreſs in her good opinion. To her Mrs. Lovemore is introduced (both before unknown to each other) and ſhe receives her, after ſome reſerve on both ſides, with great politeneſs. Mrs. Lovemore declares her buſineſs, by aſking her, after ſome time, whether ſhe knew a gentleman named Lovemore, which the widow anſwers in the negative, and then Mrs. Lovemore would have withdrawn, but is preſſed by the earneſt curioſity, and condeſcending civi-

lity

For the London Mag:

Engravd from an Indian Draught by T. Kitchin.

lity of Mrs. Bellmour, to enter into further diſcourſe with her, and the former thus ſtates the diſtreſs of her mind.—" You have ſuch an air of frankneſs and generoſity, that I will open myſelf to you: I have been married to him theſe two years; I admired him for his underſtanding, his ſentiment, and ſpirit; I thought myſelf as ſincerely loved by him, as my fond heart could wiſh; but there is of late, ſuch a ſtrange revolution in his temper, I know not what to make of it:—Inſtead of the looks of affection, and expreſſions of tenderderneſs with which he uſed to meet me, 'tis nothing now but cold, averted, ſuperficial civility.—While abroad he runs on in a wild career of pleaſure; and to my deep affliction, has fixed his affections upon another object."—Amongſt other leſſons, in the courſe of this elegant ſcene, Mrs. Bellmour ſays,—" Really, ma'am, without compliment, you ſeem to have all the qualities that can diſpute your huſband's heart with any body; but the exertion of thoſe qualities, I am afraid, is ſuppreſs'd.—You'll excuſe my freedom.—You ſhou'd counterwork your rival, by the very ſame arts ſhe employs.—I know a lady now in your very ſituation:—And what does ſhe do? She conſumes herſelf with eternal jealouſy; whereas, if ſhe would but employ half the pains ſhe uſes in teazing herſelf, to vie with the creature that has won her huſband from her,—to vie with her, I ſay, in the arts of pleaſing,—for it is there a woman's pride ſhou'd be piqued,—wou'd ſhe do that, take my word for it, victory wou'd declare in her favour.

Mrs. *Love.* Do you think ſo, ma'am?

Mrs. *Bell.* Think ſo!—I am ſure of it,—for there is this advantage on her ſide, that virtue is an auxiliary in her cauſe,—and virtue is the beſt beautifying fluid for the complexion; it gives a luſtre to the features, that cannot be equall'd by any artifice whatever.

Mrs. *Love.* What can this mean? I begin to doubt. (*aſide.*

Mrs. *Bell.* But even virtue herſelf muſt condeſcend to call in external aid.—Her own native charms wou'd do, if men were perfect, but that is not the caſe; and ſince vice can aſſume allurements, why ſhould not truth and innocence have additional ornaments alſo?

Mrs. *Love.* I begin to think Sir *Brilliant* has told me truth. (*aſide.*

Mrs. *Bell.* I have been married, ma'am, and am a little in the ſecret.—It is much more difficult to keep a heart than win one—After the fatal words for better for worſe, the general way with wives is to relax into indolence, and while they are guilty of no infidelity, they think that is enough:—But they are miſtaken, there is a great deal wanting—an addreſs, a manner, a deſire of pleaſing—an agreeable contraſt in their conduct, of grave, and gay;—a favourite poet of mine,—*Prior*, has expreſſed this very delicately.

Above the fix'd and ſettled rules
Of vice, and virtue, in the ſchools,
The better part ſhou'd ſet before 'em
A Grace, a manner, a decorum."

They are interrupted by the news of lord Etheridge's being upon the ſtairs, and Mrs. Lovemore is deſired to go into an adjoining room, Mrs. Bellmour ſaying, he ſhould not ſtay long. Enter then, Lovemore, with a ſtar and ribband, as lord Etheridge; a ſpirited and witty converſation enſues, and Mrs. Bellmour ſings the following ſong of Lovemore's,

" 1. Attend all ye fair, and I'll tell ye the art
To bind ev'ry fancy with eaſe in your chains,
To hold in ſoft fetters the conjugal heart,
And baniſh from *Hymen* his doubts and his [pains.

2. When Juno accepted the ceſtus of love,
At firſt ſhe was handſome; ſhe charming [became;
With ſkill the ſoft paſſions it taught her to [move,
To kindle at once, and to keep up the flame.

3. 'Tis this gives the eyes all the magic and [fire;
The voice melting accents; impaſſions the [kiſs;
Confers the ſweet ſmiles that awaken deſire,
And plants round the fair each incentive to [bliſs.

4. Thence flows the gay chat, more than rea-[ſon that charms;
The eloquent bluſh, that can beauty im-[prove;
The fond ſigh, the fond vow, the ſoft touch [that alarms,
The tender diſdain, the renewal of love.

5. Ye fair take the ceſtus, and practiſe its art;
The mind unaccompliſh'd, mere features [are vain,
Exert your ſweet power, you conquer each heart,
And the loves, joys and graces, ſhall walk in [your train."

She aſks him how he came to chuſe ſuch a grave ſubject for his ſong, as connubial happineſs, and he replies, " Cloſe and particular that queſtion; (*aſide.*) Why ma'am, in general, one does not ſee the talents of a wife dedicated to the happineſs of the huſband.—I have known ladies, who on the eve of their wedding appear'd like the very graces, in a few weeks after the ceremony become very ſlatterns, both in their perſons and underſtandings: No ſolicitude on their ſide to appear amiable.—Diſtaſte inſinuates itſelf by degrees into the huſband's mind, the bands of *Hymen* grow looſe; and thus perhaps with the beſt diſpoſition in the world, he is oblig'd to ſtart wild, and away he urges where youth and a career of ſpirits hurry him; and ſo good-night to all real and ſolid happineſs."—They are interrupted by the maid's entering in a violent hurry, to tell them that the lady had fainted away, upon which Mrs. Bellmour goes out to her aſſiſtance, appointing the evening for another interview with her lover, who being left alone, breaks out into the following ſoliloquy.

" What a villain am I to carry on this ſcheme,

againſt ſo much beauty, innocence, and merit?—Ay, and to have the impudence to aſſume this badge of honour, to cover the moſt unwarrantable purpoſes!—But no reflection, have her I muſt; and that quickly too.—If I don't prevail ſoon, I'm undone—ſhe'll find me out:—Egad, I'll be with her betimes this evening, and preſs her with all the vehemence of love.—Women have their ſoft, unguarded moments, and who knows?—But to take the advantage of the openneſs and gaiety of her heart! and then my friend Sir *Brilliant*, will it be fair to ſupplant him?—Prithee be quiet, my dear conſcience; don't you be meddling; don't interrupt a gentleman in his amuſements.—Don't you know, my good friend, that love has no reſpect of perſons, knows no laws of friendſhip; beſides 'tis all my wife's fault—why don't ſhe ſtrive to make home agreeable?"—To his intire embarraſſment, Sir Brilliant enters ſinging; he takes off his ſtar and ribband, in a hurry, and fumbles them into his hat; their ſurprize is mutual, and Lovemore ſneaks off, making many ſhuffling excuſes. Enter Mrs. Bellmour, who prevents his diſcovering Lovemore to her, by hurrying him away, to accommodate Mrs. Lovemore, who enters leaning on Mignionet, Mrs. Bellmour's woman. She declares the occaſion of her fainting to have been the having overheard her huſband, who, to the widow's utter amaze, is now diſcovered to be lord Etheridge. Mrs. Bellmour orders him to be denied entrance to her houſe for the future, and Mrs. Lovemore reſolves not to live another day under his roof. But the widow ſtays her to dinner, promiſing to lay a plan to recover his affections to her. Act 3. ſcene 1. Mrs. Lovemore appears in an apartment of her own houſe, elegantly dreſſed, reſolves againſt future melancholy, and prepares to practice the widow's leſſons. To her Mrs. Bellmour enters, admires her dreſs, and tells her,—"what was beautiful before, is now heightened by the additional ornaments of dreſs; and if you will but animate and inſpire the whole, by thoſe graces of the mind, which I am ſure you poſſeſs, the impreſſion cannot fail of being effectual upon all beholders, and even upon the depraved mind of Mr. *Lovemore*.—She afterwards tells her friend, that Lovemore had been at her houſe, and being denied entrance, appeared ſtrangely diſconcerted, and probably may return home. It appears Mrs. Lovemore has ſummoned a great deal of company together, reſolved to ſhew her huſband ſhe will for the future conſult her own pleaſure, and that Sir Brilliant is to be of the party, who has ſent a letter to her preſſing his ſuit; ſhe feels for the letter, but finds ſhe has left it in her dreſſing room. They both agree that the falſhood of the two friends to each other is unparalleled, the one, under a falſe character, endeavouring to ruin Mrs. Bellmour, Sir Brilliant's miſtreſs; and the other to ſeduce Lovemore's wife. To Mrs. Lovemore enters Lovemore, and after the uſual inſipid behaviour, ſeems much alarmed at the character ſhe has aſſumed, is in ſtrange quandary about it, and ſhe exits ſinging. To him Muſlin, in a hurry, who, ſurprized at the ſight of her maſter, endeavours to conceal the letter from Sir Brilliant, which her miſtreſs had miſlaid, and ſhe was bringing to her: Lovemore ſeizes it, reads it, exclaims againſt Sir Brilliant, his jealouſy is awakened, and ſeeing him in full chaſe of Mrs. Lovemore in the gallery, withdraws to a ſtation where he might overhear what paſſes between them, without being ſeen. Enter Mrs. Lovemore, followed by Sir Brilliant; upon which a dialogue enſues, he preſſing his odious ſuit, and ſhe treating him with juſt abhorrence and diſdain. Lovemore then breaks in, and Brilliant appears quite diſconcerted. Whilſt they are thus ſituated, Lovemore ſees Mrs. Bellmour coming towards them, and would fain have gone away; but is ſtopp'd by his wife. This ſcene is well wrought, the two ladies endeavour to introduce him to each other in his duplicate character, whilſt he, under the utmoſt confuſion, endeavours to break from them, at length the whole plot is unravelled. Mrs. Lovemore promiſes to alter her behaviour and to ſtudy to pleaſe, whilſt Lovemore reſolves to return to domeſtic happineſs. Brilliant renews his addreſſes to Mrs. Bellmour, and the comedy leaves him in a fair way of ſucceeding. The whole thus concludes.—"*Love*. Come, let us join the company chearfully, keep our own ſecrets, and not make ourſelves a town-talk;—tho' I don't know but if this tranſaction were ſent abroad into the world, it might prove a very uſeful leſſon. The men wou'd ſee how their paſſions may carry them into the danger of wounding the boſom of a friend,—the Ladies wou'd learn, that after the marriage rites, they ſhou'd not ſuffer their powers of pleaſing to languiſh away, but ſhou'd ſtill remember to ſacrifice to the graces.

To win a man, when all your pains ſucceed,
The way to keep him, *is a taſk indeed.*"

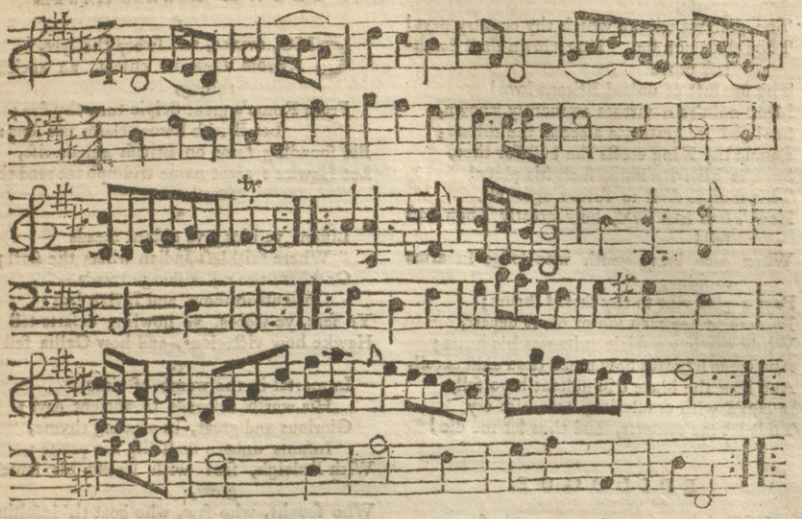
The account given of this piece, in our laſt, p. 42. and of its deſign, require no addition.

In Anſwer to the Queſtion, What is RELIGION?

RELIGION is a generous lively flame,
That brightens, not deforms, the human frame;
In the cloſe covert of the heart it lies;
Blooms there, nor ſternly threatens in the eyes.
An unaffected eaſe its actions grace,
Known by the motions of the ſoul, not face.
No ſour reſtraint, no forc'd concern it wears,
No bidden ſighs, nor oſtentatious tears;
No ſelf-applauding ſhrugs, no cenſure, ſtrife,
No ſpleen at all the blameleſs joys of life:
As wide from this are virtue's native charms,
As ſettled courage from confus'd alarms,
As ſolid reaſon's calm conſiderate train,
From the wild frenzies of a feveriſh brain.

NEW

NEW YORK MINUET.



Poetical ESSAYS *in* FEBRUARY, 1760.

Occaſion'd by reading a Copy of Verſes, entitled The PROGRESS OF POETRY.

(See our laſt vol. p. 101.*)*

FAME is the ſpur which noble minds excites
To generous actions and ſevere delights.
When, led by ſacred truth, the rapt'rous bard
Allots to ſhining worth the juſt reward,
He ſcatters ſeeds of virtue far and near,
A copious crop in future times to bear.
So ſome fair ſtream, whoſe winding arms embrace
A length of lands, and brighten nature's face,
Plenty's rich ſtores diſtributes all around,
And with gay flowers and fruits adorns the ground.
With tranſport we attend Cornelia's lays,
Of claſſic bards who ſings the deathleſs praiſe:
Sublime as Homer here her numbers flow,
And there with Pindar's fire divinely glow!
Hark! how Anacreon's ſprightly harp inſpires
The joys of genial wine and ſoft deſires!
The Leſbian here harmoniouſly complains,
And ſoothes the ſoul with melancholy ſtrains.
In judgment, as in infancy, Horace ſhines;
The ſame perfections grace the poliſh'd lines.
When Britiſh poets tune her grateful ſong,
And their fair fame her happy lays prolong;
In various notes ſhe modulates the lyre,
And ſtrikes the ſtrings as various themes require;
With Waller's eaſe her muſe now warbling ſings,
And now aloft, with Milton, vig'rous ſprings:
So Jove's imperial bird now ſkims the main,
Or ſweeps along the level of the plain;
Now in mid air ſhe ſteers her ſwimming flight,
And darts o'er lands and ſeas her piercing ſight;
On bolder pinions rais'd, then mounts on high,
And kens the beauties of the upper ſky:
With ſounding wings ſhe hails the God of day,
And joyous revels in his blazing ray!
The feather'd choir at diſtance ſee her ſoar,
And with applauding ſongs her flight adore.

PROLOGUE *to the* ADELPHI.

(See p. 46.*)*

A Grateful ſorrow o'er each heart was ſpread,
When Romans mourn'd the brave Æmilius dead;
Among the ſports on that occaſion us'd,
This very play we're told was introduc'd.
Is there a man to whom theſe ſcenes are ſhewn,
This night, who makes not equal grief his own?
Tho' ſmiling victory without controul
Extends her lawful ſway from pole to pole,
Still one ſad cauſe for mournful grief is found,
Tho' deathleſs laurels Britiſh heroes crown'd.
Joys unallay'd, too rig'rous fate denies,
And ſee! our woes from our ſucceſs ariſe;
T'was thus decreed, th' important ſtroke is o'er,
We mourn a loſs we ever muſt deplore!
If valour, if an ardent thirſt of fame,
The ſweeteſt temper, moſt unblemiſh'd name;
If arduous laurels crowning tender youth,
Undaunted courage and unſhaken truth;
If all the honours which on conqueſt wait,
Blaſted by too precipitate a fate!
If theſe are lovely, and if theſe can charm,
If theſe can envy of its ſting diſarm;

All theſe, brave Wolfe! were thine,—accept our
praiſe,
The gratetul tribute which thy country pays!
Thou ſhalt not die. That crown ſhall death-
leſs prove
The product of united Britons love!
Midſt num'rous virtues eminently known,
See! godlike gratitude aſcends the throne;
Behold thy King erects the buſt for thee,
Such is his friendſhip, ſuch his piety!
This marble ſhall to future ages tell,
How Thou haſt liv'd, how greatly Thou haſt
fell!
When each brave youth who longs in arms
to ſhine,
Pays a glad viſit to thy ſacred ſhrine;
Enraptur'd ſee each ſon of Mars depart,
Whilſt thy brave ſpirit animates his heart;
And when he reads how much thou didſt excell,
And how the brave triumphant hero fell,
Inflam'd with emulation, hear him cry,
Thus let me conquer, and thus let me die!

EPILOGUE.

SUCH doings ſure are very rarely ſeen,
Lord what a buſtle, what a noiſe within!
Unwieldy cooks whom knives and forks full
arm,
In ſhoals about the glowing kitchen ſwarm.
A turtle huge of foreign ſeas the prize,
Alone each varying rarity ſupplies.
Does beef, or veal, or pork your palate pleaſe?
Or is the pullet, ſir, preferr'd to theſe?
Tis here—each epicure his wiſh obtains,
This ſingle fiſh each quadrupede contains.
To make our banquet perfectly compleat,
Archimagirus furniſhes the treat;
From Æthiopia's ſhores the man was took,
We're too polite to have an home-bred cook;
His art is new, his compoſitions nice,
The fragrant herb, and aromatic ſpice
He joins, and adds whatever can impart
Joy to the taſte, and pleaſure to the heart.
The lungs, and liver minc'd with niceſt care,
Moiſten'd with wine produce delicious fare,
The golden eggs emit their grateful ſteams,
And the light fat diſſolving marrow ſeems.
All theſe, in order plac'd, and ſorted well,
Are ſerv'd at table in the maſſey ſhell:
The gen'rous turtle nought to man denies,
Nor food alone but diſhes too ſupplies.
O with what joy cou'd I it's goodneſs ſhew!
But calepaſh is deſpicably low;
No words are equal to the luſcious fiſh,
Not Jove himſelf e'er taſted ſuch a diſh!

SYRUS *addreſſes the Pit.*

You, Sirs, I kindly wou'd invite to eat,
With me, the leavings of our ſumptuous treat;
But ah! our gueſts to ſo great numbers riſe,
All love ſo well to ſtuff and gormandize,
That, 'faith my melancholy thoughts foretell,
Poor Sy. will only lick the empty ſhell.

ODE *to Sir* EDWARD HAWKE.

1.

CLIO, awake, and ſweep the lyre,
From Grecian chiefs, an ancient
throng,
From Rome's great Scipio turn thy fire;
Let Britiſh heroes claim the ſong:
Bid ſounding fame on Britiſh annals riſe,
Let Hawke's great name triumphant rend the
ſkies!

2.

Liſten, ye iſles! ye diſtant meads
Where faithleſs Indian whets the ſteel;
Or where the ruder ſavage treads
On Ruſſian ſnow, and Iſtrian hill:
Ye ſeas, ye woods, ye howling deſarts tell
Hawke how victorious, and how Gallia fell!

3.

Immortal in the womb of time,
His worth deſcends to ancient days;
Glorious and great, in pleaſing rhyme,
Infants unborn ſhall liſp his praiſe:
With Raleigh, ſee! with Drake his laurels
grow,
Who fought, who ſaw, who beat th' inſulting
foe.

4.

Swell, ye glad ſails! loud cannons roar!
High o'er the ſurge his pendants ride;
He makes direct the hoſtile ſhore,
He comes the ſcourge of hoſtile pride;
The Gallic matron penſive hung her head,
Her vanquiſh'd ſons ſhe wept, her mighty fled.

5.

With kings and heroes when thy duſt
Shall lie entomb'd; (ah ſpare, ye fates!)
When high rever'd thy laurel'd buſt
Renown and martial deeds relates;
More laſting yet the ſwelling page ſhall ſhine;
More laſting than the page thy worth divine.

6.

Ah! let the muſe, untaught to court
The pompous low, and meanly great,
In thee ſecurely find a port,
Beneath thy pedeſtal a ſeat;
There ſhare thy honours, which the fates decree
T' immortalize the muſe, the muſe not thee.

Woodſtock, Feb. 16, 1760.

A SONG. *By* J. GLASSE.

MY Phillis, ye gods, ye have form'd all
compleat;
For ſo winning her air is, and humour ſo ſweet,
That the lads of the village and laſſes agree,
If on earth dwells an angel, it ſure muſt be ſhe.
And tho' ſhe's acknowledg'd where-ever ſhe
goes,
To be queen of the fair, as of flow'rs is the roſe,
Yet, deaf to her merits, and free from all pride,
She ſeems while we're praiſing, our praiſes to
chide.
Laſt year, on May day, when the lads appear'd dreſt
On the green, and the virgins, were clad in
their beſt,

I ſingled out Phillis, as far the moſt fine,
For tho' plain her attire, her look was divine.
The lilly, the roſe, and the violet blue,
Their odour may boaſt, and their colour may ſhew,
But all Flora's flock in full beauty array'd,
Can never compare with the charms of my maid.
Ye nimble wing'd hours that rapidly run,
And roll thro' the heavens the car of the ſun,
Stop, ſtop for a while, your career thro' the ſkies,
For Sol wou'd recruit his bright beams from her eyes.
A ſimile, fit for her perſon and mind,
Is hard, very hard, I confeſs, for to find;
Yet I'll venture on one, which I hope you'll think rare,
'Tis perfection's ſweet ſelf muſt with Phillis compare.

Kingſton near Taunton, 1759.

PARODY *from* HAMLET.

TO walk or not to walk; that is the queſtion:
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to ſuffer
The jeers and ſcoffs of hair-brain'd jockies,
Or boldly mount the prancing ſteed,
And by adven'trous gallop—end them.
To ride! To walk no more! And by a horſe to ſay we end
The heart-fatiguing toils, and thouſand weary ſtrides
The London cockney takes: tis a conſummation
Ardently to be wiſh'd!—To ride, to fall,—
To fall—perchance to break one's neck; ay! there's the rub,
For in that ride, what various ills may come,
Ere we have trotted on ſome few ſcore miles,
Muſt give us pauſe!—There's the reſpect,
That makes the unwilling walker bear
The painful toil of padding all his life:
For who would bear the whips and ſcorns of coachmen,
Th' horſe-dealer's wrong, the jocky's contumely,
The jokes of country girls, the buck's aſſurance,
The inſolence of Iriſh chairmen, and the ſpurns
That often greet ones ſides, from loaded porters
In the crowded ſtreets—When he himſelf
('Midſt rural ſcenes) might his quietus make
Upon a gentle poney?

To CONTENTMENT.

BRIGHT ſcourge of bliſs! whoſe chearing rays inſpire
My tender muſe, and tune the trembling lyre,
Accept, benign, this tributary lay,
The ſole return the grateful muſe can pay!
With thee, the boor who treads th' eternal ſnows
And dreary wilds of northern Lapland, glows
With rapt'rous joys; although the ſun denies
His genial influence, and forſakes the ſkies,
Thy preſence can his frozen boſom chear,
And make the gloom a pleaſing aſpect wear:
Whilſt taſteleſs grandeur and unbounded power
Are void of charms to ſoothe the penſive hour;
Though fortune ſmiles, her fav'rite ſons complain,
And pleaſure tries her varied arts in vain,
To chaſe intruding cares, if thou deny
Thine heavenly aid, not India's ſtores ſupply
Our fancy'd wants, we're poor 'midſt heaps of wealth,
We ſtarve in plenty, and repine in health.
Though ſhunning oft the pageantry of ſtate,
Thou ſeek'ſt with poverty, a calm retreat;
And oft beneath the hermit's moſs-grown cell,
Far from the buſy world delight'ſt to dwell;
Thou canſt the rugged path of greatneſs ſmooth,
Soften diſtreſs, or real anguiſh ſooth.
With thee true bliſs in ev'ry ſphere we find,
Alike are bleſt the hero or the hind;
Like joys attend the helm of ſtate or plough,
The monarch's crown ſits eaſy on his brow,
The captive ſlave forgets his galling pains,
Exults in bondage, and enjoys his chains:
Not ſo the wretch deny'd thy chearing ray,
Sullen he mourns the joyleſs tedious day;
Inceſſant ills aſſault his forming eyes,
And round imaginary horrors riſe.
So, when the glorious ruler of the day,
Whoſe chearful preſence makes all nature gay,
From loſty cancer darts his noon-tide beam,
Leſs than the life our ſhorten'd ſhadows ſeem;
But when at eve the ſolar rays deſcend,
With parting light the ſtalking ſhades extend;
Till darkneſs ſpreads her ſable pinions wide,
And o'er the green the fear-form'd ſpectres glide.
As through this life's uncertain courſe I ſteer,
Celeſtial maid! in ev'ry varying ſphere
Vouchſafe thine aid; or, if I ſwiftly glide
Down the ſmooth ſtream, or ſtruggling ſtem the tide;
If proſp'rous gales ſhall fill my ſwelling ſail,
Or adverſe winds and raging ſtorms aſſail
My little bark, of ev'ry wave the ſport,
Be thou my guide, and teach me to ſupport
With eaſe and modeſty the pomp of ſtate,
Or meet, unmov'd, the harſh decrees of fate.

St. Ives. R. R.

ANACREON *Ode* 40 *imitated.*

Ἔρως ποτ' ἐν ῥόδοισι, &c.

AS Cupid once ſtole out to play,
And near a roſe-buſh chanc'd to ſtray,
With buſy hand a ſleeping bee
He touch'd, which ſtung him deſp'rately;
Urg'd with the pain, he ran, he flew,
And ſoon the cauſe his mother knew:
He ſobb'd and cry'd, and ſcarce could ſpeak,
"I think, mamma, my heart will break;
A little croſs-grain'd thing, which we
Have heard the neighbours call a bee,
Arm'd with a ſting and wing'd like me,
With cauſeleſs ſpite has ſtung me here,
See, ſee the deſp'rate wound I bear!

Oh!

Oh! haſte, mamma, and lend your aid,
Or ſoon you'll ſee your Cupid dead."
The goddeſs, ſmiling, thus replies,
But firſt ſhe wipes his cheeks and eyes,
"Peace, little fool, the bee you've met,
Has only pay'd you tit for tat:
If this ſmall ſting can give ſuch ſmart,
Think what they bear that feel thy dart."

G. S.

An Imitation of the latter Part of the Chorus of the ſecond Act of Seneca's Thyeſtes *beginning at Stet quicunque volet, &c.*

OF courtly grandeur let who will,
For me, climb up the ſlipp'ry hill;
Witneſs, ye gods, I ne'er had yet
So mean a wiſh as to be great;
I only aſk a ſmall ſupply
For decent thrifty luxury,
In ſome obſcure, tho' cleanly cell,
Where I, with leiſure, bleſs'd may dwell,
And ne'er be ty'd by modiſh rules,
To worſhip knaves, or fawn on fools.
To great ones of the diſtant town,
I wou'd not be ſo much as known,
Nor ſhould the rabble's praiſe or blame
E'er ecche to and fro my name:
Calm and ſerene I'd ſteal away
From life by ſcarce-perceiv'd decay:
And when, in this ſweet privacy,
My noiſeleſs days were all ſlipt by,
A good old countryman I'd dye.
Death's grim approach ſure needs muſt be
To him a huge perplexity,
Who dyes, too well to others known,
A ſtranger to himſelf alone.

G. S.

A SONG, *written on Board the* Royal George, *in* Quiberon Bay, *by one of the Ship's Company.*

YE poets that write
Of bold leaders in fight,
The gallant Sir Edward remember;
Who, loyal and ſtout,
Put the foe to the rout
On the twentieth great day of November.
The mighty French fleet
We heartily beat,
Running in with their coaſt at a venture;
They were all ſtruck with awe,
As ſoon as they ſaw
The brave Royal George in their center.
Conflans crowded ſail,
But it would not avail,
His ſhip, ſhe ran bump on the ſhore;
The Marſhal's undone,
And the fam'd Royal Sun
Is ſet, not to riſe any more.
Six ſail of the line,
So gilded and fine,
We either deſtroyed or took;
Some few in their fright
Stole off in the night,
But the reſt are coop'd up in a nook.
We gave them ſuch play,
In the old Engliſh way,
That hardly a ſhot was miſplac'd;
The troops on the land
All trembling did ſtand,
When they ſaw the white flag ſo diſgrac'd.
Let them vapour and boaſt,
Of deſcents on our coaſt,
'Tis a farce, ſo much fifing and drumming;
To make them all fly,
We need only to cry
That admiral Hawke is a coming.
We have acted our parts
With ſuch true Britiſh hearts,
That glory has crown'd our endeavours;
And the laſſes at home
Think it long 'till we come,
Since ſo well we've deſerved their favours.

To Miſs SALLY L—V—NS.
The PIN-SCRATCH.

IN ancient days to dreſs the fair,
No falſe capricious arts were found:
Plain ſimple nature was their care,
That bleſs'd the neighb'ring nymphs around.
E'en love himſelf was mighty young;
His feeble ſteps he hardly mov'd:
He liſp'd ſoft accents on his tongue,
And theſe his bluſhing youth improv'd.
But ſoon the urchin upwards grew,
Aſſum'd the airs of haughty man;
And ſoon the miſſive weapon threw,
Which thrilling thro' the art'ries ran.
Soon arts inventive took their place,
And ſpread themſelves thro' diſtant lands;
Each form, each mode, the fair to grace,
Aroſe immediate to their hands.
One implement unheard-of yet,
Was wanted to be taken in;
And this fair Venus thought was fit,
Should be by all 'yclep'd a pin.
See ſtrait it ſhone by Vulcan's art!
With double pow'r he wrought the pin:
To form the ſhape in ev'ry part,
Or, far impreſſ'd to wound the ſkin.
The goddeſs then beſpoke her train:
Accept this implement of dreſs;
By proper uſe you'll ſoon obtain
The art, your forms to faſhion leſs.
When Clara heard the welcome news,
She eager haſted to begin:
So ſmall a preſent! who'd refuſe,
To try the virtues of the pin?
The pin ſhe took, and view'd it round,
With pleaſure glowing in her eye;
Let no fond fop near me be found,
That dares the bloody proof to try!
Fidelio come (the words ſcarce ſaid)
With pleaſing joy and love inſpir'd;
Thoughtleſs of harm he ſeiz'd the maid,
But felt a wound he leaſt deſir'd.
Acroſs the hand, two inches deep,
A ſcratch appear'd to open view:
Ye ſwains! from pins for ever keep;
What wounded him, may wound you too.
Fair Venus ſaw the dang'rous wound,
And ſtrait in Clara's form arrives;

With

With her the sov'reign cure was found,
Whereby each wounded shepherd lives.

Her gentle hand impress'd in his,
Asswag'd th' excruciating smart:
She gave the balsam of a kiss,
Which cur'd his hand, but pierc'd his heart.

S——.

Written under a celebrated Picture of Corregio's, *viz.* Mercury *teaching* Cupid *to read.*

THE bow and arrows, and a dove,
For Cupid, once, enough were thought;
'Till Mercury was sent by Jove;
For Venus pray'd he might be taught.

Taught what? to read! But why to read?
Love knows the language of the eye;
No other learning does he need;
Nor can be cheated with a lye.

His cunning mother better knew;
She saw what times were coming on;
His darts must now be tipp'd a-new;
For Love was mercenary grown.

Fancy not, then, that Mercury
Did from Olympus top dismount
To teach the boy his A, B, C;
No, no; it was to cast account.

But have a care, thou silly boy!
For 'tis a most pernicious art:
Learn it, it must thy power destroy;
The tongue will love—But not the heart.

On the LOTTERY.

Omnibus in terris, quæ sunt a Gadibus usque
Auroram & Gangem, pauci dignoscere possunt
Vera bona——— Juv. Sat. x. 1.

WHAT various means attract the human heart,
To make mankind from real bliss depart!
What schemes! what stratagems do each contrive,
To form imaginary ways to thrive!
Say not, vain man! thy fleeting state of life,
Is all fill'd up with trouble, care and strife:
'Tis not the casualties of life alone
That make thee wretched, or thy fate bemoan;
'Tis not the fixt irrevocable law,
(Which all are bound to, at what time they draw
This vital air) which aggravates thy woe;
'Tis thou thyself art most thy dang'rous foe:
Thyself deluded, and most simply blind,
That holds a shadow for a good, behind!
Deny'st thou this? Extend thy nat'ral sight,
And learn if what I say be false or right.
Seest thou yon place, the theatre of Chance,
Who leads thy giddy sex the mystic dance?
See at what rate they're eagerly persuing,
The gilded bait that lures them to their ruin;
How hastily thro' different ways they run,
Some to undo, and some to be undone;
Whose ears are tickled with the mighty sound,
And all adventure for ten thousand pound;
Puff'd with the hopes that, what by chance is giv'n,
Will raise vain mortals to the bliss of heav'n.
Endearing chance! methinks I hear 'em say;
Who would not for her blessing dare to play?
Comes it to me? I'm then for ever made;
I'll keep my equipage, and leave off trade;
So large a sum will buy a genteel place,
Near my lord-mayor, or near his nobler g—ce;
Or to the country I'll with haste retire,
And there indulge my ev'ry fond desire. [struck;
But see, the wheel is turn'd, the hammer's
What is come up? A blank, Sir, is your luck.
Thus in one moment ev'ry hope is crost; [host.
Which proves we reckon'd quite without our
Suppose, Avaro, that thy wish was gain'd,
And that thou really hadst the prize obtain'd?
Would it enrich the soul, thy better part,
Improve thy morals, or amend thy heart?
Would all life's joys in kinder currents flow,
With ev'ry human happiness below? [care,
Would all thy neighbours know thy bounteous
And the poor bless thee in their daily pray'r,
For what so lib'rally thou hast bestow'd,
And shewn that thou couldst imitate thy God?
Vain are such giddy thoughts! no good like this,
E'er help to mitigate a sad distress:
Tho' fortune give us what our wishes crave,
Her favours only lead us to our grave
The sooner; and we meet a bitter end,
In what we vainly hop'd to find our friend.
See, this sad truth in plainest letters wrote,
And the rich fav'rite now not worth a groat:
Turn'd in his brain, extravagantly glad;
He's noisy, frantic, or he's proud and mad;
Nor peace nor quiet in his bosom dwell,
But his fond hopes have gain'd him—what?
A cell *.
Say, is a second render'd yet more wise,
That meets a certain death with open eyes?
Senseless and rash, he too transported grows,
And the smooth Thames receives him † as it flows.
Or does a third ‡ more benefit acquire,
Who lavishly expends his heart's desire?
Who lives besotting, without law or rule,
And in five years denotes himself a fool?
Nor richer, wiser, than he was before;
But in each case superlatively poor.
Learn then this maxim, thou mistaken man!
Industriously to measure out thy span;
In sweet content, which is thy blissful road,
To lead thee safely to thy truest good:
A good! which never can proceed from self,
But is afforded to each single self,
To make him happy in that humble state,
Which is bestow'd on men by Jove and fate:
E'en life's a lott'ry which thy care demands,
And rightly minded will employ thy hands.
Then rest contented with what heav'n shall give,
More joyful, easy, and more blest you'll live.

S—.

THE

* *This alludes to a young person, who in the year* 1757, *was so overcome with the false report of having got the ten thousand pounds, that it turned his head, and he is now a patient in Bedlam.*
† *Mr.* P—nd *of Dulwich, who flung himself into the Thames, as he was going over from one side to the other.* ‡ *Mr.*——— *of Greenwich, who almost in that small space, run out his ten thousand, and was obliged to return to his former mean occupation again.*

THE
Monthly Chronologer.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majeſty in Council, for the Year 1760.

BERKS. Charles Wymondeſold, Eſq;—Bed. Baker Coleman, Eſq;—Bucks. Tho. Saunders, Eſq;—Cumb. William Dalſton, Eſq;—Cheſh. Sir Peter Leiceſter, Bart.—Cambr. and Hunt. Philip Vavazor, Eſq;—Corn. Chriſtopher Treiſe, Eſq;—Devon. Arſcott Bickford, Eſq;—Dorſet, Ralphe Willett, Eſq;—Derb. Tho. Bainbrigge, Eſq;—Eſſex, Tho. Towers, Eſq;—Glouceſt. Oneſiphorus Paul, Eſq;—Hert. Ben. Trueman, Eſq;—Heref. James Hereford, Eſq;—Kent, Thomas Wilſon, Eſq;—Leiceſt. Sir Wm. Halford, Bart.—Lincolnſh. Clement Trafford, Eſq;—Mon. William Curr, Eſq;—Northumb. Robert Bewick, Eſq;—Northamp. Sir William Dolben, Bart.—Norf. John Berney, Eſq;—Notting. Ralph Edge, Eſq;—Oxf. Samuel Trotman, Eſq;—Rutl. Charles Roberts, Eſq;—Shropſh. Thomas Jones, Eſq;—Som. Sir William Yeo, Bart.—Staff. John Dolphin, Eſq;—Suff. Tho. Thorowgood, Eſq;—Southamp. William Bennet, Eſq;—Surry, Tho. Bridges, Eſq;—Suſſ. John Aldridge, Eſq;—Warw. Miller Sadler, Eſq;—Worceſt. John Timbrell, Eſq;—Wilts. George Flower, Eſq;—Yorkſh. James Shuttleworth, Eſq;

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon, John Bullock Lloyd, Eſq;—Carm. John Rees, Eſq;—Card. Thomas Hughes, Eſq;—Glam. Sir JohnDe la Fountain Trywhit, Bart.—Pemb. Thomas Roch, Eſq;—Radn. John Dakins, Eſq;

NORTH-WALES.

Angl. Robert Lloyd, Eſq;—Carn. Richard Lloyd, Eſq;—Denb. Griffith Speed, Eſq;—Flint, Thomas Thomas, Eſq;—Merion. R. Vaughan Humphreys, Eſq;—Montg. Richard Owen, Eſq;

Dutchy-Office. His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Samuel Hilton, of Pinnington, Eſq; ſheriff of the county of Lancaſter.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26.

Was finally determined by a ſpecial jury, at the bar of the court of King's-bench, Weſtminſter, before the right hon. the lord chief juſtice Mansfield, the cauſe which has been ſo long depending between the gatekeeper of Richmond park, and the inhabitants of Richmond and parts adjacent, concerning the legality of a carriage and bridle way thro' that park; when, after a long trial, which laſted from nine in the morning till ſeven in the evening, and ſeveral learned arguments paſſing on both ſides, a verdict was given in favour of the gatekeeper of the ſaid park. (See our former volumes.)

SUNDAY, 27.

His royal highneſs prince Edward, accompanied by ſeveral noblemen, attended divine ſervice at the Magdalen-houſe chapel, and left a donation of 50 l. for that charity.

Came on the election of governor, ſub-governor, and deputy-governor of the South-ſea company for the year enſuing, when his majeſty was continued governor; John Briſtow, Eſq; ſub-governor; and Lewis Way, Eſq; deputy-governor. And next day came on the election of directors, when the following gentlemen were choſen: Richard Baker, Thomas Coventrye, Samuel Craghead, John Edwards, William Fauquier, Francis Gaſhry, Joſiah Hardy, Tilman Henckel, Richard Jackſon, Nicholas Linwood, Nathaniel Paice, Richard Salwey, John Smith, Walter Vane, John Warde, John Byde, Andrew Girardot, jun. Philip Jackſon, Thomas Liel, Nathaniel Newnham, junior, S. Shrimpton Yeamans, Eſqrs. Theſe laſt ſix are new ones.

TUESDAY, 29.

Arrived at Spithead the right hon. admiral Boſcawen, in his majeſty's ſhip Royal William: AdmiralGeary in the Sandwich; with the Princeſs Amelia, and St. George, captain Gayton. They were all drove back by diſtreſs of weather. (See p. 49.)

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

St. James's. This day a chapter of the moſt noble order of the garter was held in the council chamber, preſent, the ſovereign, the prince of Wales, his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, his royal highneſs prince Edward, the dukes of Newcaſtle, Kingſton, and Leeds, earl Granville, the earls of Lincoln and Cardigan, the duke of Devonſhire, the earls of Northumberland and Waldegrave; when Charles marquis of Rockingham, and Richard earl Temple were knighted, and elected companions of the ſaid moſt noble order; and afterwards inveſted with the garter, ribbon and George, with the accuſtomed ſolemnities.

The royal aſſent was, by commiſſion from his majeſty, given to an act for granting to his majeſty ſeveral duties upon malt; and for raiſing the ſum of eight millions, by way of annuities, and a lottery, to be charged on the ſaid duties; and to prevent the fraudulent obtaining of allowances in the gauging of corn, making into malt; and for making forth duplicates of exchequer bills, tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity orders, and other orders, loſt, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed.

SATURDAY, 9.

Between two and three o' clock, the poſt-

boy

boy that set out with the mail for Portsmouth, in which were the Portsmouth, Portsmouth Dock, and Windsor bags, was stopt near Kensington Gravel Pits by a highwayman, who bound him hand and foot, and flung him into a ditch; after which he opened the mail, staid a little while on the spot, and then rode off. The Portsmouth bag, with many letters opened, was found, next morning, flung over the wall in Moorfields, on the north side; and the other two bags were picked up not far from the Gravel Pits by some persons going that way, who unbound the post-boy.

MONDAY, 11.

The two malefactors under sentence of death were executed at Tyburn, (See p. 49.)

WEDNESDAY, 13.

The convocation was further prorogued to the 18th of April next.

Lord Chamberlain's Office. Orders for the court's going into mourning on Sunday next the 17th instant, for the late landgrave of Hesse Cassel, viz. The ladies to wear black silk, plain muslin, or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy gloves, and black fans. The men to wear black without buttons at the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin cravats, weepers, black swords and buckles.

THURSDAY, 14.

The marquis of Granby and general Waldgrave, lately arrived from Germany, were at court to pay their compliments to his majesty, and were most graciously received.

The lord viscount Down, and colonel Pitt, arrived in town from Germany.

At the anniversary meeting of the lord lieutenants and deputy lieutenants of the counties of England, and the officers of militia, held at the St. Alban's tavern on Thursday last, the following noblemen and gentlemen were appointed stewards for the ensuing year: The earl of Shaftesbury, lord Talbot, the hon. Mr. Fairfax, Sir Richard Grosvenor, bart. and William Beckford, Esq; The company was very numerous and truly respectable.

FRIDAY, 15.

By the high wind on this day, as well as on the 12th, which raged with great fury, much damage was done in town and country; houses and parts of houses were blown down, with chimneys, fences, trees, &c. &c. and some persons, by those accidents, lost their lives. However, the damage by land was greatly inferior to that sustained at sea, of which the adjacent coasts and harbours exhibited very melancholy proofs, in the great number of vessels lost, stranded, &c. as did those of all the maritime counties of the united kingdoms and Ireland. Admiral Boscawen return'd to port, with his little fleet, much shattered in his rigging, having sail'd again on the 6th for the bay; but alas! the Ramilies, a 90 gun ship (the same that admiral Byng had his flag aboard, in the affair off Minorca) was lost, and all her hands drowned, except one midshipman and 25 sailors. What we have been able to learn of the particulars is, that when the gale of wind came on, she made the best of her way for Plymouth; but the weather being hazy, she overshot the entrance into the sound, and got herself embayed near a place called the Bolt-head, about four leagues distant from thence: She came to an anchor, but her cables were not sufficient to hold her, and she drove upon the rock called the Bolt-head, went to pieces, and every soul on board perished, but the above-mention'd 26; 700 souls and upwards! In short, the wind this month has done great damage, also, in most of the European seas and coasts.

MONDAY, 18.

Came on at the court of King's-bench, Westminster, the great cause between his grace the duke of Portland, plaintiff, and the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, defendants. The point in debate was, whether the inhabitants of Privy-garden, near Whitehall, were liable to pay rates to the said parish, who had made a distrain for that purpose; the legality of which his grace was determined to try; when, after a long trial, which lasted from nine in the morning till almost three in the afternoon, and examining a great number of witnesses, old records, &c. a verdict was given for the plaintiff, and Privy-garden adjudged not to be part of St. Margaret's parish, but to belong to his majesty's palace.

FRIDAY, 22.

The new-bridge committee met at Guildhall, when they agreed upon Mr. Mylne's plan; and they are to meet on the 25th to determine whether it shall be erected from Fleet-ditch, or the landing-place, to the opposite shore.

MONDAY, 25.

Three houses were consumed by fire, at Shadwell-dock.

An apothecary in Devonshire-street, near Queen's-square, was one night, last month, attacked by two ruffians in Red-lion street, who presenting fire-arms and menacing him with death if he resisted or cry'd out, carried him to Blackmary's-hole, when, by the light of a dark-lanthorn, perceiving he was not the intended person they left him there without robbing him. This mysterious transaction has not yet been cleared up, tho' they are suspected to be the same fellows that lately sent threatening letters to Mr. Nelson an apothecary in Holbourn, and another tradesman.

The bounties allowed to seamen and able-bodied landmen expiring the 11th instant, are farther continued, by his majesty's proclamation, to the 24th of March next.

His majesty's proclamation is issued for a publick fast and humiliation to be observed in England and Wales, and Berwick upon

Tweed, upon Friday the 14th day of March next. Alſo for a publick faſt and humiliation to be obſerved in Scotland, on Thurſday the 13th day of March next; and for a faſt to be obſerved in Ireland, upon Friday the 14th day of March next, being the day appointed for the faſt in England.

The Draper's company have ſubſcribed 100l. to the Guildhall ſcheme, by which 1300 recruits have been inliſted for the land ſervice. (See p. 50.)

An addreſs has been preſented from Scarborough, in Yorkſhire, and moſt graciouſly received. (See p. 49.)

The nobility and gentry in many parts of North Britain, have reſolved to aboliſh the pernicious cuſtom of giving vails to ſervants, and many perſons of rank and fortune here have determined to follow ſo laudable an example.

Major-general Kingſley has been preſented with the freedom of the town and port of Sandwich.

The diſorder amongſt the horſes has ſpread in many parts of the country and even into Scotland. In London it is ſaid to be greatly abated. (See p. 49, 55.)

The court-martial which began to ſit on lord Charles Hay, is adjourn'd till the arrival of more witneſſes from America.

The ſubſcription for cloathing French priſoners is cloſed, it being apprehended that ſufficient is collected for that humane purpoſe. (See p. 50.)

His majeſty's ſhip Sterling-Caſtle, which is arrived at Portſmouth from Liſbon, has brought 300000 l. in gold, on board, on account of the merchants of this city: and the Liſbon fleet, under the convoy of the Goſport man of war, is arrived in the Downs.

An anonymous letter has been ſent to col. John Lee, threatning, in theſe words, "If you don't ſtop Your proceedings Immeadetly About the Miliſha your dwelling ſhall be demoliſhed and your Carkis ſent to the diuel for a fier brand. 1760." For the diſcovery of the author of which, his majeſty's pardon is offered except to the perſon who wrote the ſame; and a reward of one hundred pounds is offered by the lords of the Treaſury on the conviction of any of the offenders.

His majeſty's moſt gracious pardon is promiſed to any one concerned in all or either of the following robberies, who ſhall diſcover his or her accomplices therein ſo that they may be apprehended and convicted thereof, viz.

1. The dwelling-houſe of William Black, Eſq; in New Broad-ſtreet; broke open on Sunday morning the 10th inſtant, and robbed of divers pieces of plate, &c. 2. The dwelling houſe of Joſhua Sugden, publican, at the King's Arms, New Broad-ſtreet paſſage; broke open on Friday morning the 15th inſtant, and ſtolen out of a ſcrutore, ninety guineas, &c. 3. The dwelling-houſe of Samuel Lloyd, of Devonſhire-ſquare, merchant; ſundry wicked perſons getting in on Monday laſt the 18th, one of whom, with a vizard maſk on, habited like a ſailor, with a piſtol tuck'd into the waiſtband of his trowzers, a dark lanthorn in one hand, and a broad butcher's knife in the other, came to his bedſide, and, in a menacing low tone, demanded all his money, ordering him not to ſpeak aloud, or he would cut his throat; and when told where the caſh was, demanded the key of the compting-houſe, and giving the keys to ſome of his accomplices, as is ſuppoſed, ſtood centinel at the chamber door; while they, being in haſt, broke open the compting-houſe, and wrenched open two deſks therein, and took out to the value of about 150l. in ſpecie.—As a farther encouragement fifty pounds are offered by W. Black, Eſq; and fifty pounds by S. Lloyd, Eſq; to any perſon who ſhall diſcover his or her accomplice therein.—And the ſum of one hundred pounds by the ward of Biſhopſgate without, to convict the perpetrators of the above three robberies, or a proportionable part for either of them.

Shocks of an earthquake have done much damage in the Eaſt, particularly in Syria, where the city of Damaſcus has been almoſt ruined. They have been remarkably felt alſo in many parts of Europe, viz. Ireland, Flanders, France, Portugal, &c.

His majeſty has promiſed a pardon to the diſcoverer of the murderer of Mr. Revel, of Gainſborough, in Lincolnſhire, who was found wounded and dead, floating in the cold bath, near Gainſborough, on January the 23d. Henry Revell, of Gainſborough, Eſq; has alſo promiſed a reward of 100l. and the town of Gainſborough 50l. for the ſame purpoſe.

On January 25, a houſe was conſumed, by fire, at Lynn.

A huntſman, near Torrington in Devonſhire, has been devoured by his own hounds.

A young villain of 17, apprentice to a taylor of Wilton in the pariſh of Great Bedwin, Wilts, is committed to goal for ſetting fire to his maſter's houſe and another. The damage the ſufferers ſuſtain'd by theſe fires amounts to near 1600l.

Thomas Wiſhart, aged 124 years, lately died in Annandale, North Britain. He had chewed tobacco from ſeven years old to his death.

On the 12th was a violent ſtorm in Scotland, when the long-boat of the Stag man of war was overſet, near Kinghorn, and the purſer, ſurgeon, a midſhipman, nine ſailors, and a woman were drown'd.

The rev. John Wynne and partners, leſſees of the copper mines of Cronebane, in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, ſome years ago obſerved, that the crows, picks, and other iron tools made uſe of in raiſing copper ore, when left in the pits or ſhafts (though but for a ſhort time) through which the water ran from the copper mine, were covered with copper

copper ore; whereupon the leſſees, in order to try if any advantage could be made of the ſaid ſubſtance, made ſeveral large holes or pits at the mouth of the level which conveyed the water from the mines, and put into the ſaid pits ſeveral quantities of iron bars, which when continued therein for ſome time, attracted and were covered with copper ore, and the iron bars waſted in proportion to the quantity of copper ore attracted.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Nov. 17. On Sunday arrived here his majeſty's ſhip Mermaid, with our London fleet under her convoy. In the Mermaid came paſſenger his excellency lieut. gen. William Shirley, formerly governor of New England, now of his majeſty's Bahama Iſlands. Three of the fleet have brought over 30 pieces of cannon (French 26-pounders) a preſent from his majeſty to this province, together with every kind of ſtores neceſſary for them, and for all the artillery we had before.

The general aſſembly of the province of Georgia have paſſed an act, which has been ratified by his majeſty, that all perſons who now hold or claim to hold any land in that province, do within three years from and after the 20th of March, 1758, appear before the governor and council of Georgia, and make good their claim and title.

The yearly bill, during laſt year, in both the Pomeranias ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, amounted to 10,935 children baptized, and 13,903 died, of whom twelve were from 90 to 98, and three of 102, 105, and 115 years of age; and 4062 couple were married.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Jan. 30. REV. Mr. Sparrow, was married to Miſs Whitmore.

Right Hon. lord Pollington, to Miſs Delaval.

Feb. 1. Joſeph Hill, Eſq; to Miſs Grace Gray, of Banbury.

Peter Oliver, Eſq; to Miſs Iliff.

2. George Wickes, Eſq; to Miſs Suſanna Sparkes.

4. Gerard Lynne, Eſq; to Miſs Warren of Highgate.

7. Andrew Grote, Eſq; to Miſs Culverden.

Right Hon. lord viſcount Carberry, of Ireland, to lady Juliana Noel, ſiſter to the earl of Gainſborough.

Joſeph Douglas Knighte, Eſq; to Miſs Bradbury.

9. Joſeph Newton, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Smith.

12. Sir Robert Jenkinſon, Bart. to Miſs Cope.

13. James Langford Nibbs, Eſq; to Miſs Langford.

Dr. Stevens, of Yarmouth, to Miſs Taylor.

17. Jenkyn Reading, Eſq; to Miſs Sarah Middleton.

Mr. Thomas Granger, to Miſs Thompſon, of Wapping.

18. Capt. Riddle, of the guards, to Miſs Middleton.

20. Thomas Shreyer, Eſq; to Mrs. Owen.

25. Mr. Darby, of Diſs, in Norfolk, ſurgeon, to Miſs Warren, a 100001. fortune.

Robert Symer, Eſq; to Miſs Roſs.

Capt. Banks, to Miſs Green, with a fortune of 7000l.

Jan. 29. Lady of Sir Thomas Frederick, Bart. was delivered of a daughter.

Feb. 1. Lady of William Vanderſtegen, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

7. Lady viſcounteſs Middleton, of a daughter.

9. Lady of Capt. Rowley, of a daughter.

Lady of Charles Gould, Eſq; of a ſon.

16. Lady North, of a daughter.

23. Lady Juliana Penn, of a ſon.

25. Lady Villers Hide, of a ſon.

Lady of Thomas Kerſon, Eſq; of two ſons.

DEATHS.

Jan. 15. GEORGE Clarke, of Hyde, in Cheſhire, Eſq; many years lieutenant-governor of New York.

27. Mr. King, well known for his lectures in experimental philoſophy.

31. Chriſtopher Horſenaile, Eſq; deputy of the ward of Farringdon without.

Mr. Stretton, veſtry clerk of St. Sepulchre's.

Feb. 1. Abraham Da Coſta, of Moorfields, Eſq;

Roger Lyde, Eſq; in the commiſſion of the peace for Somerſetſhire.

William Wharton, of Newcaſtle, Eſq;

2. Henry Gale, jun. of Winterborn, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq;

William Barnſley, of Eardſly-Park, in Herefordſhire, Eſq;

4. Browne Willis, LL.D. the learned antiquarian.

5. Sir Francis Anderton, of Lydiat, in Lancaſhire, Bart.

9. Nathaniel Newnham, of Streatham, Eſq;

Joſiah Child, Eſq; brother of earl Tylney.

Joſeph Jackſon, Eſq; an eminent banker.

Thomas Baker, Eſq; Storekeeper of the ordnance, at Chatham.

10. Bryan Crowther, of Street-Court, in Herefordſhire, Eſq;

14. Lady of Thomas Hill, Eſq; member for Shrewſbury.

16. Mr. William Meadows, an eminent Bookſeller, in Cornhill.

18. Juſtice Carcaſe, of Weſtminſter.

Mr. Jacob Pereira, of Stanmore.

19. Benjamin Lethiullier, of Sheen, in Surry, Eſq;

Sir John Pole, of Shute, in Devonſhire, Bart.

20. Sir Thomas Hore, of Stow, in Norfolk, Bart. ſucceeded by his brother, major Hore, now Sir George Hore, Bart.

21. Lady Mary Jennings, ſiſter of the earl of Clanrickarde.

24. Paul Whichcot, of Finchley, Eſq;

26. Sir William More Molyneux, of Loſely, in Surry, Bart.

Lately. Sir William Compton, of Henſlip, in Worceſterſhire, Bart.

Godfrey Meynell, of South-Audley-ſtreet, Eſq;

Dr. Tarry, of Kitt's-End, Middleſex.

Rev. Mr. Colſon, Lucaſian profeſſor, at Cambridge.

Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Air, North-Britain, aged 100.

Sir George Wheate, Bart. lieutenant in the regiment of artillery.

Capt. Robert Dundas, commander of a frigate of 36 guns.

Capt. Campbell, of Inveraw, of wounds received at Ticonderoga, where his father bravely fell.

James Creſſwell, of Chicheſter, Eſq;

Rev. Dr. Cheney, dean of Winchester.

Lady Webſter, relict of Sir Thomas Webſter, Bart.

——— Dimmock, of Lincolnſhire, Eſq; champion of England.

Jonathan Edwards, Eſq; formerly a South-Sea director.

Lady Richardſon, of Barnaby-ſtreet.

Peter Leigh, Eſq; chief juſtice of South-Carolina, and formerly high-bailiff of Weſtminſter.

Alexander Gordon, of Gicht, in North-Britain, Eſq; drowned in bathing.

Elizabeth Beal, near Caſtle Howard, in Cumberland, aged 111.

Elizabeth Van Huyſter, at the Hague, aged 115.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Titus Stebbing, B. A. was preſented to the rectory of Tattingſtone, in Suffolk.—Tracy Lily, M. A. to the vicarage of Barton, in Lincolnſhire.—Hon. and Rev. John Harley, to the archdeaconry of Salop.—Dr. Squire, to the deanery of Briſtol.—Mr. Down, to the vicarage of Monckton-Farley, in Wilts.—Dr. Hoadley, to the deanery of Winchester.—Mr. Hall, to the vicarage of Bireſtone, in Devonſhire.—Mr. Lawſon, to the rectory of Swanſcombe, in Kent.—Mr. Hickes, to the vicarage of Littlebury, in Eſſex.—Mr. Gould, to the vicarage of Gadſby, in Yorkſhire.—Mr. Wilkins to the vicarage of Branſcomb, in Cornwall.—Mr. Bartlett, to the rectory of Whitechurch, in Wilts.—Mr. Collier, to the rectory of Charberry, in Wilts.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable the Rev. George Sinclair, M. A. to hold the rectory of Wilford, in Nottinghamſhire, with the rectory of Melborn, in Derbyſhire.—To enable Mr. William Smythies, to hold the rectory of Alton, in Suffolk, with the vicarage of St. Peter, in Colcheſter.—To enable William Cayley, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Burton-Agnes, with the rectory of Burnholm, in Yorkſhire.—To enable Mr. Baynes, to hold the vicarage of Ringmere, with the vicarage of Fletching, in Suſſex.

PROMOTIONS CIVIL *and* MILITARY.

THE earl of Denbigh, was ſworn of the privy-council.—Dr. John Hadley, choſen aſſiſtant phyſician to St. Thomas's hoſpital.—Rev. Mr. Hallifax, divinity profeſſor of Greſham-College.—Mr. John Woodhouſe, clerk of Bridewell and Bethlem hoſpitals.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. is appointed Col. of marines, at Portſmouth; Hon. Auguſtus Keppel, at Plymouth; and Richard viſcount Howe, at Chatham.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Sir Ralph Gore, Bart. appointed lieutenant-colonel commandant, Joſeph Lewis Feyrac, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel, and Peter Labilliere, Eſq; major, to a battalion of foot, to be raiſed in Ireland.—General Onſlow, governor of Plymouth; and colonel John Boſcawen, governor of the Iſland of Jerſey.—Thomas Spencer Wilſon, Eſq; major of Bagſhaw's foot.—Robert Pigott, Eſq; lieutenant-colonel of the 70th regiment of foot, and William Niſbett, Eſq; major.

Alteration *in the* Liſt *of* Parliament.

EYE. Lord Brome, in the room of the Hon. Henry Townſhend.

B—KR—TS.

HUGH Roſs, of Queenhithe, mealfactor,
Garland Britten, of Old Swan Lane, merchant,
Edward Coſter, of Thames-ſtreet, oilman.
John Thomas, of St. George, Hanover Square, taylor.
William Daniel, of Wapping, lighterman.
James Jagger, of Weſtminſter, carpenter.
Garrard Jacob, of Eye, ſhopkeeper.
Thomas Ingram, of Weſtbury, in Salop, taylor,
Thomas Fenwick and Ralph Fenwick, of Thames-Street, ironmongers and partners.
Gamaliel Cowdery, of Southwark, horſe milliner,
Arthur Bidwell, of Bury St. Edmund's, grocer.
John Barry, of Portſmouth, victualler.
Reuben Riley, of the Strand, linen draper.
Thomas Vincent, of Marybone, ſtone maſon.
Jonathan Greene, of Whitechapel, coal-merchant.
William Hall, of Tinſley, Yorkſhire, dealer and chapman.
John Balls, of Middleton, in Suffolk, miller.
John Pitman, of Briſtol, plumber.
Robert Campbell and Thomas Hill, of Southwark, Mercers.
John Morrell, of Mortlake, peruke-maker.
William Richardſon, of Newgate ſtreet, merchant.
Robert Dunlop, of the Strand, merchant.
William Tucker, of Bath, carpenter.
John Cort, Robert Smith, and William Heathfield, of Ludgate-hill, ſilkman.
Robert Alexander, of St. Brides, pawnbroker.
Henry Watſon, of Goſport, linen draper.
Iſaac Dowſon jun. of Ashby de la Zouch ſcrivener.
Thomas Euſtace, of St. Martin's in the Fields vintner.
John Lee, of Bath, dealer and chapman
Walter Harriſon, of Kentiſh town, baker.
Samuel Oilbody, of Liverpool, chinafactor.
Robert Wilſon, of Norwich, coal-dealer.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Thurſday, February 21, 1760.

Amſterdam 35 9 2½ a 2 Uſ.
Ditto at Sight 35 5½.

Rotterdam

Rotterdam 35 10.
Antwerp No Price.
Hamburgh 36 2 ½ Uſ.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 ¼.
Ditto 2 Uſance 29 ¾.
Bourdeaux ditto 29 ⅞.
Cadiz 38 ⅛.
Madrid 38 ⅜.
Bilboa 38 ¼.
Leghorn 48 ⅛ a 48.
Genoa 47 ⅛.
Venice 49 ½.
Liſbon 5s. 5d. ¼.
Porto 5s. 5d. ⅛ a ¼.
Dublin 9 ½.

BILLS of Mortality from Jan. 1. to Feb. 19.

Chriſt.	Males 1132	Fem. 1002	2134
Buried	Males 1641	Fem. 1689	3330
Died under 2 Years old			1092
Between 2 and 5			335
5 and 10			126
10 and 20			98
20 and 30			258
30 and 40			257
40 and 50			302
50 and 60			278
60 and 70			260
70 and 80			225
80 and 90			92
90 and 100			17
			3330

Buried	Within the Walls	270
	Without the Walls	789
	In Mid. and Surry	1535
	City and Sub. Weſt.	736
		3330

Weekly, Jan. 8	402
15	463
22	546
29	538
Feb. 5	491
12	431
19	459
	3330

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1s. 9d ½.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE French army under marſhal Broglio having all retired into their winter quarters in or about Francfort on the Maine, by the 16th of January, the allied army under prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, began about the 18th to march into their reſpective winter quarters about Caſſel, Paderborn, Munſter, and Oſnaburg, which laſt place was allotted for the quarters of the Britiſh troops, as being neareſt to Embden, where the reinforcements expected from Britain are, it ſeems, to be landed.

And tho' neither of the two great armies in Saxony have gone into winter quarters, yet they have hitherto continued inactive; as the king of Pruſſia, it ſeems, found it impracticable to make any material irruption into Bohemia, therefore he left Pretſchendorff, and returned to Freyberg on the 12th inſtant. The Ruſſian army too have continued quiet in their winter quarters in Poland; but the Coſſacks and other light troops belonging to that army, have been continually roving about, and making ſhort inroads into the Eaſtern Pomerania, Brandenburgh, or Sileſia. Thus nothing but ſlight ſkirmiſhes have ſince our laſt happened any where in Germany, except between the Pruſſians and Swedes in the Weſtern Pomerania, where ſome ſmart actions have happened, of which we have the following accounts:

Berlin, Jan. 29. By letters from Anclam, dated the 20th inſt. we learn, that general Manteuffel, with the corps under his command, paſſed the Peene the 20th, overthrew the advanced poſts of the Swedes at Ziethen, and divers other places along the above river, and afterwards advanced as far as the neighbourhood of Grieſſwalde: But that having found the enemy advantageouſly poſted, he did not think it adviſeable to attack them, and therefore returned back to Anclam, where the head quarters are at preſent. That his expedition had not however been without ſome ſucceſs, ſince he had killed and wounded upwards of 300 of the enemies, made 200 priſoners, among whom are five officers, and taken two pieces of iron cannon, and two ammunition waggons: And that the whole loſs on his ſide, conſiſted of 4 ſlain, 7 wounded, and 10 deſerters, together with a few cheſts of proviſions, which loſing the road in the night, fell into the hands of the enemy.

And, Berlin, Feb. 2. We have the following diſagreeable news from Anclam. Two free companies and a battalion of Hordt's regiment being poſted in the ſuburb of the above city, which is on the other ſide of the Peene, were, on the 28th ult. at five o'clock in the morning, ſuddenly attacked by the Swedes, who drove them into Anclam, and entered that city after them: On the firſt alarm, general Manteuffel haſted to the ſuccour of the Pruſſians, but was no ſooner arrived than he unhappily received three wounds from the enemy, which brought him to the ground, and tho' he defended himſelf with great bravery, he was made priſoner of war. A major, 3 lieutenants, and 187 ſoldiers ſhared the ſame fate. We had beſides 13 men killed, and 12 wounded; and the enemy took from us three pieces of cannon. But major general de Stutterheim having ſpeedily mounted his horſe, and taken the command of our troops, he ſoon repulſed the Swedes,

Swedes, and made 38 of them prisoners, among whom is one lieutenant. The enemy has made no fresh attempt since, and our troops are posted along the Peene, in order to receive them, should they again return to the charge.

In the mean time, tho' on all sides they are recruiting and augmenting their armies, and making great preparations for a hot and vigorous campaign, yet there is still some talk of preventing it by a treaty of peace; and the little busy politicians in Germany as well as England, are publishing schemes of what, in their great wisdom, they think, ought to be the terms of that treaty. Among the rest there has been printed and handed about at Ratisbon, a scheme intitled, *Thoughts on a general Pacification*, and said to have been found among the papers of a famous German civilian, lately deceased, in which he takes great care of the interests of the king of Prussia, the elector of Hanover, and Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and all their allies. But his scheme is so ridiculously whimsical, that we shall not spare room even for an abstract of it; tho' it be highly probable, that all those princes expected some extention of territory, as well as large subsidies, by means of their alliance with England.

In the night of the 28th passed, died at Rintelen upon the Weser, William, 8th Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, on whose death her royal highness princess Mary, consort of Frederic the present Landgrave, took upon her, as governess of her children, the regency and administration of the county of Hanau-Muntzenberg, by virtue of a settlement made in the life-time of her father-in-law, and confirmed by her husband; as she had for some years lived separate from her husband, and resided with her father-in-law, upon his death she retired and is gone with her children, to reside in the city of Zell; her husband, the now Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, being at Magdebourg, where he has for sometime resided as vice governor under the king of Prussia, to whom he has sent to notify the death of his father, and to acquaint him with his design of going to visit his own dominions; but his Prussian majesty may perhaps desire him to suspend that design, until the end of the war.

Hague, Feb. 5. The marriage of the princess Caroline to the prince of Nassau-Weilbourg hath, after long debates, been at last agreed to by the States of Holland and West-Friesland, and is fixed for the 5th of next month. It is not as yet known what regulations are made, in case of the death of the young Stadtholder, but it is said that the children born of this marriage will be educated in the established religion, and be entitled to the stadtholdership.

From Paris we are told, that as the court does not intend to make any great efforts next year at sea, orders have been sent to disarm the men of war that lie in the river Villaine, and to send back the officers to their respective departments; and as it is determined to act vigorously by land, there is a talk of raising a new militia, and of incorporating the old into the regiments of regular troops. That two numerous armies are to be formed in Germany, one to be commanded by the prince of Soubise, which is to march against Hanover, and the other to be commanded by marshal Broglio, which is to join the army of the Empire, and to march into Saxony. And to command under these two great generals, his most Christian majesty has made a promotion of no less than 36 lieutenant generals, besides several major generals and brigadiers. At the same time the colonels and other officers of the regiments that are to compose Soubise's army, were ordered to get ready their field equipage without delay, as the campaign would be opened very early.

About the middle of last month they were agreeably surprized at Toulon, with the unexpected arrival of their men of war which had been so long blocked up at Cadiz, from whence they had made their escape on the 2d, by the British squadron's having been obliged to retire to Gibraltar, to repair the damage they had suffered by a violent storm.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, *for* February, 1760.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. AN Apology for the Athanasian Creed, pr. 1s. 6d. Sandby.

2. An Essay on the Redemption. By Thomas Goddard, M. A. pr. 6d. Baldwin.

3. A Defence of Theron and Aspasio, pr. 3s. Keith.

* 3. A Letter to Dr. Warburton, bishop of Glocester, pr. 1s. Shuckburgh.

† 3. The Religious Observation of a National Fast, stated and recommended, pr. 3d. or 2s. 6d. per dozen. Buckland.

Sermons.

4. Preached before the Commons, Jan. 30. By Mr. Burdett, pr. 6d. Knapton.

5. At Quebec, Sept. 27, 1759. By Mr. Dawson, pr. 6d. Griffiths.

6. On the Thanksgiving Day. By Mr. Pickering Rich, pr. 6d. Stevens.

7. On Ditto. By Mr. Gerrard, pr. 6d. Millar.

8. At Oxford, Nov. 2, pr. 6d. Payne.

9. At St. Thomas's. By Mr. Amory, pr. 6d. Waugh.

10. A Visitation Charge. By Dr. Robinson. Richardson.

* 10. Before Prince Edward, at the Magdalen-House. By Mr. Dodd, pr. 6d. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 104.)

Biography.

11. The Life of Henry Prince of Wales. By Dr. Birch, pr. 6s. Millar. (See p. 78.)

12. Biographia Britannica, Vol. V. Hitch.

Physick, Natural History, &c.

13. A Philosophical Enquiry into the Origin of the Distemper among Horses, &c. By a Physician, pr. 6d. Bristow.—[The physician has

has handled this ſubject with all the technical parade of his profeſſion, and we are, therefore, convinced, that even with Bailey's Dictionary before him, it will not be underſtood by the horſe-leech, or the groom. He is pretty ſevere upon Mr. Wood, whoſe account of the cauſe of this diſorder, and the method of cure, we gave in our laſt, p. 55, and yet the method of cure here preſcribed is not very different.]

14. Gleanings of Natural Hiſtory, Part II. By Mr. Edwards.

15. A Sketch of Moral Philoſophy. By Dr. Taylor, pr. 1s. 6d. Fenner.

16. Elements of Plane Trigonometry, pr. 7s. Payne.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17. The Field Engineer, pr. 9 s. Johnſton.

18. Hardy's Elements of Arithmetick, pr. 4 s. Payne.

19. An Enquiry into the Beauties of Painting. By Daniel Webb, Eſq; pr. 3 s. Dodſley.

20. Reaſons for not reſtoring Guadaloupe, pr. 1 s. Williams.

21. Principles of Equity, pr. 16 s. Millar.

22. A Genuine Letter from Claude Jaunice, pr. 1 s. Burd.

23. An Appeal to the People, pr. 1 s. Griffiths.

24. The true State of the Britiſh Malt Diſtillery, pr. 1 s. Stevens.

25. A Second Letter from Liberty and Common Senſe to the People of Ireland, pr. 6 d. Burd.

26. A ſerious addreſs to all Gentlemen of the Law, pr. 1 s. Davis and Reymers.

27. Obſervations on Bridge-Building, pr. 1 s. Townſend.

28. Plan to prevent the Smuggling of Wool, &c. By George Bonell, Gent. pr. 1 s. Meres.

* 28. Hiſtory of the Sieges of Aquileia and Berwick, pr. 6 d. Kinnerſley.

POETRY, *and* ENTERTAINMENT.

29. Ancient and Modern Rome. A Poem. Written at Rome in the year 1755, pr. 1 s. 6 d. Dodſley. [If the poetical lover of antiquity would wander in idea over Claſſic ground, this poem will yield him much matter for pleaſing reflection: Nor will the philoſopher or the moraliſt riſe from the entertainment it affords unſatisfy'd. The author we believe is not only a good poet, but a good man.]

30. Socrates, a Tragedy, from the French of Voltaire, pr. 1 s. Dodſley.

31. Poems. By Edward Stephens, pr. 3 s. 6 d. Dodſley.

32. The Way to Keep Him; a Comedy in three acts, pr. 1 s. 6 d. Vaillant. (See p. 96.)

33. The Jovial Crew, a Comic Opera, pr. 1 s. Tonſon.

34. Miſcellanea Sacra. By Mr. Taſwell, pr. 1 s. Burd.

35. Select pieces of ancient poetry. Tonſon.

36. Mr. Hill's Dramatick Works, 2 vol. pr. 12 s. Lownds.

37. The Rendezvous. A Satire, pr. 1 s. Thruſh.

38. Love Alamode, pr. 1 s. Williams.

39. The Hiſtory of the Marchioneſs de Pompadour, Vol. 3. Hooper.—[The editor need not have informed us that this continuation was not written by the author of the two firſt volumes, of which we gave an abſtract in our vol. for 1758. p. 511, &c. Thoſe volumes were written with elegance, and the remarks and reflections were ſpirited, new and juſt: But in this we have a ſtrange haſh of ſtories and anecdotes without order, connection, or correctneſs of language; nor can we ſelect one ſhining extract to amuſe our readers throughout the whole performance.]

40. A View of the Edinburgh Theatre, during the Summer Seaſon, 1759, pr. 1 s, Morley.—[However ſmart the obſervations upon the Edinburgh performers, and however juſt; we cannot think they can be very intereſting to many in this town, which has theatrical criticiſms and ſquabbles enough of its own; nay perhaps more than do any great honour either to the prudence or judgment of thoſe concerned. But we forgot! There are, no doubt, numbers in every city that think the buſineſs of the drama, one of the moſt important in life.]

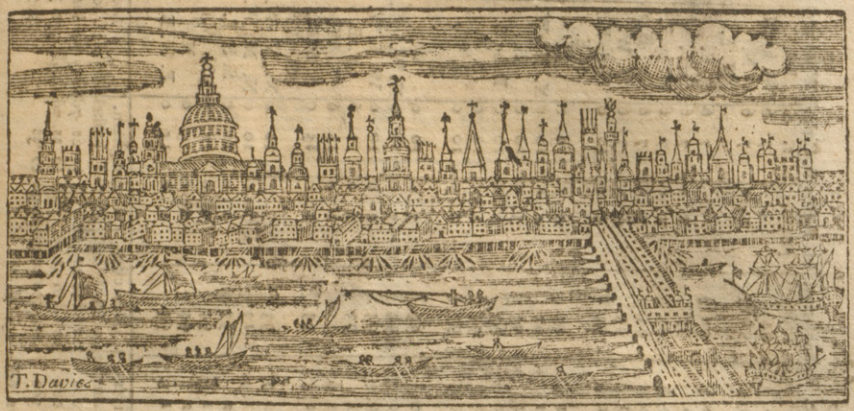
41. The Greek Theatre of Father Brumoy. Tranſlated by Mrs. Lennox, 2 vols. 4to. pr. 2l. 2 s. Baldwin.

42. The Life and Opinions of Triſtram Shandy, gentleman, 2 volumes, pr. 6 s.—[Oh rare Triſtram Shandy!—Thou very ſenſible—humourous—pathetick—humane—unaccountable!—what ſhall we call thee?—Rabelais, Cervantes, What?—Thou haſt afforded us ſo much real pleaſure in peruſing thy life,—we can't call it thy life neither, ſince thy mother is ſtill in labour of thee,—as demands our gratitude for the entertainment. Thy uncle Toby—Thy Yorick—thy father—Dr. Slop—corporal Trim; all thy characters are excellent, and thy opinions amiable! If thou publiſheſt fifty volumes, all abounding with the profitable and pleaſant, like theſe, we will venture to ſay thou wilt be read and admir'd,—Admir'd! by whom? Why, Sir, by the beſt, if not the moſt numerous claſs of mankind. We will not riſk our credit upon any conjecture as to who thou art? What was thy deſign? Where aims thy ſatire? &c. &c. —Mum for that! Let ſome other hand venture firſt to attempt the gordian knot; and develope thy intentions. That our readers may be able to ſee ſomewhat of the ſtile and manner of this performance, we ſhall ſelect the following paſſage. Uncle Toby, an old officer, who had an inexhauſtible fund of diſcourſe on fortification and the military ſciences, if the moſt diſtant opening was afforded him; at the time Mrs. Shandy is in labour of Triſtram, and Dr. Slop, the man midwife, is in waiting, a little angers his brother by his digreſſions thereon. What follows will illucidate thoſe characters.—" By the mother who bore us!—brother Toby, quoth my father, not able to hold out any longer,—you would provoke

voke a saint;—here have you got us, I know not how, not only souse into the middle of the old subject again:—But so full is your head of these confounded works, that tho' my wife is this moment in the pains of labour,—and you hear her cry out,—yet nothing will serve you but to carry off the man-midwife.—*Accoucheur*,—if you please, quoth Dr. Slop.—With all my heart, replied my father, I don't care what they call you,—but I wish the whole science of fortification, with all its inventors, at the devil;—it has been the death of thousands,—and it will be mine, in the end.—I would not, I would not, brother Toby, have my brains so full of saps, mines, blinds, gabions, palisadoes, ravelins, half-moons, and such trumpery, to be the proprietor of Namur, and of all the towns in Flanders with it. My uncle Toby was a man patient of injuries;—not from want of courage,—I have told you in the fifth chapter of this second book, "That he was a man of courage:"—And will add here, that where just occasions presented, or called it forth,—I know no man under whose arm I would sooner have taken shelter;—nor did this arise from any insensibility or obtuseness of his intellectual parts;—for he felt this insult of my father's as feelingly as a man could do;—but he was of a peaceful, placid nature,—no jarring element in it,—all was mix'd up so kindly within him; my uncle Toby had scarce a heart to retaliate upon a fly.—Go,—says he, one day at dinner, to an over-grown one which had buzz'd about his nose, and tormented him cruelly all dinner time, and which, after infinite attempts, he had caught at last, as it flew by him;—I'll not hurt thee, says my uncle Toby, rising from his chair, and going a-cross the room, with the fly in his hand,—I'll not hurt a hair of thy head:—Go, says he, lifting up the sash, and opening his hand as he spoke, to let it escape;—go poor devil, get thee gone, why should I hurt thee?—This world surely is wide enough to hold both thee and me. I was but ten years old when this happened;—but whether it was that the action itself was more in unison to my nerves at that age of pity, which instantly set my whole frame into one vibration of most pleasurable sensation;—or how far the manner and expression of it might go towards it;—or in what degree, or by what secret magick,—a tone of voice and harmony of movement, attuned by mercy, might find a passage to my heart, I know not;—this I know, that the lesson of universal good-will then taught and imprinted by my uncle Toby, has never since been worn out of my mind: And tho' I would not depreciate what the study of the *Literæ humaniores*, at the university, have done for me in that respect, or discredit the other helps of an expensive education bestowed upon me, both at home and abroad since;—yet I often think that I owe one half of my philanthropy to that one accidental impression.—This is to serve for parents and governors instead of a whole volume upon the subject. I could not give the reader this stroke in my uncle Toby's picture, by the instrument with which I drew the other parts of it,—that taking in no more than the mere Hobby-Horsical likeness;—this is a part of his moral character. My father, in this patient endurance of wrongs, which I mention, was very different, as the reader must long ago have noted; he had a much more acute and quick sensibility of nature, attended with a little foreness of temper; tho' this never transported him to any thing which looked like malignancy;—yet, in the little rubs and vexations of life, 'twas apt to shew itself in a drollish and witty kind of peevishness:—He was, however, frank and generous in his nature,—at all times open to conviction; and in the little ebullitions of this subacid humour towards others, but particularly towards my uncle Toby, whom he truly loved;—he would feel more pain, ten times told, (except in the affair of my aunt Dinah, or where an hypothesis was concerned) than what he ever gave. The characters of the two brothers, in this view of them, reflected light upon each other, and appear'd with great advantage in this affair which arose about Stevinus. I need not tell the reader, if he keeps a Hobby-Horse*,—that a man's Hobby-Horse is as tender a part as he has about him; and that these unprovoked strokes, at my uncle Toby's could not be unfelt by him.—No;—as I said above, my uncle Toby did feel them, and very sensibly too. Pray, Sir, what said he?—How did he behave?—Oh, Sir!—it was great: For as soon as my father had done insulting his Hobby-Horse,—he turned his head, without the least emotion, from Dr. Slop, to whom he was addressing his discourse, and looked up into my father's face, with a countenance spread over with so much good nature;—so placid;—so paternal;—so inexpressibly tender towards him;—it penetrated my father to his heart: He rose up hastily from his chair, and seizing hold of both my uncle Toby's hands as he spoke:—Brother Toby, said he,—I beg thy pardon;—forgive, I pray thee, this rash humour which my mother gave me.—My dear, dear brother, answered my uncle Toby, rising up by my father's help, say no more about it;—you are heartily welcome, had it been ten times as much, brother. But 'tis ungenerous, replied my father, to hurt any man;—a brother worse;—but to hurt a brother of such gentle manners,—so unprovoking,—and so, unresenting;—'tis base:—By heaven, 'tis cowardly.—You are heartily welcome, brother, quoth my uncle Toby,—had it been fifty times as much.—Besides, what have I to do, my dear Toby, cried my father, either with your amusements or your pleasures, unless it was in my power (which it is not) to increase their measure?" We wish we had room for another quotation or two; but perhaps we may, some other time, further gratify the curiosity we must have excited.]

* Hobby-Horse. *See Pope's Ethic Epistle, addressed to lord Cobham.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MARCH, 1760.

Anſwers of ſeveral eminent Mathematicians to Three Queſtions, propoſed to them by the Committee for building a Bridge at Black-Friars 115—120
The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors 121—127
An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent War 127—133
Siege and Surrender of St. Philip's Caſtle, with Remarks 127
How the News of that Event was received in England and France 132
Of our Capacity to judge of Painting 133—136
Dr. Bracken, of the Method of curing the diſeaſed Horſes 136, 137
Bleeding them ſtrongly recommended 137
Moral Good, the apparent Effect of Phyſical Evil 138
Reflections on Hiſtory 139
Milton's Apology for Himſelf, againſt the odious Charge of frequenting Brothels 140—142
Affair between Meſſrs. P— and S— 142
Late Advices from the Eaſt-Indies 143
Treaty between Governor Lyttelton and the Cherokee Indians 144
Geometrical Queries 145
Solution of a Mathematical Queſtion 146
Defence of the Berkleians, againſt ſome Inſinuations of the Idler ibid.
Hints in relation to Navy Surgeons 147
Full Account of the Proceedings, Defeat, and Death of M. Thurot 148—151
Town of Belfaſt deſcribed 151
Town of Carrickfergus deſcribed ibid.
Account of The Spirit of Contradiction 152
Dr. Lobb's uſeful Tincture ibid.
Extraordinary Caſe of Suſan Brooke ibid.
POETICAL ESSAYS 153—158
A New Song, ſet to Muſick 153
A Country Dance 154
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 158
Adventures of a Female Huſband 160
French Journal of the famous M. Thurot's Expedition 162
Cherokees break their late Treaty 161
Spaniſh Hoſtilities puniſhed ibid.
Marriages and Births; Deaths 162, 163
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 163
Promotions, civil and military ibid.
Bankrupts 164
Courſe of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS ibid.
Diſtreſs of the County of Hanau 165
Dreadful Earthquake in Syria 166
Catalogue of Books; with Remarks ibid.
Fine Scene, from the Siege of Aquileia 167
Prices of Stocks, Grain, Wind and Weather 114
Monthly Bill of Mortality 169
Several important Queries 168

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29	110	133 ½	90	82	81 ⅜	81 ⅜	80 ½	80 ½	80 ½	84 ¼	86	80	94 ⅛		7 6	W. by N.	fine
1	110			82 ¼	81 ½	81 ⅞	80 ¼		80 ¼		86	79 ⅞	92 ¾	2 0	7 6	N.	fine
2	Sunday															N. E.	fine
3	110	133 ⅜	90 ⅛	82 ¾	81 ⅜	82	80 ⅜	80 ¼	80		86 ⅛	80 ⅛	92 ¾		7 6	E.	fine
4	110 ¼	134	90 ⅛	82 ¼	81 ⅜	81 ⅞	80 ½	81	80		86 ⅛	80	93	1 0	7 6	E.	fine
5	110 ⅜	134 ½	90 ⅛	81 ¾	81 ⅜	82 ⅛	80 ⅜	80 ⅜	80		86 ⅛	80 ¼	93 ⅛	2 0	7 6	N. by E.	fine
6	110 ½		90 ⅛	82 ⅛	81 ⅜	82	80 ⅜	81 ⅛	80 ½		86 ⅛	80 ⅜	93	3 0	7 6	N. E.	fine
7	110 ½		90 ⅛	82 ½	81 ⅜	82	80 ¾	80 ⅜	80 ⅜	84 ¾	86 ⅛	80 ⅜	93	4 0	7 6	S. W.	fine
8			90 ⅛	83	82 ⅛	82 ¼	91	81 ½		84 ½	87	81 ⅛	93 ⅛	5 0	10 0	S. S. E.	fine
9	Sunday															S. E.	fine
10					82 ⅛	82 ⅛	81 ⅝				87 ¼	81 ⅛	93 ⅝	4 0	10 0	N.	fine
11			90 ⅛	83 ¼	82 ⅜	82 ⅜	81 ¼	81 ⅜				81	93	4 0	10 0	N. N. W.	fine
12			90 ⅛	83 ⅜	82 ⅛	82 ⅜	81 ¼	81 ¼		85	87 ¼	81	93 ¼	3 0	10 0	E.	fine
13			90 ⅛	83	82 ⅛	82 ¼	81 ¼	81 ⅜		84 ¾	87	80 ¾	93 ⅛	2 0	10 0	E. by S.	missing
14			90 ⅛	82 ⅞	82 ¼		81	81 ¼		84 ¾	86 ⅜	80 ¾	93 ¼	2 0	10 0	S. E.	fine
15			90 ⅛	82 ⅞	82 ¼		81	81 ¼		84 ¾	86 ⅜	80 ¾	93 ¼	2 0	10 0	S. W.	fine
16	Sunday															S. W.	fine
17			90 ⅜	82 ⅞	82 ⅛		81	81 ⅛		84 ¼	86 ⅜	80 ¾	93 ⅜	3 0	10 0	W.	missing
18			90 ⅛	83	82 ⅛		81	81 ¼		84 ¼	86 ⅜	80 ¼	93 ⅜	3 0	10 0	N. W. by N.	fair
19			90 ⅛	83	82 ⅛		81	81 ¼		84 ¼	86 ⅜	80 ¼	93 ⅜	3 0	10 0	W. S. W.	fair
20			90 ⅛	83 ¾	82 ¼		81 ⅛	81 ⅛		84 ⅛	87 ⅛	81	93 ⅜	3 0	12 6	N. E.	fine
21			90 ⅛	84	83		81 ¼	81 ¼		84 ⅛	87 ⅛	81 ¾	94	2 0	12 6	S. W.	fine
22			90 ½	83 ⅞	83		81 ¼	81 ⅜			87	81 ¾	93 ½	2 0	15 0	S. S. W.	fine
23	Sunday															S. W.	fine
24			90 ½	83 ⅞	83		81 ⅞			84 ¼	86 ¾	80 7	93 ¼		10 0	N. N. W.	fine
25			90 ⅛	83 ¼	82 ¼		81 ¼	81 ¼		84 ⅛	87	81	13 ¼	1 0	10 0	N. N. W.	fine
26			90 ½	83 ⅜	82 ⅛		81 ¼	81 ¼		84 ⅛	87	82	93 ⅜	1 0	10 0	S. S. E.	fine
27			90 ¼	84 ¼	83		81 ⅜	82 ¼		85	87 ⅛	81 ¾	94 ¼	1 0	12 6	N. W.	fine
28			91		83 ¼		82 ½	82 ¾		85	87 ½	82 ⅛	94 ½	2 0	15 0	N.	fine
29	111 ¼		90 ¼		83 ¼		82	82 ¼		84 ½	87	81 ⅞	94	2 0	15 0	E. N. E.	fine

Price of Corn

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London
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Barley 14s to 16s 6d	14 to 17 qu.	14s to 18 qr.	27s to 30 qu	14s to 19s qr	15s to 21s qr	14s to 16	16s to 18s	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 7d	Hay per load 54s.
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THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1760.

ANSWERS *of the ſeveral eminent* MATHEMATICIANS *to* THREE QUESTIONS *propoſed to them by the* COMMITTEE *for building a* BRIDGE *at* BLACK-FRYARS.

QUEST. I. If an elliptical arch ſhould be built in manner as Mr. Mylne propoſes, will it be equally ſtrong with a ſemicircular arch, conſtructed of like materials, and of equal ſpan?

QUEST. II. If a bridge ſhould be conſtructed of many ſuch elliptical arches, will they be as equally independent of each other as ſemicircular arches would be?

QUEST. III. On the whole, your opinion is requeſted on the principles and ſtrength of Mr. Mylne's propoſed elliptical arches?

From THOMAS PROWSE, Eſq;

SIR, Biddeford, Jan. 18, 1760.

AT this diſtance I could not poſſibly anſwer your letter ſooner, and take any reaſonable time for conſidering a queſtion of ſo much importance, as that which the gentlemen of the committee have done me the honour to conſult me upon. I can by no means aſſume to myſelf the neceſſary qualifications for determining ſo nice a point, having but a very ſuperficial knowledge in thoſe ſciences which are abſolutely neceſſary to make me a proper judge.

However, as they are pleaſed to deſire my opinion, I make no ſcruple to anſwer, to the firſt query, That the elliptical arch, in the manner propoſed by Mr. Mylne, will be as ſtrong as a ſemicircular arch, conſtructed of like materials, and of equal ſpan.

As to the ſecond query, I take it, tho' a ſemicircular arch has the leaſt lateral preſſure of any arch, yet it has ſome. If the ſegment of the circle (in the propoſed ellipſis) deſcribed by the radius 56, ſhould have ſome lateral preſſure, the ſmall ſemicircle in the pier with the adjoining rubble work, contrived to ſtrengthen the ſpring of that ſegment, will certainly throw great part of that lateral preſſure downward, and render the arches, almoſt, as independent of one another, as if they were ſemicircular. And it ſhould be remembered, that the piers, propoſed in this ſcheme, will not have ſo much weight on them, as thoſe of the ſemicircular arches, and of courſe will be leſs liable to ſettle; and whatever lateral preſſure there may be, ſo much will be likewiſe taken from the weight on the piers.

On the whole, as far as I am able to judge, I very much approve of the principles and ſtrength of the elliptical arch, and am ſatisfied, that in convenience and beauty it will be far preferable to the ſemicircular arch.

I beg you will make my excuſe to the gentlemen for this unavoidable delay, and aſſure them that I am, with great reſpect, their's, and, ſir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS PROWSE.

From PETER DAVALL, Eſq;

SIR,

IT is with concern that I am obliged to acquaint the committee, who have done me the honour to conſult

me about Mr. Mylne's ſcheme for a bridge at Blackfryars, that I find myſelf unable to give an anſwer to any of the queries they have been pleaſed to propoſe to me. The forming a proper judgment of this matter requires an exact knowledge of ſo many things, both with reſpect to theory and practice, which I am am not at all, or but ſlightly informed of, that I think I might do an injuſtice, either to the committee or to Mr. Mylne, if I ſhould venture to give my opinion. I ſhould have ſignified this to you ſooner, but was in hopes that, upon converſing with ſome of the other gentlemen who have been conſulted, I ſhould have got rid of moſt of my difficulties; but, upon our meeting yeſterday, I found theſe difficulties increaſed, inſtead of being cleared up. This induces me no longer to defer intreating the committee to excuſe me from anſwering their queries, which I can moſt truly aſſure them I do not decline doing from any unwillingneſs to take the pains neceſſary to determine theſe queſtions, but merely for the reaſons above-mentioned. I am, with great reſpect to the committee,

Sir, their and your
Moſt obedient humble Servant,
P. DAVALL.

Middle Temple, 17 Jan. 1760.

From Dr. BRADLEY.

Gentlemen,

AS I have not particularly and fully conſidered the theory on which the practice of building bridges ought to be founded, and have had no opportunities of attending to works of that nature, I beg you will permit me to decline delivering my ſentiments on the ſubject of your queries. I am, with great reſpect, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JA. BRADLEY.

Greenwich, Feb. 4. 1760.

From Dr. BLAIR.

Gentlemen,

THE honour you have done me in deſiring my opinion of the principles and ſtrength of the arches as propoſed to be conſtructed in the plan given in to you by Mr. Mylne, requires my particular acknowledgment, tho' at the ſame time I am afraid that I ſhall, in ſome meaſure, diſappoint your expectations, when I frankly own, that I think myſelf, in many reſpects, an incompetent judge of the queſtions you have deſired to be anſwered, and for the following reaſons:

That whoever takes upon himſelf to give you his opinion upon this controverted point now before you, ſhould accompany it with that clearneſs of demonſtration and full application of the great principles and laws of mechanics with which it is connected, that ought to leave this matter without any doubt. As for myſelf, I confeſs that the relative ſtrength of arches, in bridges, with the ſupport and ſecurity they derive from their adjoining piers, is a part of ſcience to which I have never before turned my thoughts; and though, ſince you have been pleaſed to aſk my opinion upon this ſubject, I have looked into ſome of the moſt approved writers in this branch of knowledge, yet I find it would require more time than I could conveniently ſpare to examine their different reaſonings and verify their calculations. I beg leave therefore to excuſe myſelf from troubling you with any haſty or imperfect obſervations of my own. And I am the rather diſpoſed to decline this work, with the leſs reluctance and ſcruple, as I have reaſon to believe that you will receive full ſatisfaction from the anſwers of Meſſrs. Simpſon and Muller, whoſe abilities and practice in calculations of this nature muſt render them fully equal to the taſk. I have the honour of being, with great reſpect,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt faithful humble ſervant,
JOHN BLAIR.

Princes-ſtreet, Leiceſter-fields,
Feb. 6, 1760.

To the Committee intruſted by the Court of Common Council of the City of London to erect a Bridge at Blackfriars Stairs.

From

From Dr. PEMBERTON.

The Three Queſtions.

I. IF an elliptical arch ſhould be built in manner as Mr. Mylne propoſes, will it be equally ſtrong with a ſemicircular arch, conſtructed of like materials, and of equal ſpan?

II. If a bridge ſhould be conſtructed of many ſuch elliptical arches, will they be as equally independent of each other as ſemicircular arches would be?

III. On the whole, your opinion is requeſted on the principles and ſtrength of Mr. Mylne's propoſed elliptical arches?

Dr. PEMBERTON's Reply.

THE firſt queſtion cannot be anſwered, unleſs it were known how the ſemicircular arches are propoſed to be conſtructed; for the ſtrength on the ſides depends, in both, on the proviſion againſt their yielding laterally.

In regard to the ſecond queſtion, neither a number of ſemicircles, nor of ſemi-ellipſes, can ſtand independent of one another, unleſs the piers are weighty enough, and ſo built, as to ſerve for buttreſſes, to prevent their flying out ſidewiſe.

In regard to the third queſtion, Dr. Pemberton replies, that, as ſuch great undertakings are ſubject to various accidents, and as he has never had any experience in works of this kind, he does not think himſelf qualified to take upon him to ſay any thing, which might determine the committee in the choice of their plan; but if Mr. Mylne, or any other whom the committee ſhall employ, ſhould think it worth while to conſult him upon any particulars, he ſhall very readily give the beſt advice he can.

From Mr. MULLER.

ANSWER to Query the Firſt.

AN elliptical arch, as Mr. Mylne's, is, in all reſpects, as ſtrong as a circular one of the ſame ſpan. The inſide figure of an arch, does not alone determine the ſtrength of an arch: It is the thickneſs of its ſeveral parts which does it.

ANSWER to Query the Second.

This depends on the work itſelf, whereby an elliptical arch, may be made to ſtand by itſelf, independent of any other; and I apprehend that Mr. Mylne's method of conſtruction, will render the elliptical arches, as independent of each other, as circular arches may be made.

ANSWER to Query the Third.

I have wrote upon bridges in my practical fortifications, and it appeared then to me, that an elliptical arch, well conſtructed, was the only one that ought to be uſed, on many accounts I mentioned there; but as my other employments have prevented my reconſidering it ſince, I cannot give my opinion in a more poſitive manner, than I have done here.

JOHN MULLER.

From Mr. SIMPSON.

PREVIOUS to a compariſon between the ſtrength of arches of a different conſtruction, it may be requiſite to ſhew wherein the ſtrength of an arch conſiſts, and from what principles it is to be computed, or eſtimated; ſince, by this means, gentlemen will be better able to form a judgment of what ſhall be hereafter advanced in anſwer to the queries propoſed.

In order then, to obtain a proper idea of the ſtrength of any propoſed arch, there are two things that ought to be principally attended to; the one reſpecting the arch itſelf, ariſing from the length and diſpoſition of its vouſſoirs (or arch ſtones) and the other, with regard to the thickneſs and ſtrength of the piers, proper for the ſupport of ſuch an arch. For, with reſpect to the former of theſe conſiderations, it is manifeſt, that ſhould the vouſſoirs happen to be ſo ill adapted to the nature of the curve and the ſpan of the arch, as to have a tendency to open and ſlip out of their places, with a force greater than can be balanced, or taken away by the roughneſs of the ſtone, aſſiſted by the cement &c. uſed on theſe occaſions, (which is far from being impoſſible) ſuch an arch, on ſtriking the centers, muſt unavoidably fall, however ſtrong its abutments may be.

On the other hand, however well an arch may be contrived and proportioned

tioned in itſelf, its ruin will be equally certain and inevitable, if the piers on which it is placed, ſhould not have a ſufficient degree of ſtrength to reſiſt the lateral preſſure.

When the vouſſoirs are all ſuppoſed of the ſame length, it is well known that the catenarian arch is *that*, wherein all the arch ſtones will ſtand in equilibrio among themſelves, without any the leaſt aſſiſtance from their roughneſs or adheſion. But arches of this kind, (not to inſiſt here on the difficulty of forming the centers neceſſary to their conſtruction,) are not altogether proper for bridges over navigable rivers, becauſe their ſpring is not at right angles to the horizon, but conſiderably inclined, ſo as to diminiſh the quantity of the water-way, and to obſtruct the paſſage of veſſels under the bridge, eſpecially near the time of high-water.

Arches that take their ſpring from low-water mark, in a direction perpendicular to the horizon, are, beyond all doubt, the beſt adapted to the purpoſes of navigation: But in arches of this ſort, (and ſuch are the ſemi-circular and ſemi-elliptical) the arch ſtones about the haunches, have a ſtrong tendency to quit their places, and force their way outwards, from the lateral preſſure of the upper part of the arch. A part of this effort is, indeed, balanced or taken off, by the weight of the materials laid upon the arch, in order to the forming of the road over the bridge; but to have an exact equilibrium of the arch ſtones in theſe caſes, their lengths, from the key downwards, ought to be increas'd in a certain proportion, depending on the particular nature of the propoſed intradoſs, (or curve bounding the interior part of the arch) in ſuch ſort, that the extradoſſes of every two contiguous arches, ſhall meet each other above the center of the piers, ſo as to render the ſpandrels intirely ſolid quite up to high water mark: And it is certain that an arch ſo conſtructed, whether ſemi-circular or ſemi-elliptical, will not only be ſtronger in itſelf, but alſo act leſs forcibly againſt the piers, than another arch of the ſame figure, ſpan, and quantity of materials, whoſe vouſſoirs are every where of an equal length, throughout the whole extent of the arch. Beſides, the piers being by this means render'd of entire ſolid ſtone, up to high water mark, they will be leſs liable to be damaged by the water forcing a way into them: A circumſtance worth attending to.

But tho' it is eaſy to demonſtrate, that this is the beſt kind of conſtruction for arches that ſpring at right angles to the horizon; yet to know the exact proportion, in which the vouſſoirs ought to be increaſed from the key downwards, and what breadth ought to be given to the piers neceſſary to ſupport them, are matters of much difficulty, and can only be aſcertained from calculations founded on *mechanics*, and the particular properties of the figure propoſed.

In the ſubſequent calculations, the only principle in mechanics that I have had recourſe to, is, that a body acted on by different forces, in different parts, cannot remain in a ſtate of reſt, unleſs the forces whereby it is urged in one direction, be equal to thoſe whereby it is urged in the oppoſite direction; and, unleſs the efforts of all the forces, to turn the body about its center of gravity, be alſo in equilibrio among themſelves. From this principle, with the aſſiſtance of ſo much geometry as was neceſſary, I have computed and compared the ſtrength of ſemi-circular and ſemi-elliptical arches, ſo as to be able to give proper ſolutions to the queries propoſed; to which I now proceed.

The firſt query is, whether an elliptical arch, built according to Mr. Mylne's deſign, will be equally ſtrong with a ſemi-circular arch, conſtructed of like materials, and equal ſpan?

In anſwer to which it may be proper to obſerve again here, that there are two things to be attended to, in forming a judgment of the goodneſs of an arch; the one reſpecting the ſtrength of the arch itſelf, the other, that of the piers intended to ſupport it: In relation to the former of theſe it appears, that the elliptical arch of Mr. Mylne, will be conſiderably

considerably ſtronger than the circular one: Tho' indeed, both the one and the other, have a degree of ſtrength more than ſufficient to ſupport much greater weights than they can poſſibly have occaſion to bear, on ſuppoſition that the piers and the ſpandrels below the haunches are perfectly ſecured. The next inquiry therefore is, what proportion of thickneſs ought to be allowed to the piers, in order to render them equally ſecure, and ſufficiently ſtrong to reſiſt the lateral preſſure acting againſt them. And here the quantities are found to be ſo very near an equality, that the difference is altogether unworthy of notice, amounting only to about 100th part of the whole, in favour of the elliptical conſtruction.

In forming of this compariſon, I have confined myſelf to the ſemi-circular arch deliver'd to me by order of the committee, wherein the vouſſoirs are ſuppoſed to be every where of the ſame length: Which is not indeed (as has been already obſerved) the beſt conſtruction that a ſemi-circular arch is capable of. Were an arch of this figure, to be built after the manner of Mr. Mylne's elliptical arch, (agreeably to what is practiſed in Weſtminſter bridge) ſo as to have the ſame proportional increaſe of its vouſſoirs, from the key to the haunches, the effort of ſuch an arch to overturn the piers would be leſs by $\frac{1}{8}$ part, than that of the elliptical arch. And the circular conſtruction might be ſtill farther improved: But this, I preſume, ought not to be urged as an argument, to the diſadvantage of Mr. Mylne: For tho' the merit of his conſtruction, may not appear to be inconteſtably eſtabliſhed, from a compariſon between it and a ſemi-circular arch of his own propoſing; yet, on the other hand, it would not, I think, be juſt to oppoſe it to the beſt conſtruction, that the ſemi-circular arch is capable of, or to any other deſigns, than ſuch as have actually been deliver'd in to the committee.

The anſwer to the ſecond query (whether the elliptical arches propoſed by Mr. Mylne, are as independent of each other as circular ones) is contained in that of the firſt: For ſince it is there found, that the preſſure to overturn the piers is the ſame in both caſes, the arches themſelves muſt therefore be equally independent.

The third query (requiring an opinion to be given of the principles and ſtrength of the propoſed elliptical conſtruction) is of an extenſive nature, in which ſome things are neceſſary to be known that cannot be inveſtigated from mathematical calculations.—What degree of hardneſs and denſity can be given to the rubble work, propoſed to be put in the ſpandrels below the reverſed arches (on which much depends) can only be known by thoſe gentlemen who have had proper experience in theſe matters: However, this I can venture to affirm, that a leſs degree of firmneſs than that of ſolid Portland ſtone, will be ſufficient here to reſiſt the preſſure of the incumbent weight.

As to the upper part of the arch, from the key-ſtone to the haunches, the ſtrength thereof is exceeding great (as has been before ſignified) when the piers and every thing below the haunches is conſidered as immoveable. But this exceſs of ſtrength, ariſing from the length and diſpoſition of the vouſſoirs, appears to be attended with a real diſadvantage, when we come to conſider how much the lateral preſſure is by this means increaſed: Were the length of the arch-ſtones at the key to be only 5 feet (or even $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet) inſtead of 6, and at the haunches 7 feet inſtead of 8, the arch itſelf would even then have a greater ſtrength, than will be neceſſary to ſupport much greater weights than can ever be brought over it: And the materials ſaved out of the arch by this means, would be ſufficient to render the piers, or ſpandrels, up to high-water mark, of intire ſolid ſtone. By this means alſo the lateral preſſure would be diminiſhed near one quarter part; and, conſequently, a leſs breadth of piers would be neceſſary, which would not only conſiderably leſſen the expence, but likewiſe be of advantage to the navigation.

But tho' I conceive Mr. Mylne's conſtruction to be capable of improvement,

ment, it ought not, by any means, to be inferred from thence, that it has not a conſiderable degree of merit: Whether (with its imperfections) it be not upon an equal footing with the other deſigns delivered in to the committee, A I have not the means (nor does it reſt upon me) to determine. My opinion was deſired on the queries delivered to me by order of the committee, which I have faithfully given, in a manner ſuitable to the importance of the ſubject, joined to a ſtrict regard to juſtice B and my own character. The calculations neceſſary in theſe determinations, I have not given, as they are moſt of them of a very difficult nature, and will require ſome time to reduce them into proper order. When opportunity C ſhall permit, I purpoſe to lay the whole of my thoughts and demonſtrations on this ſubject before the Royal Society, and intend, at the ſame time, to do myſelf the honour to tranſmit them to the committee.

THO. SIMPSON.

Woolwich Royal Academy,
Feb. 6, 1760.

From Mr. JOSEPH MARTYR.

ANSWER to Query the Firſt.

I Think not.

ANSWER to Query the Second.

I think not.

ANSWER to Query the Third.

I think, tho' by the conſtruction of the large ſegment of the elliptical arch, in making the arch-ſtones at ſpringing F of ſaid ſegment 8 feet, and in the middle or crown of the arch 6 feet, it adds much ſtrength to that part of the arch, yet it does not take off the whole lateral preſſure; what remains, acts againſt the ſpandrels, between the arches, much higher than the top of G the piers. This lateral preſſure is propoſed to be taken off by the counter arch, which acts equally againſt the great ſegment of the adjoining arch, ſo that the lateral preſſure of one large ſegment acts in ſupport of the other.

In this counter arch I apprehend great weakneſs: It bearing on weak materials above the pier will ſink into them, and be diſcharged of that lateral preſſure it was intended to ſupport; and if the adjoining arch ſhould be taken away, the aſſiſtance of the ſtrutt of ſtone, L M, would likewiſe be near deſtroyed: I do not think it would be ſufficient to keep the arch up if the adjoining arch was taken down: But ſuppoſe the adjoining arch to remain, if the counter arch be deſtroyed, by ſinking into the rubble work, the lateral preſſure would be againſt the ſmall ſegment of the arch, where the 8 feet arch-ſtones join the 4 feet arch-ſtones; and as the 4 feet arch-ſtones are ſupported only by rubble, if it ſhould give way (as I believe it will) all the arches ſo built would, by that means, be made imperfect.

The joggles, propoſed to be put in to keep the arch-ſtones from ſliding by each other, and by that means to take off $\frac{3}{50}$ of the weakneſs of the elliptical arch, and ſaid to be of a new invention, I believe have not been ſo well conſidered as they ought to be. D I apprehend thoſe joggles to be expenſive, and to add no ſtrength.

Tho' I think this arch, as propoſed, is not ſo ſtrong and independent as a ſemicircle, yet I do not mean, that this arch, which comes within $\frac{1}{50}$ of a E ſemicircle, cannot be conſtructed ſo as to be made ſufficient to do its office.

JOS. MARTYR.

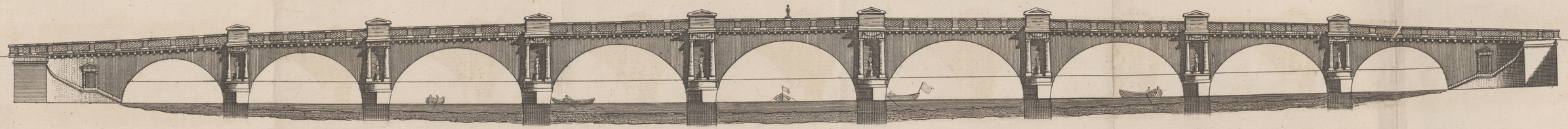
5th Jan. 1760.

AS the curioſity of the public has been very much raiſed by the various debates about a new bridge, and the ſuperiority of each kind of arch over the other, the preceding letters will convey to them what will more abundantly gratify that curioſity than any thing that has been hitherto publiſhed. Further to oblige them, we have obtained a fine drawing of the deſigned bridge, which we have given them in the annexed grand and beautiful engraving.

H ☞ *We wiſh we knew how to direct to our ſmart but agreeable monitor* A. G. *we ſhould then be able to convince her, that even the ſmall fine ſhe wittily impoſed, was not quite ſo juſtly levied as ſhe apprehends. The future correſpondence of a lady of ſo much ſpirit is requeſted.*

Drawn & Engravd for the London Magazine, 1760.

Mr. Mylne's Design of a New Bridge to be built from Black Fryers to the opposite Shore, approved of by the Committee of Common Council.



A Scale of Feet.

10 20 30 40 50 100 200 300 400 500

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 72.

MARCH 6th, There was presented to the house and read, a petition of several merchants and manufacturers of the town of Birmingham, in Warwickshire, whose names were thereunto subscribed; representing, that the toy trade of Birmingham, and the neighbouring towns, in which many thousand workmen were employed, consisted in general of articles in which gold and silver might be said to be manufactured, though the gold and silver so used was seldom more than 5 *per cent.* of the value of the goods from the manufacturer, and in many instances not more than 1 *per cent.* but though the quantity used was so small in proportion, yet the sale of them depended upon the neatness and elegancy of slight ornaments of gold and silver; and alledging, that by a clause in an act passed in the then last session of parliament*, obliging every person who should sell or vend any goods or wares in which there was any gold or silver manufactured, to take out an annual licence of 40s. the petitioners were laid under great difficulties and disadvantages; and that as the said clause then stood, not only the first seller, but every person, through whose hands the goods or wares passed to the consumer, was required to take out the said licence; and therefore praying, that the house would take these hardships and inequalities into consideration, and grant them such relief as the house should think fit.

This petition was ordered to be referred to a committee, and that they should examine and state to the house, the matter of fact contained in the same; and a committee being appointed, a petition of the same nature, from Sheffield, in Yorkshire, was, on the 13th, referred for the same purpose to the same committee. On the 20th, Sir Charles Mordaunt reported from the said committee, a state of the matter of fact; which report was referred to a committee of the whole house; and April 5th, the house having resolved itself into the same, Sir George Saville reported, that the committee had come to a resolution, which report being next day received, their resolution was agreed to by the house, and was as followeth, viz. "That so much of the said act made in the then last session, as directed, that every person trading in, selling, or vending, gold or silver plate, or any goods or wares compoſed of gold or silver, or any goods or wares in which any gold or silver was or should be manufactured, should take out a licence for that purpose, had been found very detrimental and prejudicial to the toy and cutlery trades of this kingdom."

Upon this an instruction was ordered to the committee of ways and means, that they should consider of the said act; and the said resolution, as well as the report from the committee upon the two petitions, being referred to that committee, it produced the four first resolutions of that committee, agreed to upon the 12th of April, as beforementioned †; and upon these resolutions it was then ordered, that a bill should be brought in, and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Sollicitor-General, Mr. Samuel Martin, Sir Charles Mordaunt, and Sir George Saville, should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Charlton, on the 9th of May; when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house for the day following, when, after reading the order of the day, an instruction was ordered to the

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 359.

† *See Ditto, for* 1759, *p.* 115.

committee, that they should have power to receive a clause, to authorize the mitigation of the penalties inflicted by the said act of the then last session; after which the bill passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent on the 2d of June.

The bill was intitled, *An Act to amend an Act, made in the last Session, for repealing the Duty granted by an Act of the 6th of his late Majesty on Silver Plate, and for granting a Duty on Licences, to be taken out by all Persons dealing in Gold or Silver Plate,* by permitting the sale of gold and silver plate in small quantities without licence; and by granting a duty, instead of the duty now payable upon licences, to be taken out by certain dealers in gold and silver plate; and also a duty upon licences to be taken out by pawnbrokers dealing in gold and silver plate, and refiners of gold and silver.

From this long title, and from the resolutions upon which this bill was founded, the substance of this act will fully appear, therefore I think it unnecessary to give any abstract of it; but I must observe, that this duty upon licences will be a load, not only upon our plate for home use, but also upon our exports of plate for foreign use, whereas the old duty upon plate was a load only upon what was made for home use, as the duty was drawn back upon exportation; therefore, this alteration must be some prejudice to our foreign trade in plate, which was before upon the decline; and, I believe, a merchant who exports plate, watches, or gold or silver toys, by way of merchandize, either to our own colonies, or to foreign countries, must not only pay dearer for the plate he purchases from the manufacturer for that purpose, but must himself take out a licence, and pay the annual duty, as being a trader in gold or silver plate within the meaning of this act; and I likewise believe, that though an immunity is granted by this act, with respect to cutlery and toy wares not having above the quantity of gold or silver therein mentioned in their composition, yet most cutlers, toymen, manufacturers, and exporters of such wares, will think it necessary and safest to be at the expence of having a licence yearly, rather than to be under any confinement in their dealing, and in continual danger of having a law suit with some exciseman, to be determined by the commissioners of excise, or finally by the commissioners of appeals. Therefore, I am afraid that this new duty will very much diminish, if not put a final end to the exportation of any cutlery or toy wares, or any gold or silver plate, manufactured in this kingdom; though it must be allowed, that our parliament has guarded, as much as was possible, against this fatal effect; but when taxes are laid upon home manufactures, or poor working manufacturers, it is impossible to guard entirely against this effect; for even when the tax is drawn back upon exportation, the advance of the money, and the trouble of obtaining a debenture, and payment of that debenture, have, in some degree, a tendency towards producing this effect.

The resolutions of the committee of supply, of the 10th of April, oblige me to observe, that, on the 22d of March, Mr. Secretary Pitt presented to the house, pursuant to the directions of an act of parliament, a book, intitled, "A Copy of the Judgments and Decrees of the Commissioners named and authorized in, and by virtue of a commission under the great seal of Great-Britain, issued in pursuance, and by virtue of an act made in the last session, intitled, *An Act for vesting certain Messuages*, &c." which book was ordered to lie on the table, for the perusal of the members; and on the 9th of April, being referred to the committee of supply, it occasioned the three first of the resolutions of that committee next day agreed to by the house, as beforementioned *; which resolutions were, on the 9th of May, again read, whereupon a bill was ordered to be brought in, pursuant to them; and Mr. Charles Frederick, Mr. Wilkinson, Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Earle, Mr. Cocks, and Mr. Charlton, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same; after which it was resolved,

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 412.

reſolved, to addreſs his majeſty, that he would give directions for laying before the houſe, an account of the expences incurred in carrying into execution the ſeveral proviſions of the ſaid act of the preceding ſeſſion; and this account having been accordingly preſented on the 11th, it was ordered to lie on the table for the peruſal of the members.

On the 15th, Mr. Earle preſented the bill to the houſe, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; which it was on the 18th, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe, with an inſtruction, that the lands and premiſes purchaſed at and near Portſmouth and Chatham, ſhould be made ſubject to the land-tax, and to all pariſh taxes and rates, in proportion with other lands in the ſame pariſh. The ſame day, after reading the order of the day for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into the ſupply committee, and alſo ſo much of the ſaid act of the preceding ſeſſion as related to the payment of intereſt upon the ſums that ſhould be aſſeſſed for the value of the meſſuages, &c. veſted for the purpoſes therein mentioned, the ſaid book, intitled, A Copy of the Judgments, &c. and the ſaid account of the expences incurred, &c. were referred to the ſaid committee, and occaſioned the reſolutions of that committee agreed to by the houſe, May 21ſt, as before-mentioned*; after which the houſe, on the ſaid 21ſt of May, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe upon the ſaid bill; and having afterwards paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, it received the royal aſſent on the 2d of June, being intitled, *An Act for making Compenſation to the Proprietors of ſuch Lands and Hereditaments, as have been purchaſed for the better ſecuring his Majeſty's Docks, Ships, and Stores, at* Chatham, Portſmouth, *and* Plymouth, *and for better fortifying the Town of* Portſmouth, *and Citadel of* Plymouth, *in Purſuance of an Act of the laſt Seſſion; and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned.*

As both this act and the ſaid act of the preceding ſeſſion, relate chiefly to the particular perſons whoſe eſtates were to be thereby conveyed to the publick, I have no occaſion to give any abſtract of either; but both ſhew the juſtice of our parliaments, and the great regard they have for private property, as well as for the intereſt of the publick; for both are excellently contrived for preventing any perſon's being obliged to part with his property without an adequate conſideration, and at the ſame time for preventing the publick's being obliged to pay more than a juſt and equal price for what it purchaſeth. And from the quantity of land that was taken into theſe new fortifications, and the damage that muſt have been done to ſome of the adjacent tenements, one may with great probability conclude, that neither ſide has been in the leaſt injured by thoſe inqueſts or juries, by whom the prices to be paid by the publick were aſcertained; for from the ſaid act of the preceding ſeſſion it appears, that the following quantities of land were taken into the new fortifications, viz. at Plymouth 195 acres, 1 rood, and 9 rods, by ſtatute meaſure, together with all houſes, out-houſes, mills, edifices, and buildings thereon, and all ways, waters, watercourſes, paths, paſſages, eaſements, and appurtenances, thereunto belonging; and alſo all that meſſuage, with the outhouſes, yards, gardens, and appurtenances, ſituate near the ſaid town, and contiguous to the north ſide of the citadel: At Portſmouth 180 acres, 2 roods, and 15 rods, together with ſome cottages, little gardens, or outhouſes on ſome of them: And at Chatham 13 acres, 2 roods, and 33 rods.

But as ſome readers may not, perhaps, be acquainted with what is called ſtatute meaſure of land, I muſt obſerve, that an acre, by ſtatute meaſure, contains 4840 ſquare yards, a rood is the 4th part of an acre, and a rod, ſometimes called a perche, or pole, is the 40th part of a rood. Conſequently, the land taken into the fortifications at Plymouth, contains 945,282 ½ ſquare yards, valued at 25,159l. 17s. 6d. the

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 413.

land taken in at Portſmouth, contains 874,073 ¼ ſquare yards, valued at 6937l. 13s. 7d. ½, and the land taken in at Chatham, contains 65,338 ¼ ſquare yards, valued at 708l. 3s. amounting in the whole to 32,805l. 14s. 1d. ½. Upon which there was allowed for intereſt, at 4l. *per cent.* to Auguſt 25, 1759, the ſum of 1716l. 1s. 7d. ½, and for the charges of executing the commiſſion, the ſum of 2443l. 3s. 1d.*; ſo that the purchaſe of the ground neceſſary for making theſe additional fortifications, upon the whole, has coſt the publick the ſum of 36,964l. 18s. 10d.

This, it is true, is but an inconſiderable ſum, conſidering the purpoſe it was deſigned for, a purpoſe which experience might long ſince have convinced us to be abſolutely neceſſary; for if there had been any proper fortifications at Chatham, or upon the river Medway, the Dutch could not have done us ſo much damage, nor could they have put ſuch an affront upon the nation, as they did at Sheerneſs and Chatham, in the year 1667. Notwithſtanding the preſent ſuperiority of our navy, it cannot be entirely truſted to; becauſe a ſtorm at ſea, or a contrary wind, may prevent its being able to intercept an invading enemy; therefore, both the rivers Thames and Medway ought to be better ſecured by forts than they are, which might be eaſily done, as there are ſeveral points of land in both rivers, where, if a fort were erected, its batteries would rake the ſhips of an enemy, both in their approach to, and after they had paſſed, the fort; and where all the batteries towards the river might be made ſuch as the French call *Bateries à fleur d'eau*, that is to ſay, batteries of cannon, ſo placed, that their balls ſhould graze, as it were, upon the ſurface of the water; for their effect, in ſuch a long paſſage, would be ſo certain, that no enemy's ſhip would venture to paſs the fort; but all ſuch batteries ought to have a muſket-proof cover, otherwiſe the muſket-ſhot from the ſhrowds of the ſhips would render it difficult to get the men to ſtand at their guns; and, indeed, none but Britiſh ſoldiers and ſeamen could be prevailed on to do ſo; but the more prodigal our men are of their lives, in the ſervice of their country, the more careful our governors ought to be in providing every thing that is poſſible for their preſervation.

This ought to be thought of in time of peace as well as war; and as to all expenſive proviſions, they ought to be thought of in time of peace rather than in time of war, becauſe we can then moſt eaſily ſpare the expence. For example, the expence of theſe new fortifications, ſmall as it is, and neceſſary as it now appears, we could have ſpared much more eaſily, in time of peace, than we can do at preſent. But it is a misfortune attending all countries where the ſupreme legiſlative power is lodged in a numerous aſſembly, that it is rarely poſſible, at leaſt it is very difficult, to get a majority of that aſſembly to foreſee and provide againſt any diſtant danger, or any inconvenience that is not immediately felt. Even a publick nuſance is ſeldom removed, if a new law be neceſſary for that purpoſe, until it has produced ſome notable miſchief; which is, perhaps, the reaſon that in this country moſt of our laws, when firſt made, were rather to be called ſanative than preventive remedies. And when, by ſuch an aſſembly, an effectual law has been made, and the grievance then felt removed, they are apt, in a few years, to forget their ſuffering, and to repeal, or at leaſt neglect enforcing, the due execution of the law they have made; which is the cauſe of that obſervation often too juſtly made of this country, that we have very good laws, but very ill executed.

April 10th, After reading the 34th ſection of the act of the 12th of Charles II. cap. 23, it was upon motion ordered, that leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill for obviating a doubt with reſpect to the ſummoning of perſons for offences committed againſt, or forfeitures incurred by, the laws of exciſe; and that Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr.

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 412, 413.

Mr. Charlton, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. And on the 12th, the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Charlton, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; after which it paſſed both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 2d of June.

The preamble of this act ſets forth, its having been doubted, whether ſummons iſſued by the commiſſioners of exciſe, and juſtices of the peace, for the appearance of perſons offending againſt, or for forfeitures incurred by the laws of exciſe, which hath been left at the houſe, or uſual place of reſidence, or with the wife, child, or menial ſervant of ſuch perſons, were a good and ſufficient ſummons, and as legal a notice, as if actually delivered to the perſons themſelves. To put an end therefore to ſuch doubt, it is enacted, 1ſt, That it ſhall be deemed ſuch. And, 2dly, That, for the future, in all ſuch caſes, except where particular directions are enacted for ſummoning offenders, or for condemning ſeizures from perſons unknown, the leaving ſuch ſummons at the houſe, workhouſe, warehouſe, ſhop, cellar, vault, or uſual place of reſidence, of ſuch perſon, directed to him by his right or aſſumed name, ſhall be deemed a legal notice.

By this new act, the act of the 11th of his late majeſty, cap. 30, may be of dangerous conſequence to all dealers in coffee, tea, or chocolate; for by that act every ſuch dealer is to forfeit 20l. for every time he neglects to attend the commiſſioners of exciſe, when ſummoned to do ſo; and if the ſummoning officer has any grudge againſt any of them, he may leave the ſummons in ſome private part of the houſe, &c. and next day privately take it away; ſo that the dealer may never know of his having been ſummoned until he is ſued, or a diſtreſs comes into his houſe, for the penalty. Whether ſuch rigour be neceſſary, ought to be well conſidered; for exciſe laws are in their own nature ſevere enough; and therefore they ought not to be made more ſevere than is abſolutely neceſſary. If we now have any regard for our liberties, we muſt conſider that they depend upon the freedom of our elections, and that multitudes of voters, both for members of parliament, and magiſtrates of cities or boroughs, are ſubject to our laws of exciſe. Can any man be ſuppoſed to be free, to vote as he pleaſes, when he is conſcious that he may be ruined by a rigorous execution of our exciſe laws againſt him, ſhould he vote contrary to direction? This may at preſent appear to be a chimerical danger; but if altogether neglected, it will certainly, at laſt, be found to be not only real but unavoidable; for a parliament choſen by corruption, will never paſs an effectual law againſt corruption.

April 26th, It was ordered, that leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill for the more effectual preventing the fraudulent importation of cambricks, and French lawns; and that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Weſt, Mr. Samuel Martin, and Mr. Charlton, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. May 3d, The bill was preſented to the houſe, by Mr. Charlton, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; which it was May 10th, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe; but before the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, that is to ſay, on the 21ſt, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the ſeveral merchants, wholeſale drapers, and traders in linens, of the city of London, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves, and ſeveral thouſands of other wholeſale drapers, and traders in linen, throughout Great-Britain; alledging, that by the bill then depending, all perſons who ſhould have any cambricks or French lawns in their poſſeſſion, after the time to be therein limited, were ſubjected to ſeveral penalties and forfeitures, all warehouſes and dwelling-houſes were made liable to ſearch, and the perſons accuſed, directed to be held to ſpecial bail, without any previous accuſation upon oath, and in caſe of any doubt, with reſpect to the ſpecies or quality of the goods, or where the ſame were manufactured,

nufactured, the proof was to lie upon the owner, and not upon the proſecutor; and that the petitioners conceived, ſeveral of the proviſions in the ſaid bill, if the ſame ſhould be paſſed into a law, would be greatly detrimental to the petitioners and other traders in linen; and therefore praying, that they might have leave to be heard by their counſel, againſt ſuch parts of the ſaid bill as would materially affect them.

The prayer of this petition being granted, the petitioners were next day heard by their counſel before the committee of the whole houſe upon this bill, and whether they met with any redreſs, will beſt appear from the abſtract of the act *; for on that day the committee went through the bill, after which it paſſed in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent on the 2d of June.

As the power of ſearching and ſeizing is by this act expreſſed in very general terms, it is not eaſy to determine, whether the petitioners were right in ſaying that their warehouſes and dwelling-houſes might be ſearched, without any previous accuſation upon oath. It is very true, that by our laws of cuſtoms and exciſe, there are many houſes and places in this kingdom, which may be entered and ſearched by an officer whenever he pleaſes, and without any accuſation upon oath, or ſo much as a ſuſpicion upon oath; but then thoſe houſes or places are ſuch as, in obedience to ſome act of parliament, have been entered by the poſſeſſor, as a houſe or place where he made or kept ſuch goods as were by that act ſubjected to a duty; for as to any other houſe or place he may be poſſeſſed of, no officer can enter or ſearch it, without a writ of aſſiſtance from the Exchequer, or a warrant from the commiſſioners, or from a juſtice or juſtices of the peace. As to a writ of aſſiſtance from the Exchequer, in purſuance of the act of the 13th and 14th of Charles II. cap. 11, I believe, it was never granted without an information upon oath, that the perſon applying for it has reaſon to ſuſpect that prohibited or uncuſtomed goods are concealed in the houſe or place which he deſires a power to ſearch; and as to a ſearch warrant from the commiſſioners, or a juſtice or juſtices of the peace, we muſt, from the act of the 10th of his late majeſty, cap. 10, and the act of the 11th of the ſame reign, cap. 30, conclude, that they ought, before granting ſuch a warrant, to have ſuch an information: Nay, that information ought to ſet forth the informer's grounds of ſuſpicion; and if thoſe grounds appear to be groundleſs, no ſuch warrant ought to be granted; for if ſuch a warrant ſhould be granted, without any reaſonable or ſolid ground of ſuſpicion, and no ſuch goods ſhould upon ſearch be found, I am apt to ſuſpect, that an action would lie againſt the grantors, and that the plaintiff, in that action, would recover damages and coſts.

Now, as dealers in linen are not by this, or any other act, obliged to enter their ſhops, warehouſes, or other places where their linens are kept or expoſed to ſale, I am inclined to think, that no officer can, by this act, enter and ſearch either their ſhops or warehouſes, even in the day-time, without ſuch an information and ſearch warrant as I have mentioned; and I am the more inclined to be of this opinion, becauſe, if it had been otherwiſe, I am perſuaded our parliament would have given them relief, with reſpect to this part of their petition; for it would be a terrible hardſhip upon all dealers in linen, if officers had a power to enter and rummage their ſhops or warehouſes, in the day-time, as often as they pleaſed. As to their being obliged to give ſpecial bail upon any action brought for the penalty inflicted by this act, no ſuch action can be brought, until after the goods have been ſeized and legally condemned, after which there can be no occaſion for an oath, as in common actions, in order to limit and aſcertain the ſum for which bail is to be given. And as to that of throwing the proof upon the defendant, or owner of the goods, in caſe a doubt ſhould ariſe, as to the ſpecies or quality of the goods, no ſuch doubt can ariſe, unleſs the officer

* *See Lond. Mag for* 1759, *p.* 350.

officer should bring some persons of character, both as to their veracity and knowledge, to swear, that, in their opinion, the goods seized are cambricks or French lawns; and if any such proof should be brought by the officer, that proof ought certainly to be encountered by some sort of proof brought by the defendant. Besides, it could never be possible for the officer to prove, that the goods were manufactured in, or imported from France; but it may be possible for the defendant to prove, that they were manufactured in Holland or Germany, or that they were bought in, or imported from, one of these two places, and paid duty as Dutch or German lawns; and if proper encouragement were given to our own manufacture of such linens, it might often be in the power of the defendant to prove, that they were actually manufactured in Britain or Ireland.

I have said, if proper encouragement were given, because, if it were, I am persuaded that, in a very few years, we might have as good cambricks and lawns made in Britain and Ireland, as can be imported from abroad; and this, I am convinced, is the only effectual method by which we can prevent the use of cambricks and French lawns; because I have been informed, by experienced and intelligent dealers, that the cloth of some sorts of foreign lawns, is so very like the cloth of cambricks, that it is impossible for any man, with a safe conscience, to distinguish, upon oath, the one from the other; and it is very certain, that the cloth of several sorts of Dutch or German lawns, is so very like the cloth of French lawns, that it is impossible to distinguish the one from the other. The only method by which they were formerly distinguished, was by the different manner of marking them, and doing them up in the piece or package; and if this be true, as I believe it is, can we suppose that the French manufacturers will not do up their cambricks and lawns, designed for the British market, in the same manner as those Dutch or German lawns which they most resemble are done up, and then send them to a Flemish or Dutch port, to be imported into Britain or Ireland, as Dutch or German lawns? Consequently, all the laws we have made against cambricks and French lawns, are laws against the names, but not against the things; and will it not appear very ridiculous to observe, as some future historian probably will, that in the years 1745, 1748, and 1759, such an anti gallican piece of phanaticism prevailed in England against France, that they made several publick laws against the word, French-Lawns, and against the word, Cambrick, because of its being derived from Cambray, a city then in the possession of France? But if a law were made for giving a sufficient bounty upon all home-made cambricks and lawns, in pursuance of a certificate from an excise officer, and two parish officers, who saw the piece in, and measured it before it was cut out of the loom, such a law would probably, in a few years, have its effect against the Things, though not against the Names.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR.

Continued from p. 62.

FROM this time the besiegers were daily opening new batteries, both of cannon and mortars; and an almost incessant fire was kept from those batteries against the fortress, and from the fortress against them; though the fire from the fortress was not so hot or general, as it might otherwise have been, because the mason-work was so slight that it was found to give way by the explosion of their own guns, and some of their guns were so bad, and the embrazures so slight, that the governor was obliged to give orders not to fire the same gun above once an hour.

By such an incessant fire we must suppose, that some of the people in the garrison were every day killed or wounded;

wounded; but no very remarkable accident happened, until the 18th, when a ſhell from the enemy forced its entrance into a room, under the gorge of the north-weſt ravelin, fired a quantity of powder, entirely ruined the gorge, A filled that part of the main ditch with rubbiſh, ſo as almoſt to afford an eaſy deſcent into it, and ſet fire to the room. By this accident a poor woman was ſmothered in the ruins; and two ſoldiers were killed, and ſome others wounded, whilſt they were extinguiſh- B ing the flames: And the very next morning a more unlucky accident happened, by a ſhell which fell into the caſtle ſquare, and forced its way into a ſubterranean apartment, before ſuppoſed to be bomb proof, where ſome C of captain Scrope's ſeamen were lodged; by which five of them were killed, and two wounded.

Theſe were diſcouraging accidents; but that day, about one in the afternoon, the ſpirits of the whole garriſon D were revived, by the appearance of a ſquadron of 17 large ſhips to the weſtward, which from many circumſtances appeared ſo plainly to be a Britiſh ſquadron, that Mr. Boyd, about ſeven o'clock, reſolutely ventured to go out in a ſmall boat, with ſix oars only, E which made its way out from St. Stephen's Cove, through a ſhower both of cannon and muſket-ſhot from the enemy, poſted behind Turk's Mount. His intention was, to have got on board this welcome ſquadron; but as they F were at two leagues diſtance, and ſtretching to the ſouthward, he ſoon ſaw that it would be impoſſible to get up with them; and beſides, he perceived that two of the enemy's ſmall veſſels were in chace of his boat; therefore, G to prevent being taken priſoner, by purſuing further an attempt which he found he could not accompliſh, he turned back, and between 11 and 12 at night, both he and his ſeamen returned ſafe to the garriſon.

Although Mr. Boyd thus failed in H his brave attempt, yet by the ſignals which the French, at Cape Mola, had made upon ſeeing that ſquadron, the whole garriſon were convinced that it was a Britiſh ſquadron, and that it was in purſuit of the French, which, when laſt ſeen, had ſteered to the ſouthward. That whole night, therefore, and the greateſt part of next day, they rejoiced in the hopes of ſeeing all the French ſhips remaining above water brought into Mahon harbour, in tow of the Britiſh ſquadron; all were contriving how they ſhould teſtify their joy upon the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms; and all began to conſider their beſiegers as unfortunate men, reduced by meer famine to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. How greatly then, how grievouſly were they diſappointed, the evening of that day, when they beheld ſome of the French ſhips appear again in view, and quietly take up their ſtation near the entrance to the harbour of Mahon! What addition muſt it have made to their chagrin, to ſee the whole French ſquadron next day return triumphantly to their ſtation off that harbour, without any appearance of, or any diſturbance from, the Britiſh ſquadron! In this perplexity the firſt thought that occurred, was probably that the French ſquadron had given the Britiſh the ſlip, and that the latter was cruiſing at a diſtance, in hopes of meeting with them, upon a ſuppoſition that they would not dare to return to their ſtation off Mahon; but this poor comfort they were before night deprived of, by deſerters from the French camp, who told them that there had been an engagement between the two ſquadrons, and that the Britiſh had the worſt of it; which account they with indignation heard confirmed on the 22d, by a general *Feu-de-Joie* through the whole French camp, on account of the victory obtained by their ſquadron over the Britiſh.

If the garriſon, as well as governor, had not been reſolutely brave, and ſtaunch to the cauſe of their country, the confirmation of this account was enough to have thrown them into deſpair, and to have made them reſolve to ſurrender upon any terms; but as brave men are always apt to hope for the beſt, they put their truſt in the known naval ſtrength of their country, and hoped that

that the British squadron would soon return with redoubled force and redoubled fury: And whatever might happen, or however their country might suffer, by the conduct or courage of others, they resolved that its glory A should not be in the least tarnished by any misbehaviour of theirs; consequently they continued resolved to hold out to the last extremity, and the siege continued to be carried on with great obstinacy, and almost incessant firing both day and night. But though the B besiegers often received fresh supplies and reinforcements from France, yet by the 16th of June it appeared, that they began to grow short of ammunition; and the besieged likewise began to grow short of provisions; therefore, C on the 17th, the governor was obliged to order, that the allowance of a pint of wine, and two drams, of a sort of brandy called *aqua ardente*, burning water, (a very proper name for spirits of every kind) formerly given to each D man of the garrison *per* day, should be reduced to half a pint of wine *per* day, and no dram, but only one *per* day to the gunners, when on duty upon the batteries.

By the 20th, the besiegers had received a large supply of ammunition, E and, we may suppose, of every thing else they stood in need of; but the besieged saw no appearance of any supply, or of any relief, though it was now a full month since the sea engagement, which the French called a F victory, with much more reason than our admiral had to claim that honour. From such a surprising neglect, it was hardly possible for them not to conclude, that it had been resolved to sacrifice both them and the island of Minorca to G some political view here at home. However, though their liquor was reduced, their courage was not in the least abated: They continued to make an obstinate defence, notwithstanding the ruinous condition their fortress was reduced to, and the dangerous situation H they were in; for many of their guns were by this time rendered useless, and many of their works, particularly the parapets and merlons, were so much demolished, that their gunners could not stand with any safety at their batteries. With incessant labour they repaired wherever it was possible to repair, and removed their most useful guns to those places from whence they could do the most effectual execution against the enemy, though they were, in almost every motion, exposed, not only to the enemy's numerous batteries, but to their musket shot from the windows of the houses in St. Philip's town; which houses were, in many respects, of signal service to the enemy, not only in erecting their batteries, but in furnishing them with an opportunity to fire from the upper windows, upon any officer or soldier of the garrison, that, by chance, or by the performance of his duty, exposed himself to their view.

In all this time some readers may, perhaps, wonder not to hear of any sorti's having been made by the garrison; but they are to consider, that the garrison was not numerous enough for any such purpose, and a reason still more substantial was, the near and sure protection which the besiegers had from the town of St. Philip's, where their whole army, except detachments at Cape Mola and Turks Mount, was strongly encamped; for this siege was not, like others, carried on by detachments from a covering army: The whole army was the besieging army; and this army consisted of 18 or near 20000 men; for so early as the 21st of May, the garrison had information from deserters, that the French army consisted of 18000 men, being nine brigades of four battalions each, with 100 brass cannon, beside mortar pieces and howitzers; and on the 14th of June they had, by the same means, an account that two more regiments were arrived from France, and that the besiegers had then had about 2500 men killed and wounded, since the beginning of the siege.

In these circumstances, therefore, it would have been ridiculous for the garrison to attempt any sorti, had it been much more numerous than it really was; and from the 20th of June the besiegers

beſiegers kept ſuch a conſtant and heavy fire from all their batteries, that the north-weſt curtain, and weſt baſtion of the caſtle, the weſt counter-guard, the north-eaſt ravelin, and the Anſtruther, were very much battered; and in the A left face of the Anſtruther, a breach was actually made on the 26th, which was apprehended to be practicable; yet ſtill the garriſon reſolved to hold out; but between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, on the 27th, the beſiegers, upon proper ſignals made, began a general B aſſault: At one and the ſame time they advanced with great intrepidity towards the Anſtruther and Argyle, the queen's redoubt, Kane's lunette, the weſt lunette, the Carolina, and the Marlborough; and at the ſame time they attempted, C with armed boats, and provided with ſcaling ladders, to enter both the harbour and St. Stephen's Cove, in order to ſtorm Charles's Fort and St Stephen's guard, and to ſecond the attack of the Marlborough, by attempting it at the D gorge. The garriſon now felt the deficiency of their numbers, yet ſo good a diſpoſition was made of the ſmall numbers they had, that the enemy were every where repulſed with great ſlaughter, except at the queen's redoubt and the Argyle, the works of which were E ſo much ruined, and the defenders ſo few, that the enemy at length made a lodgment; and, as ſoon as they had done ſo, and had found themſelves repulſed at all the other attacks, they beat a parley for leave to bury their F dead, and to carry off their wounded, which was compaſſionately and generouſly, but unadviſedly granted; for after the enemy had been every where repulſed, if the whole force of the garriſon had been preſently directed to G theſe two, they might have been able to drive the enemy from the lodgments they had made in them; but from this ceſſation the French, *à la mode Françoiſe*, treacherouſly took an opportunity to ſteal into theſe two places, ſuch a number of men, that it was judged to be H impracticable to diſlodge them.

During this general aſſault ſeveral mines were ſprung under the glacis of the Anſtruther, the queen's redoubt, and Kane's lunette, and likewiſe one under the gorge of the Argyle, whilſt a conſiderable number of the enemy were in it, moſt of whom were blown up and deſtroyed; ſo that, in the whole, they certainly loſt a very large number of men by this night's operation; but theſe they could eaſily ſpare, and their loſs was fully recompenced by their having made themſelves maſters of theſe two outworks; for by that means they got an entrance into the gallery of mines, which communicated with all the other outworks, and with the caſtle itſelf, already ſo much demoliſhed, that a practicable breach might, in a very few days, have been made in it, by batteries erected upon the two outworks now in the poſſeſſion of the enemy. The garriſon, therefore, could not propoſe to hold out any time, without running the utmoſt riſk of the place being taken by ſtorm, and all of them put to the ſword; and as no method had been taken to give them any notice that preparations were making for their relief, they reſolved, on the 28th, to demand a capitulation.

For this purpoſe the white flag was diſplayed, the ſhamade beat, and a ceſſation of arms enſued; and as every thing was granted which the garriſon could in reaſon deſire, the articles of capitulation were ſoon agreed to, and ſigned next day, which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1756, p. 309.

As ſoon as the articles were ſigned, the French were put in poſſeſſion of one of the gates of the caſtle, as alſo of Charles fort, and Marlborough redoubt; but the garriſon continued in the other works of the fortreſs until the day of their embarkation for Gibraltar, which was the 7th of July.

To this hiſtory of the ſiege of St. Philip's, I ſhall add, as abſolutely neceſſary to illuſtrate the preceding part of the hiſtory of the war, and as matter of curioſity, the following accounts or ſtates. And from authentick accounts it appears, that the French had, for many days, 62 cannon, 21 mortars, and 4 howitzers, almoſt continually playing againſt this fortreſs.

Return

Return of the Garrison of St. Philip's, 10 May, 1756.

	Lt. Colonels	Majors	Captains	Subalterns	Chaplains	Adjutants	Qr Masters	Surgeons	Mates	Serjeants	Corporals	Drummers	Centinels fit for duty	Sick	Total
King's own regiment	1	1	6	12	1	1	1	1	1	28	27	18	610	6	615
Roy. Welch Fuziliers		1	4	14	1		1	1	1	24	26	17	608	7	616
Cornwallis's	1	1	7	13	1	1		1		23	27	16	605	18	623
Lord Effingham's	1	1	8	12		1	1	1	1	29	29	19	637	13	650
Total of the regiments	3	4	25	51	3	3	3	4	3	107	109	70	2460	44	2504
Gibraltar detachment				1						2	3	1	39		39
Marines			1	2						4	4	2	97	7	104
Artillery			2	5				1		3	11	2	83	2	85
Sailors															141
Voluntiers 8, Greeks 32, Jews 10															50
Total of officers, &c (3150)	3	4	28	59	3	3	3	5	3	116	127	75	2679	53	2923

Casualties at the Siege of St. Philip's *Castle, from* 8 May *to* 28 June *inclusive*, 1756.

Regiments	During the Siege: wounded	killed	dead of wounds	deserted	At the Attack, 27 & 28 June, in the Morning: killed	wounded	missing
Royal artillery	18	8	3		2	1	1
King's own regiment	68	14	5	1	7	7	
Royal Welch Fuziliers	83	19	5	2	9	7	
Colonel Cornwallis's	61	6	3	4		7	
Lord Effingham's	77	12	7		1	3	
Dolphin's and Fireship's	33	10			1	2	
Total	340	69	23	7	20	27	1

Shot *and* Shells *expended by the Garrison, during the Siege.*

		double	grape	round			
Shot.	32	152	53	4001	Shells.	12¾ Inches	1972
	24			2061		7¾	1385
	18	155	490	17600		6¼	1551
	12	3	171	6059		5½	5138
	9	13	19	1940		4⅝	16572
	6		37	489		hand	1052
	4		148	550		Total	27,670
	3		13	28	Carcasses	12¾ round	79
	1½		9			10 oblong	41
Total		323	940	32,728	Fire balls		86
					Powder	Lib.	353,640

Guns *and* Mortars *in* St. Philip's, *disabled during the Siege.*

8	Guns	32	Pounders	1	Mortar 8 Inch bore
2		24		1	7
9		18		1	5½
5		12		6	4⅝
6		9			
5		6			
3		4			
1		1½			

N. B. Two 13, and two 8 inch mortars, on the south-east curtain of the castle, tho' not returned disabled, were so much blown and cracked, that they would not have stood above a day or two longer brisk firing.

As soon as the garrison of fort St. Philip's proposed to surrender, the duke of Richlieu dispatched the duke of Fronsac express to his most christian majesty, with the joyful news; and as soon as the articles were signed, and one of the gates of the castle delivered into the possession of the French, he dispatched the count of Egmont express, with a confirmation of the news, and a copy of the articles of capitulation. Upon the arrival of the first express, the news was immediately published, and spread with the greatest industry by the court; but the people of France had, from the beginning, thought it so improbable, that this nation, considering our superiority at sea, would allow them to make themselves masters of that island, that they would not at first believe what they were told by the court. On the contrary, notwithstanding the defeat, or at least the retreat of Mr. Byng's squadron, they still continued to be terribly afraid of hearing of their squadron's being defeated by a fresh British squadron, and their troops blocked up in that little island, the certain consequence of which would be that of their troops being at last forced by famine to surrender themselves prisoners of war; and this consequence they so much expected and dreaded, that they believed the news published by their court to be only a cover for the news of their squadron's having been defeated: But when the second express arrived, and the articles of capitulation were published, their excess of fear was, as usual, turned to an excess of joy: The whole nation, naturally volatile, ran into an extreme of mirth, and the rejoicings were more general than had appeared for any of their victories in the preceding war.

On the other hand, when the news of the surrender arrived here, it only added to the execrations that had before been pretty plentifully poured forth, not only against the unfortunate Byng, but even against those who were supposed to have been the cause of his being sent out so ill provided. Nay, it was even surmised, that our loss of Minorca was owing to something worse than neglect; and it must be confessed, that there were reasons for such a conjecture; for there were, perhaps, some amongst us, though none surely in any high station, that, for peace sake, would have been willing enough to have sacrificed to the French some of our rights in America, if any excuse could have been found out for so doing; and a restitution of Minorca might have been pleaded as an equivalent, and consequently an excuse for that sacrifice, as the restitution of Madrass had been pleaded as an equivalent and excuse for our restitution of Cape Breton, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Whatever there was in this, it is certain, that our loss of Minorca produced a very remarkable change in our administration here at home, which shall be taken notice of in its proper place.

As soon as the capitulation was signed, and the French had got possession of Fort St. Philip's, their squadron made all possible haste to return to Toulon, but took care to carry along with them all the ships that had been made prize of by commodore Edgecumbe's squadron, and left in Mahon harbour, for the reason before-mentioned *; and it soon appeared, that Mr. Galissoniere had acted wisely in getting home as soon as he could; for in two or three days after the surrender of the fort, admiral Hawke appeared off St. Philip's, with the squadron lately under the command of Mr. Byng, augmented by five ships of the line, which had been sent from England, as soon as we heard that the French had actually landed in Minorca. But there were now no laurels left for him to reap: The enemy's squadron were got safe home, or at least out of his reach; and he had the mortification to see the French flag flying triumphantly in the castle of St. Philip's, which he was no way provided for attacking. Nay, he was not so much as provided with a proper number of frigates and sloops for blockading the island, in order to prevent the French from sending any re-

inforcements

* *See before, p. 60.*

inforcements, or freſh ſupplies, to their army then in the iſland; ſo that had he arrived before the ſurrender of Fort St. Philip's, he might have cauſed it to coſt the French more time, and a great deal of more blood, but he could A not have prevented its being taken at laſt; becauſe, in a very few weeks more, the French, with their numerous artillery, might have laid all the works flat to the ground; ſo that the garriſon, though aſſiſted by all the ſeamen of his ſquadron, could not, with any prudence, B have ſtood a general aſſault: And as he was not provided with what was proper, it is probable he was not provided with any inſtructions for blockading the iſland: With grief, therefore, he was obliged to ſail away, and leave the C French in poſſeſſion of that once Britiſh iſland.

In the mean time, and until he ſhould receive freſh inſtructions, he made the beſt uſe of his ſquadron for annoying the French Levant and Mediterranean D trade, which now lay entirely at his mercy; and having been informed that the Auſtrian government at Leghorn had had the aſſurance, or rather the fooliſhneſs, to ſtop an Engliſh privateer, and impriſon her captain, under the ſham pretence of his having tranſgreſſed E the neutrality of their port, Sir Edward Hawke, in September, ſent two men of war to that port, with expreſs orders to inſiſt peremptorily upon the immediate releaſe of this privateer, her captain, and every thing that belonged to her, F and after having obtained it, to convoy the homeward bound trade to Gibraltar; which demand theſe Auſtrian governors thought fit to comply with; for, without waiting for orders from Vienna, they immediately releaſed both the ſhip G and the captain, whoſe name was Fortunatus Wright, commander of the St. George privateer, of Liverpool, of 12 guns, and 80 men. This gentleman had put into Leghorn, and whilſt he lay there, a French xebeque, of 16 carriage guns, and 280 men, took up her ſtation in view of that port, to the great interruption of the Britiſh trade there. This the brave captain Wright could not endure. Notwithſtanding the apparent ſuperiority of the enemy, as ſoon as he had provided his ſhip with what was neceſſary, he ſailed out, engaged the enemy within view, but not near within reach of any of the guns of the port, and after a long and hot engagement, obliged her to ſheer off, with the loſs, as appeared afterwards, of her captain, lieutenant, lieutenant of marines, and between 70 and 80 men killed, and 70 wounded, though in this action captain Wright had but four men killed, and but nine wounded; which, with many other inſtances of the like kind, ſhews the ſuperiority of our fire above that of the French.

[*To be continued in our next,*]

A very ingenious little Book having been lately publiſhed, intitled, An Inquiry into the Beauties of Painting, &c. *by* Daniel Webb, *Eſq; and as but little has been wrote upon that Subject in this Kingdom, we ſhall give our Readers the Author's ſecond Dialogue, which treats* of our Capacity to judge of Painting, *as follows:*

THE learned, ſays Quintilian, know the principles of an art, the illiterate its effects. * He has, in theſe words, fixed the boundaries between taſte and ſcience. Were I to define the former, I ſhould ſay, † that taſte was a facility in the mind to be moved by what is excellent in an art; it is a feeling of the truth. But, ſcience

* *Docti rationem artis intelligunt, indocti voluptatem. Lib.* ix. 4. † *Many writers have oppoſed judgment to taſte, as if they were diſtinct faculties of the mind; but this muſt be a miſtake: The ſource of taſte is feeling, ſo is it of judgment, which is nothing more than this ſame ſenſibility, improved by the ſtudy of its proper objects, and brought to a juſt point of certainty and correctneſs. Thus it is clear, that theſe are but different degrees of the ſame faculty, and that they are exerciſed wholly on our own ideas; but, ſcience is the remembrance or aſſemblage of the ideas of others; and hence it ſometimes happens, that men the moſt remarkable for this kind of knowledge, are not equally ſo, for their ſenſibility.*

ence is to be informed of that truth, and of the means by which its effects are produced. It is easy to conceive, that, different as these principles may be in their setting out, they must often unite in their decisions: This agreement will occasion their being mistaken one for the other, which is the case, when it is affirmed, that no one but an artist can form a right judgment of sculpture or painting. This maxim may hold, indeed, with respect to the mechanick of an art, but not at all as to its effects; the evidence and force of which, are what determine both the value of the art, and merit of the artist. What * Tully observes of an excellent orator, may as justly be said of an excellent painter; his superiority will be evident, even to the least intelligent judges. But neither authority nor argument give a weight to our opinions, touching any art we treat of, equal to the illustrations and examples which they lend each other. Happily, † the near affinity that is observed between the polite arts, they being, indeed, all but different means of addressing the same passions, makes this, at once, the most effectual and ready method of conveying our ideas. I find in Dionysius Halicarnasseus, an observation on musick much to my purpose. ‡ "I have learned, says he, in theatres, filled with a promiscuous and illiterate crowd, what a kind of natural correspondence we all have with melody, and the agreement of sounds: Having known the most admired and able musician to be hissed by the whole multitude, when he has struck a single string out of tune, to the disturbance of harmony; yet, put this same instrument into the hands of one of those simpletons, with orders to express that note, which he would exact from the artist, he cannot do it. Whence is this? The one is the effect of science, the lot but of a few; the other of feeling, which nature has bestowed on all." This applies itself to our present subject: The eye has its principle of correspondence with what is just, beautiful, and elegant: It acquires, like the ear, an § habitual delicacy; and answers, with the same fidelity and precision, to the finest impressions: Versed in the works of the best painters, it soon learns to distinguish true expressions from false, and grace from affectation; quickened by exercise, and confirmed by comparison, it outstrips reasoning; and feels in an instant that truth, which the other developes by degrees.

B. You have been describing, what Tully calls a learned, and we, I think, may term a chaste eye. But, do you not, in this process, make the growth of taste to be little more than a sensitive vegetation, withdrawing it wholly from its dependency on science?

A. Let us observe its advances in poetry, as we have before in musick: This too, will be the more decisive, as poetry is an union of the two powers of musick and picture. In this, the imagination, on its first setting out, ever prefers extravagance to justness, or false beauties to true; it kindles at the flashes of Claudian; and flutters at the points of Statius; this is its childhood. As it grows in vigour, it refines in feeling; till, superior to its first attractions, it rests on the tender pathetick of Virgil; or the manly spirit of Lucretius. Exactly parallel to this, is the progress of the eye in painting; its first affections

* *Id enim ipsum est summi oratoris, summum oratorem populo videri. In Bruto.*

† *Omnes artes, quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione inter se continentur. Cic. pro Archia poëta.*

‡ Εγωγε και εν τοις πολυανθρωποτατοις θεατροις, ὰ συμπληροι παντοδαπος και αμυσος, ισχλος, εδοξα καταμαθειν, ως φυσικη τις εστιν απαντων ἡμων οικειοτης προς ευμελειαν τε και ευρυθμιαν· Κιθαριστην τε αγαθον σφοδρα ευδοκιμουντα ιδων θορυβηθεντα ὑπο του πληθους, ὁτι μιαν χορδην ασυμφωνον εκρουσε, και εφθειρε το μελος. καιτοι ειτις πλευσεις τον ιδιωτην τυτων τι ὠν εξεκαλει τους τεχνιτας ὡς ημαρτημενων, αυτον ποιησαι λαβοντα τα οργανα, εκ αν δυναιτο. τι δη ποτε; ὁτι τυτο μεν επισταται εστιν, ης απαντες μετειληφαμεν· εκεινο δε παθος, ὁ πασιν απεδωκεν ἡ φυσις. *Dion. Halicarn. De struct. orat. sect.* 11.

§ *Consuetudo oculorum. Cic. lib.* iv. *Acad. quæst.*

tions are always ill placed: It is enamoured with the splendid impositions of Rubens, or the * theatrical grace of Guido; this lasts not long; it grows chaste in its pursuit; and slighting those false beauties, dwells on the native A and mellow tints of Titian; on the unforced attitudes, and elegant simplicity of Raphael. Was this change, in both cases, the result of reasoning, or produced by a growing knowledge of the rules of each art, we should mark its advances; the contrary of B which is almost ever the case; so that we are often surprised at this alteration in ourselves, and wonder, that the ideas and objects which affected us so warmly at first, should, in a short course of time, act so coldly upon us: Nay, C some men there are, and those too very capable of judging in other matters, who never rise to this change; but continue, to the last, under the influence of the same boyish and wanton imagination.

B. The greatest difficulty in your D system, would be, to deduce the different degrees, as well as diversity of our tastes, from this same universal principle of feeling.

A. The first, I should think, may be accounted for, from the different pro- E portions of that sensibility, as bestowed on us by nature, or improved by ourselves: The second, from the diversity in our imaginations, in the direction given to them by education, and the constitutional or temporary flow of the F animal spirits. But, as this is an enquiry quite beyond my reach, I shall leave it to those who can trace the progress of our ideas; and can determine, and account for the various influences of outward objects on our senses. Instead of losing our time in such endless disquisitions, let us found our knowledge on facts; and pass from them to natural and useful conclusions. "The † Lacedemonians, says Atheneus, are no where represented as being themselves musicians; yet, the purity of their taste in this art, is universally acknowledged: They having, at three different times, when it was corrupted and lost, restored and preserved it." The following observation by Tully, at the same time that it illustrates, receives authority from this fact.—"All ‡ men, by a kind of tacit feeling, without art or science, distinguish, in both cases, what is right from what is wrong; and, as they evidently do so in painting and sculpture, so, &c. &c." And again: "It is wonderful, says he, that, seeing the difference is so great between the knowing and the ignorant, in the practice of an art, that the difference should be so far from great, in their judgments concerning it."

B. You have, I think, fully established the principle you contend for; namely, that we have all within us the seeds of taste, and are capable, if we exercise our powers, of improving them into a sufficient knowledge of the polite arts. I am persuaded, that nothing

is

* *The grace of Guido is rather technical than ideal; by the first is meant a certain flow of Contour, invariably applied to every character, and on every occasion. Thus the daughter of Herodias receives the head of St. John, with the studied dignity of an actress; and the victorious St. Michael, treads on the body of his antagonist, with all the precision of a dancing-master. By an ideal grace, I understand that particular image, which in the instant strikes a polite imagination, as peculiar to the action and character before it.——Of this the Sancta Cecilia of Raphael, and the Magdalen in the St. Jerome of Coreggio, are the happiest examples: The gracefulness in these figures is not only proper to their characters, but gives a singular force and beauty to the expression. It was from this happiness, that the venustas of Apelles became proverbial; as, among us, any action that is singularly graceful, is termed Coreggiesque.*

† Λακεδαιμονιοι. οι μεν εμανθανον την μουσικην, ουδεν λεγουσιν ὁτι δε κρινειν δυνανται καλως την τεχνην, ὁμολογειται. παρ αυτων γαρ φασι τρις ηδη σεσωσθαι διαφθειρομενην αυτην. *Athenæus, lib.* xiii. *Deipnosoph. c.* 6.

‡ *Omnes enim tacito quodam sensu, sine ulla arte aut ratione, quæ sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava dijudicant; idque cum faciunt in picturis et in signis, &c. &c. Mirabile est, cùm plurimùm in faciendo interfit inter doctum et rudem, quam non multùm differat in judicando. De Oratore, lib.* iii.

is a greater hinderance to our advances in any art, than the high opinion we form of the judgment of its profeſſors, and the proportionable diffidence of our own. I have rarely met with an artiſt, who was not an implicit admirer A of ſome particular ſchool, or a ſlave to ſome favourite manner. They ſeldom, like gentlemen and ſcholars, riſe to an unprejudiced and liberal contemplation of true beauty. The difficulties they find in the practice of their art, tie them down to the mechanick; at the ſame B time that ſelf-love and vanity lead them into an admiration of thoſe ſtrokes of the pencil, which come the neareſt to their own. I knew a painter at Rome, a man of ſenſe too, who talked much more of Jacinto Brandi, than he did C either of Correggio or Raphael.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the common diſtemper now D raging amongſt horſes, may be truly ſtyled An Endemical Cough, produced from what we term The Conſtitution of the Air, productive of violent coughs amongſt horſes throughout this iſland, it may not be unſeaſonable in me, to hint a few things in reſpect E to the management of theſe poor ſerviceable creatures, when they are attacked by it; more eſpecially as it affects a great many horſes that lie out in the fields, as well as moſt within doors, and in warm ſtables; and, indeed, I F have ſeen ſome fall down in fits of coughing, reſembling the ſymptoms of that terrible convulſive cough, we term the Hooping Cough, incident to young children; wherefore, when a horſe has a cough to any degree, which ſounds G deep and hollow, like the preſent raging cough, we muſt not expect it will leave the horſe for many weeks, nay, perhaps, not for two months; and that it will, without care, endanger his wind, or diſorder his lungs, ſo as that he will become phthiſicky and ſhort-winded H while he lives. Therefore, firſt,

Though bleeding may be condemned by ſome, yet it muſt be through ignorance of the true knowledge of the animal œconomy, and the nature of things; by reaſon this diſtemper is of the inflammatory tribe, and the blood is in an exalted ſtate; wherefore it is an axiom in phyſick, that copious bleeding is proper in the firſt ſtage of all inflammatory diſorders, and to be repeated at due intervals, according to the conſtitution and ſtrength of the animal; ſince, in fact, bleeding is the moſt ſovereign remedy; becauſe, as to the tribe of balſamicks doing much good in inflammations of the lungs, there is little reaſon to expect it; and thoſe gentlemen who pin their faith upon ſuch practice, are wanting in the knowledge of anatomy; ſince what is ſwallowed down the œſophagus or gullet, has very little to do with the aſpera arteria, or wind-pipe, leading to the lungs: And, by the by, I cannot but call to mind the obſervation of our Engliſh Hippocrates, Dr. Sydenham, that diligent obſerver of times and ſeaſons, with relation to diſtempers in human bodies; but more particularly, in reſpect to the hooping-cough; in the cure of which diſorder, he lays the greateſt ſtreſs upon bleeding; for although Sydenham was no philoſopher, nor much of a mechanician, yet he had a well-turned head for obſervation; by the power of which he was able to perform more, in the cure of diſtempers, than thoſe of a more exalted theory, bewildered in chimeras and far-fetched hypotheſes. But now to the matter in hand, viz.

The cough now amongſt horſes is an inflammation in the lungs, as I obſerved by ſeeing a horſe lately opened, after he died of the diſtemper in its higheſt virulency, if I may be allowed the term; for the ſpungy bones of his noſe, and the membrane that lines the noſtrils, together with all the other parts, as the brain, &c. were free and ſound, excepting a very ſmall diſcolouration, from the ſharpneſs and acrimony of the humours diſcharged by the noſe, and which, undoubtedly, came from his tainted lungs; but theſe were entirely in a mortified ſtate, and emitted that particular ſmell, by which a blind man, that is a practiſer, pronounces a

ſphacelation,

ſphacelation, or highly gangrenous diſpoſition of the affected part; but, before the mortification had advanced far, ſome of the blood-veſſels of one of the lobes of his lungs had broke, and a part of them inoſculated with the A Pleura, or membrane which lines the inſide of the ribs, ſo as to adhere ſtrongly; and this is no uncommon caſe, in violent pluriſies and peripneumonies.

I now hear the reader aſk me, What is to be done for the horſes in the common diſtemper now raging? Why, I B anſwer, bleed, bleed, as ſoon as your horſe has got the diſorder, and repeat it two or three times, or more, at due intervals, and in quantity according to his age and ſtrength of conſtitution; for although not many die of this di- C ſtemper, yet ſome do, for want of copious bleeding in the firſt ſtage of it; and ſuch as do recover without it, provided they are highly affected, may be in danger of the glanders, or a broken-wind, as it is called. But ſecondly, D

When the diſtemper is in its middle ſtage, and that the horſe runs much at his noſe,

"Take of the root called ſeneca, or rattle-ſnake root (which every good apothecary keeps, or ought to keep) two ounces, bruiſe it in a mortar, and put E it into a pan along with five pints of water, boiled to three pints; and towards the end of the boiling, put in two ounces of liquorice-root bruiſed, half an ounce of ſalt-petre, and an ounce of cream of tartar powdered; F then ſtrain, and give the horſe one half of this decoction, morning and evening, every third morning and evening, for three turns, firſt putting a rowel in his breſcot, and another under his belly, and diet him with ſoft meats, and G warmiſh water, with oatmeal along with ſweet ſhort hay, if he will eat it; but if not, he muſt be nouriſhed with liquids, and kept warm, and walked out twice a day, provided the weather is ſeaſonable:" But as it fares with the human ſpecies, ſo likewiſe it is with H brutes, viz. Some are ſlightly, others are ſtrongly affected, even with the ſame identical diſorder; all which is from what we call the idioſyncracy, or peculiar temperament of conſtitution, which is more or leſs ſuſceptible of the impreſſion; and therefore, to pretend mechanically to inveſtigate the cauſes, and geometrically to deſcribe the particles floating in the air, and which are productive of this diſorder, would be only doing what I hope I have no occaſion to do, viz. writing to make myſelf known, and to ſhew my reading.

Thirdly, and laſtly, after your horſe is free from this diſorder, that has affected him for weeks, I think he ſhould be purged with the following, viz.

"Take an ounce and half of common aloes, one ounce of flour of ſulphur, half an ounce of cream of tartar, two drachms of jalap root in powder, half an ounce of terebinthinated balſam of ſulphur, and with ſyrup of buckthorn, as much as ſuffices; make two longiſh balls, to be rolled up in liquorice powder, and given the horſe in a morning, and waſhed down with a quart of warm ale, nutmeg and ſugar, or a little treacle; and next day let it be wrought off with warmiſh water and oatmeal; and this purge may be very properly repeated in ten days, which will be ſufficient, along with good keeping, a deal of elbow-greaſe (as we call it) and exerciſe according to his ſtrength, to re-eſtabliſh health."

Lancaſter, I am, &c.
Feb. 24. HENRY BRACKEN.

(*See p.* 55, 111.)

From the IDLER.

HOW evil came into the world, for what reaſon it is that life is overſpread with ſuch boundleſs varieties of miſery, that the only thinking being of this globe is doomed to think merely to be wretched, and to paſs his time from youth to age in fearing or in ſuffering calamities, is a queſtion which philoſophers have long aſked, and which philoſophy could never anſwer.

Religion informs us, that miſery and ſin were produced together. The depravation of the human will was followed by a diſorder of the harmony of nature; and by that providence which often places antidotes in the neighbourhood of poiſons, it was

checked by miſery, leſt it ſhould ſwell to univerſal and unlimited dominion.

A ſtate of innocence and happineſs is ſo remote from all that we have ever ſeen, that, though we can eaſily conceive it poſſible, and may therefore hope to attain it, yet our ſpeculations upon it muſt be general and confuſed. We can diſcover, that where there is univerſal innocence there will probably be univerſal happineſs; for why ſhould afflictions be permitted to infeſt beings who are not in danger of corruption from bleſſings, and where there is no uſe of terror, nor cauſe of puniſhment? but in a world like our's, where our ſenſes aſſault us, and our hearts betray us, we ſhould paſs on from crime to crime, heedleſs and remorſeleſs, if miſery did not ſtand in our way, and our own pains admoniſh us of our folly.

Almoſt all the moral good which is left among us is the apparent effect of phyſical evil. Goodneſs is divided by divines, into ſoberneſs, righteouſneſs, and godlineſs. Let it be examined how each of theſe duties would be practiſed if there were no phyſical evil to enforce it.

Sobriety, or temperance, is nothing but the forbearance of pleaſure; and if pleaſure were not followed by pain, who would forbear it? We ſee, every hour, thoſe in whom the deſire of preſent indulgence overpowers all ſenſe of paſt miſery, and of future miſery. In a remiſſion of the gout the drunkard returns to his wine, and the glutton to his feaſt; and if neither diſeaſe nor poverty were felt or dreaded, every one would ſink down in idle ſenſuality, without any care of others, or of himſelf: to eat and drink, and lie down to ſleep, would be the whole buſineſs of mankind.

Righteouſneſs, or the ſyſtem of ſocial duty, may be ſubdivided into juſtice and charity. Of juſtice, one of the heathen ſages has ſhewn, with great acuteneſs, that it was impreſſed upon mankind only by the inconveniences which injuſtice had produced. "In the firſt ages," ſays he, "men acted without any rule, by the impulſe of deſire, and practiſed injuſtice upon others, and ſuffered it from others in their turn: but in time it was diſcovered, that the pain of ſuffering wrong was greater than the pleaſure of doing it; and mankind, by a general compact, ſubmitted to the reſtraint of laws, and reſigned the pleaſure to eſcape the pain."

Of charity, it is ſuperfluous to obſerve, that it could have no place if there were no want; for of a virtue which could not be practiſed, the omiſſion could not be culpable. Evil is not only the ſubject, but the efficient, of charity; we are incited to the relief of miſery by the conſciouſneſs that we have the ſame nature with the ſufferer, that we are in danger of the ſame diſtreſſes, and may ſome time want to implore the ſame aſſiſtance.

Godlineſs, or piety, is the elevation of the mind towards the Supreme Being, and the extenſion of our thoughts to another life. The other life is future, and the Supreme Being is inviſible. None would have recourſe to an inviſible power, but that all other objects had eluded their hopes; none would fix their attention upon the future, but that they are diſcontented with the preſent. If the ſenſes were feaſted with perpetual pleaſure, they would always keep the mind in ſubjection. Reaſon has no authority over us, but by its power to warn us againſt evil.

In childhood, while our minds are yet unoccupied, religion is impreſſed upon them; and the firſt years of almoſt all who have been well educated are paſſed in the regular diſcharge of the duties of piety: but as we advance forward into the crowds of life, innumerable delights ſolicit our inclinations, and innumerable cares diſtract our attention; the time of youth is paſſed in noiſy frolicks; manhood is led on from hope to hope, and from project to project; the diſſoluteneſs of pleaſure, the inebriation of ſucceſs, the ardour of expectation, and the vehemence of competition, chain down the mind alike to the preſent ſcene; nor is it remembered how ſoon this miſt of trifles muſt be ſcattered, and the

the bubbles that float upon the rivulet of life be loſt for ever in the gulph of eternity. To this conſideration ſcarce any man is awakened but by ſome preſſing and reſiſtleſs evil. The death of thoſe from whom he derived his A pleaſures, or to whom he deſtined his poſſeſſions; ſome diſeaſe which ſhews him the vanity of all external acquiſitions, or the gloom of age which intercepts his proſpects of long enjoyment, forces him to fix his hopes upon ſome other ſtate; and when he has B contended with the tempeſts of life till his ſtrength fails him, he flies at laſt to the ſhelter of religion.

That miſery does not make all virtuous, experience too certainly informs us; but it is no leſs certain, that of C what virtue there is, miſery produces far the greater part. Phyſical evil may be therefore endured with patience, ſince it is the cauſe of moral good; and patience itſelf is one virtue, by which we are prepared for that D ſtate in which evil ſhall be no more.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

REFLECTIONS on HISTORY.

Orientia tempora notis
Inſtruit exemplis.—HOR.

EXAMPLES are univerſally allow'd to have a greater influence over the manners of mankind than the bare authority of moral precepts, or philoſophical demonſtrations.

I look upon the ſeeing a good man (after having ſpent his life in the ſervice of his creator, and in promoting, as far as in him lay, the happineſs of his fellow-creatures) go peaceably down to the grave, covered with grey G hairs, and tranſmitting his virtues to his poſterity, to be a greater incitative to good actions than the moſt learned diſcourſes on the rectitude of virtue, and the beauty of holineſs.

On the other hand, when we ſee the abandoned profligate, after having H ruined his health, character, and fortune, by a ſeries of exceſs and debauchery, deſtitute of all comfort in this world, or hope in the next; worn out by premature decay; about to yield up his ſpirit to him who gave it for better ends;—does not this ſtrike into our hearts a greater dread of vice than the moſt bitter invectives which have been written againſt it?

The ſetting before our eyes the actions of great men in former ages is one great uſe of hiſtory; that we may thereby learn how to regulate our own. It ſhews us a Conſtantine, and Juſtinian, crowned with power and proſperity when living, and, when dead, remembered with veneration by all ſucceeding ages; the black conſpiracy of a Catiline detected, and himſelf, with his deſperate aſſociates, involved in one common ruin; and Julius Cæſar (who, inſtead of employing his arms againſt the publick enemies, made uſe of them to enſlave his country) ſlain by the avenging arm of liberty.

But Hiſtory is often deficient in this reſpect, as the actions of men do not always meet with their due recompence in this life. There we ſee the cowardly and cruel Octavius (raiſed to the empire by a ſeries of craft and diſſimulation, dignified with the pompous title of Auguſtus, and loaded with all the fulſome flatteries which the learned paraſites of his court could invent) ſit triumphant on the ruins of his country's freedom: a Cato, Brutus, and Leonidas, are there likewiſe ſeen, falling in defence of the liberty of their country.

The aid of Romance, therefore, was called in to ſupply the deficiences of Hiſtory; and, whereas the nobleſt characters have often great blemiſhes, which, were they ſilently paſſed over, would arraign the veracity of an hiſtorian; in Romance the writer is at liberty to draw the moſt perfect character his imagination can form; to reward the good, and puniſh the bad; to draw virtue in an amiable, and vice in an odious light. When theſe ends are obſerved, fictitious are in this reſpect preferable to real hiſtories; for the latter can only ſhew us what men are; the former, what they ought to be.

But in our modern novels the faſhionable levities are applauded, and the

uncouthneſs of rigid virtue ridiculed: there the ſuperannuated debauchee tranſmits the moſt licentious actions of his life, for the imitation of poſterity: there too the moſt abandoned proſtitute ſtalks forth, triumphant, the Julia, or Meſſalina, of her age.

That the bulk of our preſent Romances are written on theſe principles, is too evident to every impartial reader; and that, inſtead of exhibiting examples worthy of imitation, they tend to deprave the taſte, and infect the morals of the riſing generation.

March 11, 1760. L. L.

Milton's APOLOGY *for himſelf, againſt the Charge of frequenting Brothel-Houſes.*

I Had my time, readers, as others have who have good learning beſtowed upon them, to be ſent to thoſe places where, the opinion was, it might be ſooneſt attained, and, as the manner is, was not unſtudied in thoſe authors which are moſt commended; whereof ſome were grave orators and hiſtorians, whoſe matter methought I loved indeed; but as my age then was, ſo I underſtood them: others were the ſmooth elegiack poets, whereof the ſchools are not ſcarce; whom, both for the pleaſing ſound of their numerous writing, which in imitation I found moſt eaſie, and moſt agreeable to nature's part in me, and for their matter, which what it is there be few who know not, I was ſo allured to read, that no recreation came to me better welcome; for that it was then thoſe years with me which are excuſed tho' they be leaſt ſevere, I may be ſaved the labour to remember you. Whence having obſerved them to account it the chief glory of their wit, in that they were ableſt to judge, to praiſe, and by that could eſteem themſelves worthieſt to love thoſe high perfections which under one or other name they undertook to celebrate, I thought with myſelf, by every inſtinct and preſage of nature, which is not wont to be falſe, that what imboldened them to this taſk might with ſuch diligence as they uſed imbolden me, and that what judgment, wit, or elegance, was my ſhare, would herein beſt appear, and beſt value itſelf, by how much more wiſely, and with more love of virtue, I ſhould chuſe (let rude ears be abſent) the object of not unlike praiſes: for albeit theſe thoughts to ſome will ſeem virtuous and commendable, to others only pardonable, to a third ſort perhaps idle; yet the mentioning of them now will end in ſerious. Nor blame it, reader, in thoſe years to propoſe to themſelves ſuch a reward, as the nobleſt diſpoſitions above other things in this life have ſometimes preferred; whereof not to be ſenſible, when good and fair in one perſon meet, argues both a groſs and ſhallow judgment, and withal an ungentle and ſwainiſh breaſt: for by the firm ſettling of theſe perſuaſions I became, to my beſt memory, ſo much a proficient, that if I found thoſe authors any where ſpeaking unworthy things of themſelves, or unchaſte of thoſe names which before they had extolled, this effect it wrought with me, from that time forward their art I ſtill applauded, but the men I deplored; and above them all preferred the two famous renowners of Beatrice and Laura, who never write but honour of them to whom they devote their verſe, diſplaying ſublime and pure thoughts, without tranſgreſſion. And long it was not after, when I was confirmed in this opinion, that he who would not be fruſtrate of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things, ought himſelf to be a true Poem, that is, a compoſition, and pattern of the beſt and honourable things; not preſuming to ſing high praiſes of heroick men, or famous cities, unleſs he have in himſelf the experience and the practice of all that which is praiſe-worthy.

Theſe reaſonings, together with a certain niceneſs of nature, an honeſt haughtineſs, and ſelf eſteem either of what I was, or what I might be, (which let envy call pride) and laſtly that modeſty whereof, though not in the Title-page, yet here, I may be excuſed to make ſome beſeeming profeſſion, all theſe, uniting the ſupply of their natural aid together, kept me

ſtill above thoſe low deſcents of mind, beneath which he muſt deject and plunge himſelf, that can agree to ſalable and unlawful proſtitutions. Next (for hear me out now, readers) that I may tell you whither my younger feet wandered; I betook me among thoſe lofty fables and romances, which recount in ſolemn cantos the deeds of knighthood founded by our victorious kings; and from hence had in renown all-over Chriſtendom. There I read it in the oath of every knight, that he ſhould defend, to the expence of his beſt blood, or of his life, if it ſo befel him, the honour and chaſtity of virgin or matron. From whence even then I learnt, what a noble virtue chaſtity ſure muſt be, to the defence of which ſo many worthies, by ſuch a dear adventure of themſelves had ſworn. And if I found, in the ſtory afterward, any of them by word or deed breaking that oath, I judg'd it the ſame fault of the poet, as that which is attributed to Homer; to have written undecent things of the gods. Only this my mind gave me, that every free and gentle ſpirit, without that oath, ought to be born a knight, nor needed to expect the gilt ſpur, or the laying of a ſword upon his ſhoulder, to ſtir him up, both by his counſel and his arm, to ſecure and protect the weakneſs of any attempted chaſtity. So that even thoſe books, which to many others have been the fuel of wantonneſs and looſe living, I cannot think how, unleſs by divine indulgence, proved to me ſo many incitements, as you have heard, to the love and ſtedfaſt obſervation of that virtue, which abhors the ſociety of Bordellos.

Thus, from the laureat fraternity of poets, riper years, and the ceaſeleſs round of ſtudy and reading, led me to the ſhady ſpaces of philoſophy, but chiefly to the divine volumes of Plato, and his equal Xenophon; where if I ſhould tell you what I learnt of chaſtity and love, I mean that which is truly ſo, whoſe charming cup is only virtue, which ſhe bears in her hand to thoſe who are worthy (the reſt are cheated with a thick intoxicating potion, which a certain ſorcereſs, the abuſer of love's name, carries about) and how the firſt and chiefeſt office of love begins and ends in the ſoul, producing thoſe happy twins of her divine generation, knowledge and virtue, with ſuch abſtracted ſublimities as theſe, it might be worth your liſtening, readers, as I may one day hope to have ye in a ſtill time, when there ſhall be no chiding; not in theſe noiſes, the adverſary, as ye know, barking at the door, or ſearching for me at the Bordellos, where it may be he has loſt himſelf, and raps up without pity the ſage and rheumatic old prelateſſe, with all her young Corinthian laity, to inquire for ſuch a one.

Laſt of all, not in time, but as perfection is laſt, that care was ever had of me, with my earlieſt capacity not to be negligently trained in the precepts of the Chriſtian religion: this that I have hitherto related, hath been to ſhew, that tho' Chriſtianity had been but ſlightly taught me, yet a certain reſervedneſs of natural diſpoſition, and moral diſcipline learnt out of the nobleſt philoſophy, was enough to keep me in diſdain of far leſs incontinencies than this of the Bordello. But having had the doctrine of holy ſcripture unfolding thoſe chaſte and high myſteries, with timelieſt care infuſed, that *the body is for the Lord, and the Lord for the body*, thus alſo I argued to myſelf; that if unchaſtity in a woman, whom St. Paul terms the glory of man, be ſuch a ſcandal and diſhonour, then certainly in a man, who is both the image and glory of god, it muſt, tho' commonly not ſo thought, be much more deflouring and diſhonourable; in that he ſins both againſt his own body, which is the perfecter ſex, and his own glory, which is in the woman; and that which is worſt, againſt the image and glory of god, which is in himſelf. Nor did I ſlumber over that place expreſſing ſuch high rewards of ever accompanying the lamb, with thoſe celeſtial ſongs to others inapprehenſible, but not to thoſe who were not defiled with women, which doubtleſs means fornication; for marriage muſt not be called defilement. Thus large I have purpoſely been, that

if

if I have been juſtly taxed with this crime, it may come upon me, after all this my confeſſion, with a ten-fold ſhame. But if I have hitherto deſerved no ſuch opprobrious word, or ſuſpicion, I may hereby engage myſelf now openly to the faithful obſervation of what I have profeſt.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR,

AS to the unhappy affair relating to Meſſrs. P— and S—, I highly commend you for not perplexing yourſelf with the intricate diſpute, at your advanced years; and ſhould have been of the ſame mind reſpecting myſelf, if I had not, as a miniſter, been ſet for the defence of the goſpel; and not knowing how far the dangerous contagion may be permitted to ſpread, I thought it neceſſary for me not to be altogether unacquainted with it, nor wholly unprovided with antidotes againſt it: And for this reaſon I went through the irkſome taſk, above a year ago, of reading S—— quite through.

If we are to know the tree by its fruits, and the author by his writings, S—n is, manifeſtly, both Arminian, Antinominian, and Papiſt, for his book is all theſe.

1. Arminian; for he defines ſaving faith to be no more than a bare belief of a report, or giving credit to a teſtimony; which is a thing evidently in the power of a man's will, conſidered merely as a man, without any ſupernatural aſſiſtance, or work of grace in him; and if it were not ſo, there could be no dealings amongſt men; for if men could not give credit to one another, they could never trade together; and the ſtronger the evidence of truth is, the more eaſy and firm is our aſſent to it, and the more perverſe and inexcuſable is our diſbelief of it: And, therefore, it is much more eaſy for every reaſonable man to believe the teſtimony of God, than the teſtimony of any man whatſoever; for if we receive the witneſs of men, the witneſs of God is every way greater than that of any man living, and, conſequently, the crime is much more heinous and aggravated not to believe him; for he that believeth not God, hath made him, the God of truth, a liar, becauſe he believeth not the record which God gave of his ſon, 1 John, v. 9, 10. And it is plain to me, that herein Mr. B— hath not miſtaken him.

2. Antinomian; for, omitting other things in him that plainly carry this aſpect, he hath no where (that I remember) eſtabliſhed the holy, immutable, moral law of God, as a certain obligatory rule of life, to them that believe in Chriſt: And to deny this, or not to teach and enforce it as ſuch, is true and proper antinomianiſm, and the very ſink of it. And,

3. Papiſt, and artful Jeſuit; which appears, in his treating the brighteſt men, of the reformed religion, with the baſeſt ſneer and ſcorn, and the moſt virulent and ſcurrilous language that Hell and Rome can invent, in his openly declaring, that he preſers attending the levee of the lady of *Loretto*, before ſitting under their miniſtry, and his recommending their books to the reading of ſuch only, as would chuſe a ſmoother way to hell; which unavoidably includes his undoubted concluſion, that the authors of them are certainly gone, where their writings are leading all thoſe that follow them; and this, he tells us, is one of the things he is moſt fond of, and glories in, above the reſt of his abominations (Letter to P—, p. 20.) which would make one think, that he has either forgot, or does not believe, that revilers belong to the black liſt of them who ſhall not inherit the kingdom of God, 1 Cor. vi. 9, 10. and that even Michael the arch-angel, when contending with the devil, durſt not be ſo hardy as to bring a railing accuſation againſt him, Jude ix. and that Mr. P— is alſo unmindful of the charge, not to keep company with a man that is a railler, 1 Cor. v. 11. And,

Indeed, I am heartily ſorry for Mr. P—, that ever he concerned himſelf with S— in the way he has done! and cannot help being greatly ſurprized, at his liberal and repeated profeſſions of uncommon

uncommon satisfaction in S—'s letters to him; for I am not able to see any thing in them that is worthy of it! And sure I am, if any man is so happy as to be blest with a bible in his hand, 2 Tim. iii. 15, and the shrine of the A spirit of God in his heart, 2 Cor. iv. 6, he needs not be beholden to S—, for his dirty spectacles, to shew him the nature of saving faith, and the true way of life and salvation.

Late Advices from the EAST INDIES. B

COlonel Clive hath obliged the person whom the French had set up in opposition to the nabob of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, and who had invested Patna, to retire precipitately from thence upon the colonel's ap- C proach, who, after he had settled the tranquillity of the country, returned to Calcutta. Soon after the siege of Madrass was raised, major Brereton was detached with some troops to harrass the rear of M. Lally's army, which D was abandoning the country forts of Poonamallee and Trepassour, wherein some guns and ammunition were found that the French had not time to remove. This and other detached parties soon after joined the English troops at Treparamadore, about 30 miles E from Madrass; by which time M. Lally had, with his whole army, possessed himself of Conjeveram, a fortified pagoda, 50 miles distant from Madrass. The English advanced within three miles of that pagoda, but were disap- F pointed in their hopes, notwithstanding all efforts, of bringing the enemy to an action, which M. Lally declined, tho' stronger by 200 Europeans. This induced major Brereton to march to Vandewash, a country fort, 40 miles from G Pondicherry, garrisoned by the French, which he attacked, hoping thereby to draw the enemy from Conjeveram. This answered his expectation; for altho' M. Lally had himself returned to Pondicherry, major-general Soupire, with the French army, marched to- H wards Vandewash, and when within ten miles of it, the English army moved towards him, and drew up in order of battle in sight of the enemy, continuing there three nights and three days; but M. Soupire had so intrenched himself, that it appeared he had no intention to come to blows. It was then determined to make a forced march to Conjeveram, where the enemy had 700 Seapoys; which done, on the 16th of April, the gateway was battered with two twelve and two six pounders, and a breach being soon made, it was stormed and carried, many of the garrison being put to the sword. In the pagoda, 100 horses, and some provisions, were found. Our army was cantoned here: The French returning to Arcot, 30 miles from Conjeveram, and having no pay, and but bad provisions, it occasioned great discontent and desertion; all their German hussars, amounting to eighty, have joined the English with their horses and accoutrements, and at least 400 of their other men. On the 20th of June Monsr. Lally joined his army at Arcot, and moved towards Conjeveram, where the two armies cannonaded each other for four days, when Monsr. Lally, whose men continued to desert, retreated in the night to Pondicherry.

The English army remained cantoned in Conjeveram till the 1st of August, when part of it, under major Monson, advanced to the attack of Couvereepaut, which, after two days, he took, granting the French garrison a capitulation. At the same time major Cauillaud marched, with 200 Europeans and some black troops, to dislodge the enemy, who had taken possession of Tirupoty; which he did, with the loss of very few Seapoys.

Massulipatam was stormed and taken, by major Forde, in April last, where he killed near 200, and made prisoners about 300 French.

The Favourite sloop, from Pondicherry for Mauritius, taken by the Royal George, was brought into Madrass-road the 14th of August last, with the chevalier de Creilon and the marquis de Chambois, colonels, a captain and two volunteers. This prize was esteemed worth 40,000 rupees.

The ship Warren left Madrass the 20th of August last: She brings advice,

vice, that the Winchelſea, Prince of Wales, Rhoda, Tilbury, and Britannia, had ſailed for China; the two former the 22d of April, and the others the 19th of June. The Eſſex ſailed from thence for China the 7th of Auguſt, and the Valentine and Suffolk were ſoon to follow: And that admiral Pocock, then cruiſing between Pondicherry and Negapatam with his majeſty's ſquadron, had taken under his orders the company's ſhips Denham, Oxford, Pococke, Duke of Dorſet, and Royal George.

The ſhip Earl of Holderneſſe was alſo arrived at Fort Marlborough *.

Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip concluded by his Excellency WILLIAM-HENRY LYTTELTON, *Eſq; Captain-General, and Governor in Chief of His Majeſty's Province of* South-Carolina, *with* ATTAKULLAKULLA, *or* The Little Carpenter, *Deputy of the whole* Cherokee Nation, *and other Headmen and Warriors thereof, at* Fort Prince George, Dec. 26, 1759. *(See our laſt, p. 95.)*

Art. I. THERE ſhall be a firm peace and Friendſhip between all his majeſty's ſubjects of this province, and the nation of Indians called the Cherokees, and the ſaid Cherokees ſhall preſerve peace with all his majeſty's ſubjects whatſoever.

Art. II. The articles of friendſhip and commerce, concluded by the lords commiſſioners for trade and plantations, with the deputies of the Cherokees, by his majeſty's command, at Whitehall, the 7th of September, 1730, ſhall be ſtrictly obſerved for the time to come.

Art. III. Whereas the Cherokee Indians have, at ſundry times and places, ſince the 19th of November, 1758, ſlain divers of his majeſty's good ſubjects of this province, and his excellency the governor having demanded that ſatisfaction ſhould be given for the ſame, according to the tenor of the ſaid articles of friendſhip and commerce aforementioned, in conſequence whereof two Cherokee Indians, of the number of thoſe who have been guilty of perpetrating the ſaid murders, have already been delivered up, to be put to death, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, as his excellency the governor ſhall direct, it is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that 22 other Cherokee Indians, guilty of the ſaid murders, ſhall, as ſoon as poſſible, after the concluſion of this preſent treaty, in like manner be delivered up to ſuch perſons as his excellency the governor, or the commander in chief of this province for the time being, ſhall appoint to receive them, to be put to death, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of, as the ſaid governor and commander in chief ſhall direct.

Art. IV. The Cherokee Indians, whoſe names are herein after mentioned, viz. Chenohe, Ouſanatah, Tallichama, Tallitahe, Quarraſattahe, Connaſoratah, Kataetoi, Otaſſite of Watogo, Ouſanoletah of Jore, Kataeletah of Cowetche, Chiſquatalone, Skiaguſta of Sticoe, Tannaeſte, Wohatche, Wyeyah, Oucah, Chiſtanah, Nicholehe, Tony, Totaiah-hoi, Shalilloſke, Chiſtie, ſhall remain as hoſtages for the due performance of the foregoing articles, in the cuſtody of ſuch perſons as his excellency the governor ſhall pleaſe to nominate for that purpoſe; and when any of the Cherokee Indians, guilty of the ſaid murders, ſhall have been delivered up, as is expreſſed in the ſaid articles, an equal number of ſaid hoſtages ſhall forthwith be ſet at liberty.

Art. V. Immediately after the concluſion of this preſent treaty, the licenſed traders from this government, and all perſons employed by them, ſhall have leave from his excellency the governor to return to their reſpective places of abode in the Cherokee nation, and to carry on their trade with the Cherokee Indians, in the uſual manner, according to law.

Art. VI. During the continuance of the preſent war between his moſt ſacred majeſty and the French king, if any Frenchman ſhall preſume to come into the Cherokee nation, the Cherokees ſhall uſe their utmoſt endeavours to put him to death, as one of his majeſty's enemies; or, if taken alive, they ſhall deliver him up to his excellency the governor, or the commander in chief of

* *See our Mag. for January, p. 7, and our Map of Bengal in our laſt.*

of this province for the time being, to be disposed of as he shall direct; and if any person whatsoever, either white man or Indian, shall at any time bring any messages from the French into the Cherokee nation, or hold any discourses there in favour of the French, or tending to set the English and Cherokees at variance, and interrupt the peace and friendship established by this present treaty, the Cherokees shall use their utmost endeavours to apprehend such person or persons, and detain him or them until they shall have given notice thereof to his excellency the governor, or to the commander in chief for the time being, and have received his directions therein.

Given under my hand and seal at Fort Prince George, in the province of South Carolina, this 26th day of December, 1759, in the 33d year of his majesty's reign.

William-Henry Lyttelton. (L. S.)

By his excellency's command,

William Drayton, Sec.

We whose names are under-written do agree to all and every of these articles, and do engage, for ourselves and our nation, that the same shall be well and faithfully performed. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above-mentioned.

Attakullakulla (L. S.)
Ouconnostota (L. S.)
Otasseite, (L. S.)
Kitaguska (L. S.)
Oconoeca (L. S.)
Killcannohca (L. S.)

Joseph Axson, *William Forster*, } Sworn Interpreters.

Witness

Henry Hyrne, Adjutant-General.

[Attakullakulla, *The Little Carpenter*, who concluded this treaty in behalf of the Cherokee Indians, was in England, and at court several times, in the year 1730.]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

GEometricians define, 1. A geometrical point to be indivisible: 2. That two of such points are necessary to give direction to a right line: And, 3. They demonstrate, that the tangent to a circle touches the periphery in a geometrical point. Moreover, the writers on stereographic projection (such were Hodgson, Harris, Heynes, &c.) tell us, that if two circles intersect each other, the angle formed by them, at their intersection, shall be equal to the angle made by their radii, drawn to the point of intersection; because, say they, the infinitely-small portions of the circles, that are coincident with the tangents, have the same directions that the tangents themselves have; and therefore the curve-line angle, formed by the two circles, is equal to the right-line angle, formed by the tangents. Now I would ask, from your geometrical correspondents, 1. Seeing an indefinite number of circles may touch one and the same circle inward, in one common point; and seeing they may have a tangent, at the same point of contact, common to them all; whether it will not follow, from the foregoing demonstration, that if another circle should intersect them all at the said point of contact, that the intersecting circle will make the same angle with each of the circles it thus intersects? 2. Whether it will not also follow, that the circles so intersected make no angle one with another? 3. How can infinitely-small portions of the circles coincide with the tangents, when 'tis demonstrable that they touch in an indivisible geometrical point? And, 4. How can a geometrical point give direction to the peripheries of the two circles?

Your, &c.

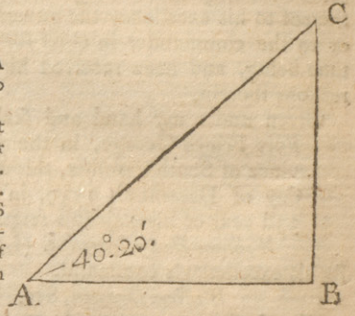
ARCHSLENT.

P. S. 'Tis well observed, that he who approves of a work upon the whole, will be most free in pointing out particular faults: But there are some wholesale admirers, who think it even impious to expose a blemish in a writer of, what they call, established reputation. The truth is, that their opinions are taken upon credit, instead of being the result of their own judgment; and where this is the case, all attempts to undeceive them are vain;

for, as they take authority inſtead of reaſon for their guide, no arguments will avail but ſuch as *libitina ſacravit*. Several of your late correſpondents, by their manner of defending the almoſt uſeleſs and ridiculous theorem, ſo often A mentioned in your magazines, abundantly evince the truth of the foregoing obſervations. But none, in my judgment, appears ſo culpable as Mr. James Hemingway, who ſolves one abſurdity by another: For to this queſtion, How is it poſſible that the purchaſer of an annuity, &c. can make ſuch prodigious advantage of his money as Ward's Theo. indicates? he anſwers, That the ſame rate of intereſt is allowed both to the buyer and ſeller! And, moreover, he gives us a theorem (Ward's Theo. A again) to calculate their mutual gain; which, however, he has authenticated by the mathematical *Q. E. D.*

[*The propoſal of this gentleman will be agreed to. — A page or two, in each Month, ſhall be reſerved for our ingenious Mathematical correſpondents.*]

SOLUTION *to the* QUESTION *in our laſt, p.* 84.



IN the annexed triangle there is given the ang. A 40°. 20, and the ſum of the three ſides — 100 to find the ſides ſeverally?

Now any of the three ſides may be ſuppoſed what length you pleaſe, as ſuppoſe the baſe AB 40, then for the ſide AC, ſay, as S ang. C (being the comp. of ang. A to 90°.) : AB or 40 :: R : to AC = 52.47. Then for the ſide BC, as S ang. C : AB or 40 :: S ang. A : BC = 33.96. Now the other two ſides being found in proportion to the gueſſed baſe, the ſum of thoſe 3 is = 126.43. Then, with this feign'd ſum of the ſides, the true baſe may be found thus.

If the feigned ſum of the ſides = 126.43 — Co. Ar. =	7.898253
Give for their baſe, 40 =	1.602060
What will the true ſum of the ſides = 100, give =	2.———
Anſwer. AB = 31.64 the true baſe required =	1.500313

From whence the ſide AC will be found = 41.50, and BC = 26.86, as required.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Cambridge, March* 15, 1760.

A FEw days ago, as I was looking into Mr. Dodſley's Annual Regiſter, for the year 1758, I accidentally met with an excellent eſſay of the Idler, on political credulity, but in A which was the following very extraordinary paragraph: "The follower of Berkley, who, while he ſits writing at his table, declares that he has neither table, paper, nor fingers, has the honour at leaſt of being deceived by fallacies not eaſily detected, and may plead that he did not forſake truth, but for appearances which he was not able to diſtinguiſh from it." This immediately brought to my mind theſe lines in Dr. Browne's Eſſay on Satire:

Truth's ſacred fort th' exploded laugh ſhall win,
And coxcombs vanquiſh Berkley by a grin.

The lines originally alluded to the moſt incomparable defence of the Chriſtian religion, written by the biſhop of Cloyne; but they may C with equal juſtice be applied to another work of that great man, entitled An Eſſay on the Principles of Human Knowledge, (to which the writer of the Idler here alludes) as his opponents the materialiſts have to a man oppoſed his ſolid reaſonings only with the ſhafts of ridicule. The opinions indeed of the materialiſts, and their conſequences, might have been combated by the ſame weapons with the greateſt ſucceſs; but this was a conduct beneath A ſo great a maſter of human reaſon as Dr. Berkley; he, conſcious that ridicule caſts a dazzling glare alike on truth and falſhood, has reſerved her to ſhine in her proper ſphere, and only ſuffered her to purſue where reaſon had before led the way.

For a character of this excellent biſhop, B whoſe whole life was ſpent, whoſe ſuperior talents and knowledge in every branch of literature were conſtantly employed, in nobly vindicating the cauſe of religion and truth, we refer you to his own writings, where you will find goodneſs of heart, ſolid learning, and the moſt refined taſte, manifeſted in every page.

The ingenious author of the Idler is only to C be charged with want of thought and attention, in ſetting the followers of Berkley in a light ſo truly ridiculous; for that he has candour is evident from his acknowledging that their opinions

opinions are founded on principles not eaſily detected.

I muſt obſerve, that ſo far are the metaphyſical opinions of the Berkleian from leading him to conclude that he has no table, paper, nor fingers, that they give him the moſt certain aſſurance of the contrary; that is, in other words, they aſcertain the reality of human knowledge, and entirely deſtroy the very root and foundation of all ſcepticiſm. A

One would think it almoſt impoſſible for any one to confound together the ideas of ſenſe and the ideas of the imagination; yet the vulgar uſe of the word ideal ſeems to have led men continually into this error: thus, when B the Berkleian ſpeaks of the ideal exiſtence of ſenſible things (that is, of whatever is perceivable by our ſenſes) in contradiſtinction to their ſuppoſed abſolute exiſtence, independent of any percipient nature, he means no more than this; that all bodies vulgarly called external objects, for inſtance an apple or cherry, being only combinations of particular ideas of C ſenſe, as figure, extenſion, colour, &c. which have their exiſtence in the mind, have of courſe their exiſtence likewiſe in the mind: ſo that, as nothing but ideas are perceived by, or have their exiſtence in the mind, their exiſtence may be ſaid to be ideal. Now comes a man whoſe attention is more fixed upon words than things, and, catching at the word ideal, D immediately refers it to the ideas of the imagination, and ingeniouſly ſuppoſes that the Berkleian means that things exiſt only in the imagination; from whence, as ideas of the imagination are only creatures of the brain, and therefore oppoſed to things that have a real exiſtence, it is concluded that the Berk- E leian denies the real exiſtence of all things, as table, paper, fingers, &c. which miſtake ſeems to be the foundation of the above ridicule.

As I have great reaſon to believe that the reaſonings as well as ridicule of the materialiſts are founded upon this or ſome ſuch miſtake, I do not imagine that any of them will be able to expoſe to the world the fallacies by which it F is pretended the followers of Berkley are deceived; but as the many advantages which ariſe from the Berkleian ſyſtem and its corollaries in the ſtudy of mathematicks and natural philoſophy, are on all ſides allowed; and as it entirely deſtroys the boaſted argument of the atheiſt, with which he has in all ages made ſo G much noiſe, and brings to the ground the moſt extravagant doctrine of the church of Rome; I ſincerely wiſh that the author of the Idler, or any other ingenious man that thinks he is poſſeſſed of arguments ſufficient to overturn this ſyſtem, and who if he ſhould prove miſtaken will have candour enough to acknowledge it,—I repeat it, I ſincerely wiſh that ſuch a man H would publiſh them to the world, not in the idle manner of the dreaming Baxter, but in a cool and candid manner, as one whoſe only motive is to ſearch after truth, and prevent us from being ſeduced by her fallacious appearances; and I doubt not but he would find many men in this univerſity, who would with equal candour examine his arguments; and then, ſuch is the force of truth, we ſhould ſee Berkley ſhine forth with all his luſtre, and the objections of the materialiſts vaniſh before him, as a miſt from before the ſun.

PHILALETHES.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Nov. 13, 1759.

HAVING been many years in his majeſty's ſervice, and now happily exempt from any farther hopes or fears, I requeſt the favour of ſubmitting, by the channel of your Magazine, to the rulers of the navy, the following reflections, which have occurred to me on the care of ſick and wounded officers and ſeamen, and which I think, if properly conſidered, might be attended with very ſalutary effects.

Can the navy be ſupplied with a ſet of ſkilful and experienced ſurgeons, while, at the concluſion of a war, two thirds of them are diſcharged, who are then obliged to ſeek for a ſubſiſtence elſewhere? Many of thoſe that have merit, find it, and the remainder drag a wretched exiſtence till a ſucceeding war comes to relieve them with a ſhort interval of employ; and what additional ſurgeons are then wanted, they are obliged to ſupply with young fellows lately out of their apprenticeſhip, as none but ſuch come into the ſea ſervice; and theſe, by the time their judgment is mature, are diſcharged like their predeceſſors, and the beſt part of them loſt to the ſervice for the future, half the liſt having been made on account of this war.—A young fellow who is appointed ſurgeon in the beginning of a war, may, perhaps, be employed four or five years (while the war laſts) after which, he is left to ſhift for himſelf as he can; and if he lives to ſee another war, and cannot provide for himſelf better, he may then be employed four or five years more (eight or ten years in his life) on this footing. Can any ſurgeon of merit be ſo wanting to his welfare, as to attach himſelf to this ſervice? And what inducement is there for ſtudy, on which ſkill in this profeſſion greatly depends, particularly at ſea, where they act as phyſicians, yet are obliged to obſerve a mechanic parſimony, to enable them to provide ſome decent means of ſubſiſting when diſcharged? It has been ſaid, by a very eminent ſea officer now living, that he had never obſerved the ſurgeon's attendance to be of any ſervice; whence it would ſeem an act of humanity and policy, to obviate this remark by ſome regulation tending to ſecure a competent number of experienced ſurgeons, as a means of ſaving numbers of lives.—How can we hope vigilance in ſervice, exactitude in duty, emulation and deſire of inſtruction, from a man continually diſcontented with his employment, and for ever occupied with the means to quit? Secretary Burchett, in his Naval Hiſtory (to

which the interested reader would do well to refer) has long ago regretted the condition of the sick in the navy.—The naval surgeons are oppressed with unnecessary oaths, journals of expence, and checks against their pay; whence considerable expence and difficulties in getting their wages.—Would not one oath, expressive of obedience relating to these articles, be sufficient; and would not a surgeon that will perjure himself in one oath, easily elude any thing else? They are also exposed to the oppression and avarice of the apothecary's company, who heap medicines upon them they never use, and at a greater price than they may be bought for of the druggists; whereby the surgeons are deterred from procuring things of real utility.—Would not the usual surveys of the medicine chests, and the captain's certificate, be a sufficient security that they shall be provided, though the surgeons were allowed to buy their medicines at the best hand?—The navy is supplied with elixir of vitriol, at a considerable expence, to no useful purpose; a supply of the juice, or rob of lemons, according to the advice of Dr. Lind, would be of much superior advantage to the various articles now furnished, (sc. James's powders, elixir of vitriol, and portable soup) as this would be a means to save those now lost by the scurvy.—Half-pay, in time of war, is, perhaps, as inconvenient to the government, as it would be productive of very good effects in time of peace.—The directing part of the army are so wise, for themselves, as to secure the mature years of those employed in this important duty, by a perpetual provision for them; justly judging this to be necessary, to influence the conduct of people, whose duty is an act of the mind, and must therefore be voluntary: How far this is the case in the navy, may be easily judged, and also the consequences that may often ensue, where youth, levity, and inexperience, preside over the lives of a very valuable part of the community.—From the whole we may observe, That their merit, in general, will be as the encouragement they receive; that an accurate knowledge of surgery, can only be the result of very extensive study and observation, and that the just exercise of it, is of the greatest importance to considerable numbers of people; yet is the situation of a sea-surgeon the worst calculated for a decent subsistence, during life, that can be conceived, and every young fellow bred to this profession, may reasonably pray, *From it, Good Lord deliver me!*

SENEX.

PROCEEDINGS, DEFEAT, *and* DEATH, *of the famous* M. THUROT.

SINCE the informations we gave our readers, in our last Vol. p. 626, the accounts of this brave adventurer have not been such as we could depend upon; and only said, he had been mostly in harbour, at Gottenburgh and Bergen. From Edinburgh, of the 23d of last month, we were advised, that, on the Saturday before, three ships of force had appeared off the island of Isla, in Argyleshire, plundered some sloops, and seized some cattle, &c. on that island: And later advices from Ireland, informed us of his having landed there, and the following accounts have since appeared, of his consequent transactions, defeat, and death.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

"Dublin, Feb. 23. Yesterday morning, a little before 11 o'clock, an account was received, that a body of French, supposed to be about 1000 men, were landed at Carrickfergus, on Thursday morning. Immediately, upon the receipt of this intelligence, his grace the lord lieutenant gave orders for the assembling, with the utmost expedition, at Newry, four regiments of infantry, viz. Pole's, Anstruther's, Sandford's, and Sebright's; and three regiments of dragoons, viz. Mostyn's, Yorke's, and Whiteley's; and his grace made no doubt, that, should the French be hardy enough to hazard themselves at any distance from their ships, the troops he should be able to get together, in a very few days, will be more than sufficient to protect the country from any violence, and to drive them out of the kingdom. And this morning, at half past seven, a farther account was received, That lieutenant-colonel Jennings had suffered himself, with four companies of major-general Strode's regiment under his command at Carrickfergus, to be made prisoners of war: And that, on the 22d in the morning, about eight o'clock, a flag of truce came to Belfast, and made a demand of several articles of provisions, and other necessaries, to be delivered that day at two o'clock, promising to pay for them, and threatning, in case of refusal, to burn Carrickfergus, and afterwards to come up and burn Belfast also; with which demands the gentlemen of Belfast thought it best to comply. The French prisoners of war had been removed from Carrickfergus and Belfast to Lisburn.

Dublin, Feb. 24. This evening his grace the lord lieutenant received the following letter from major-general Strode, dated, Belfast, Feb. 23, 1760. at six in the evening, viz.

"Information of Benjamin Hall, lieutenant and adjutant to my regiment, who this moment arrived here, on his parole, from Carrickfergus, in order to get provisions for the officers and soldiers of my regiment there, says, that on the 21st instant three ships appeared off the isle of Magee, standing in shore for the bay of Carrickfergus, and at eleven o'clock came to an anchor about two miles and a half to the north east part of the castle, and within musquet-shot of the shore of Kilrute point. At this time the small number of troops belonging to the garrison were at exercise, about half a mile on the road to Belfast; and at a quarter after eleven o'clock the guard was turned out, made up, and marched off, to relieve that on the French prisoners in the castle: the rest of the men

continued

continued in the field of exercise, where an account was soon brought, that the three ships just come to an anchor had taken and detained two fishing-boats, and, with them and several others, were plying on and off betwixt the shore and the ships; on which, immediate orders were sent to the castle for both guards to continue under arms, and double the centries over the French prisoners, and be particularly strict and watchful over them, till such time as they could be satisfied whether they were friends or enemies; though, at the same time, a strong report prevailed with some, that it was an English frigate and two storeships: but, to be convinced what they were, after the troops had assembled in the market-place, the said lieutenant Hall went off with a reconnoitring party, and took post on a rising ground, where he could plainly perceive eight boats landing armed men, and that they drew out in detachments, and took post on the dykes, hedges, and all the rising grounds, from whence they could have the most extensive views; upon which he gave the necessary orders to his non-commission officers and men, to have a watchful eye on their approaches, and to take particular care that they did not get round them, by going at the foot of the hill, undiscovered; in order to prevent which, he posted them himself, and told them, as soon as ever their advanced guard came within shot, to fire upon them, and continue so to do until they repulsed them; or, if necessitated to retreat, he likewise pointed that out to them, with orders to take every opportunity, on advantage of ground, in their retreat, to retard the enemy's approach, and to be sure to keep a communication with the town as much as possible: and on this he immediately went to the town, and acquainted colonel Jennings, where he found him with the troops on the parade; who immediately ordered detachments to be made, to defend the gates of the town, and all the avenues leading thereto: soon after which the reconnoitring party retired, after having spent all their ammunition; during which time the lieutenant-colonel, and chief magistrate of the town, sent off the sheriff, and Mr. Mucklewaine, (who is captain of the militia of the corporation) with orders to take off the French prisoners of war, and convey them with all speed to Belfast, where they were to receive further orders from me. By this time the enemy were in full march for the town, which he computed to be near 1000 men; and two or three straggling hussars, on horses they had picked up after landing, attempted to enter the gates, but on the first fire retired, but were soon supported by parties of foot, who attacked both the north and south gates, as also the garden-walls of lord Donnegall, who were repulsed also, and kept back as long as the men had ammunition; on which, colonel Jennings ordered the whole to retire to the castle; which he had sufficient time to do, as at this time the enemy was a little checked from our fire, and would have been more so had the men had ammunition.

Before the gates of the castle were shut, they made their appearance in the market-place; and then it was, in his opinion, the destruction of the enemy would have commenced, had it not been, that still (he begs leave again to observe) the then dreadful want of ammunition, notwithstanding the supply of powder they had had, a few days before, from Belfast, by my order, but were in want of ball, and even time, if they had that, to make them up; from which, the enemy, finding our fire so cool, attacked the gates sword in hand, which, from the battering of the shot on both sides, the bolts were knocked back, and the gates opened, and the enemy marched in; but Lieut. Col. Jennings, Lord Wallingford, Capt. Bland, Lieut. Ellis, with some other gentlemen, and about fifty men, repulsed the enemy, and beat them back. Here it was he saw great resolution in a few Irish boys, who defended the gate, after it was opened, with their bayonets; and those from the half moon, after their ammunition was gone, threw stones and bricks. Had this attack of the enemy been supported with any degree of courage, they must certainly have succeeded in it, but they retired back under cover, leaving the gates open, with our men in the front of it, which gave them a short time to consider what was best to be done; first, to see the men's ammunition, which, if they had had any, would have certainly sallied, and even so without it, had not Col. Jennings, and all the officers, thought the enterprize too hazardous. Then they considered, if the gate could be defended, the breach in the castle wall could not, it being near 50 feet long; and, having but a short time to deliberate, all agreed a parley should be beat, and Lieut. Hall sent out to know on what terms they might surrender; which was accordingly done, and, on his going out, found the greatest part of the enemy under shelter of the old walls and houses before the castle gate; and, after the usual ceremony, demanded of the commandant (the general being wounded) what terms would be given the troops on their surrender, and at the same time sent the drum to call Col. Jennings out of the castle, in order to treat with the French commandant on articles of capitulation, which, he says, as well as he can remember, were as follow, viz.

" Col. Jennings demanded, that the troops should march out with all the honours of war, and the officers to be on their parole in Ireland, and not to be sent prisoners to France; the soldiers also to stay in Ireland, and that an equal number of French prisoners should be sent to France, within one month, or as soon after as ships could be got ready for that purpose.

Granted.

That the castle of Carrickfergus should not be demolished, or any of the stores destroyed, or taken out of it.

Granted.

That

That the town and county of Carrickfergus ſhould not be plundered or burnt, on condition the mayor and corporation furniſhed the French troops with neceſſary proviſions.

Granted."

Theſe, as well as he can remember, were the verbal articles agreed on, tho', on writing them, the French commandant, after conſulting the principal officers, declared, he could not, by any means, anſwer to his maſter, the French king, granting to his Britannick majeſty the ſtores in the caſtle, which he inſiſted upon; and Col. Jennings, to his great grief, had it not in his power to refuſe, declaring ſolemnly, at the ſame time, with a grave countenance, that he had rather have been buried in the ruins. To which the French commandant replied, that he could not inſert it in the articles of capitulation, yet he would give his word and honour, and did ſo, that if there was nothing of great value in the caſtle, belonging to the king, beſides powder, he would not touch it (which there really was not); but how far he will keep his promiſe, is not yet known. Likewiſe the magiſtrates of Carrickfergus, not furniſhing the French with neceſſary proviſions, they plundered the town, declaring it was their own fault, as they were convinced they had it in their power to ſupply them, as they had found enough in the town afterwards.

Mr. Hall further informs me, that he has diſcovered, by ſome of the French, there was a diſagreement betwixt their general and Capt. Thurot, the general being for the attack of Carrick, and Thurot for landing at the Whitehouſe, and attacking Belfaſt. He likewiſe judges the frigates to be, one of 40 guns, the other two about 20 each.

Lieut. Hall begs leave to preſent his duty to your grace, and hopes you will excuſe any inaccuracy that may be in his deſcription, as he was no ways provided with any papers, but his memory, and often interrupted by numbers of gentlemen of the militia, who were crowding perpetually into the room to receive orders.

I beg leave to ſubſcribe myſelf,

Belfaſt, Feb. 23, 1760, at ſix in the evening. My Lord, &c.
WILLIAM STRODE.

The people in the neighbourhood of the place where theſe deſperadoes landed, ſhewed a laudable ſpirit of loyalty upon this occaſion, the militia, though without arms, aſſembling from all parts at Belfaſt, to the number of ſome thouſands. Troops were marched that way from the interior parts of the kingdom; and not even a Roman catholick joined them: ſo that, after deſtroying the ammunition and cannon at Carrickfergus, they embarked with great precipitation. But the brave capt. Elliott did not permit them to eſcape with the booty and hoſtages they made, as will appear by the following Letter.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Admiralty-Office, March 3, 1760.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Elliott, of his Majeſty's Ship Æolus, to Mr. Clevland, dated in Ramſay Bay in the Iſle of Man, the 29th of February, 1760.

"Pleaſe to acquaint the Right Hon. my lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 24th inſt. I received information at Kinſale, from his grace the lord lieutenant of Ireland, that there were three ſhips of the enemy's at Carrickfergus. The ſame evening I ſailed with his majeſty's ſhip under my command, together with the Pallas and Brilliant, in queſt of them. I made the entrance of Carrickfergus on the evening of the 26th, but could not get in, the wind being contrary, and very bad weather. On the 28th, at four in the morning, we got ſight of them, and gave chace. About nine I got up along-ſide their commodore, (off the Iſle of Man) and in a few minutes after, the action became general, and laſted about an hour and half, when they all three ſtruck their colours. They are the Marſhal Belleiſle, of 44 guns, and 545 men including troops, M. Thurot commander, who is killed; the La Blond, of 32 guns, and 400 men, commanded by Capt. La Kayce; and the Terpſichore, of 26 guns, and 300 men, commanded by Capt. Deſraudais. I put into this road to repair the ſhips, who are all much diſabled in their maſts and rigging, the Marſhal Belleiſle in particular, who loſt her bowſprit, mizen-maſt, and main-yard, in the action; and it was with great difficulty we prevented her ſinking.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure I acquaint their lordſhips, that the officers and men of his majeſty's ſhips behaved remarkably well on this occaſion.

I ſhall uſe the greateſt diſpatch in getting the ſhips refitted, and purpoſe returning to Plymouth, or ſome other port in England, as ſoon as poſſible, if I do not receive their lordſhips directions before the ſhips are got ready.

Incloſed is an account of the killed and wounded on board his majeſty's ſhips.

I am, &c.
JOHN ELLIOTT.

In his majeſty's ſhips killed and wounded.

Æolus	—	—	4	15
Pallas	—	—	1	5
Brilliant	—	—	0	11

N. B. I find it impoſſible to aſcertain the number of the enemy killed and wounded; but by the beſt accounts I can get, they amount to about 300."

Thus the people of Ireland no ſooner got rid of their diſagreeable gueſts, than Capt. Clements in the Brilliant, brought them ſome hundreds of the priſoners, with the joyful news of the defeat of the French ſquadron. The houſe of commons of Ireland have voted their thanks to the captains Elliott, Clements, and Logie, for their bravery; as alſo to the gentlemen of Armagh, Antrim, Down, and the city of Derry, for their loyal behaviour, in marching to oppoſe the French. The gentlemen of Liverpool and Whitehaven, and all thoſe places on the Engliſh coaſt that expected a viſit from Thurot,

alſo

alſo diſcovered the utmoſt courage and reſolution, and made every preparation to give them a warm reception. Soon after, the following teſtimony appeared in the London Gazettee.

Whitehall, March 11. His grace the duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, has tranſmitted to the right honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, a plan of the attack and defence of Carrickfergus, taken upon the ſpot, by captain Vallancey, of the 10th regiment of foot, by which it appears, that every thing was done by lieutenant-colonel Jennings, that was poſſible for ſuch a ſmall handful of men to do, in a place ſo little defenſible as Carrickfergus was, when it was attacked.

The following liſt ſhews the force of the Engliſh and French ſhips, in the above engagement.

Of the Engliſh ſhips. Æolus, Capt. Elliot (commodore) 32 guns, 220 men.—Pallas, Capt. Clements, 36 guns, 240 men.—Brilliant, Capt. Logie, 36 guns, 240 men.

Of the French ſhips. Marſhal Belleiſle, M. Thurot, late commander, 44 guns.—La Blonde, 30 guns.—La Terpſichore, 24 guns.

To this recapitulation of events, we ſhall ſubjoin the following accounts of Belfaſt and Carrickfergus.—Carrickfergus, ſo named, as it is ſaid, from Fergus I. king of Scotland, who landed there with a large body of men from that country, and is reported to have been drowned in paſſing the bay, is a market town, and a diſtinct county of juriſdiction, in the county of Antrim. Its diſtance from Dublin is 89 Iriſh, or about 113 Engliſh miles, due north. It is ſituated on a point of land at the opening of a very fine bay, where is a large and ſafe road for veſſels of great burthen, and a very handſome pier for merchant ſhips and ſmaller craft. It is fortified by a caſtle, which formerly had great ſtrength, and is advantageouſly ſituated on an eminence, which commands part of the bay; but of late years has been more employed as a barrack for the quartering of troops, than with a view to any defence from it; ſo that it is now conſiderably out of repair. It is remarkable for the landing of king William III.

Belfaſt is between eight and nine Iriſh miles ſouth-weſt from Carrickfergus. It has been a walled town, but its walls are now entirely ruined. It is a very large and populous trading town, and has been greatly improved within theſe few years, both in its buildings and riches. The great manufacture of the place is linnen, of which they export great quantities to England and to Scotland, with the latter of which they keep up a very conſiderable trade, taking in exchange their gauzes, ghentings, &c. It is ſituated at the bottom of Carrickfergus bay, the water flowing ſalt quite up to the town, where there is a very fine quay, at which lie veſſels from all parts of the world, more eſpecially from America; and the ſmall craft, by means of a canal cut through the middle of the main ſtreet, for almoſt its whole length, are able to come up into the heart of the town. It is extremely well ſtored with proviſions of all ſorts, particularly wild fowl and fiſh, of which laſt the ſalmon is extremely fine and large; the fiſhery in the bay employing and maintaining great numbers of the poor. The principal buildings in this town, are, 1. The bridge, which is a very fine one, built of ſtone, conſiſting of near thirty arches, and broad enough for two carriages to paſs a-breaſt; it may properly be ſaid to be built over the bay; for the quay terminates at one end of it, and the ſhipping lie in a ſufficient depth of water to the very foot of it. It grows much narrower and ſhallower, however, immediately above it, and runs up a great way into the country, under the name of the Laggon water. 2. The caſtle: This was formerly the reſidence of the garriſon; but has not now the leaſt appearance of any ſtrength, being converted into apartments, the beſt of which are inhabited by the agent of the earl of Donegal, to whoſe eſtate the greateſt part of the town belongs. 3. The barracks: Theſe are ſituated in the outſkirts of the town; they are handſome and commodious, but much out of repair. And laſtly, the linnen-hall: This is a neat and elegant building, on the ſame model with that in Dublin, and contains above a hundred ſmall warehouſes (on which the ſeveral linnen merchants names, of the north, who deal with this town, are inſcribed and numbered) which encloſe a large open ſquare, wherein, at certain times of the year, a great concourſe of merchants aſſemble, for tranſacting the wholeſale linnen trade of the north part of Ireland. The inhabitants of this town, for the moſt part, are preſbyterians, border very much on the manners of the Scotch nation, and ſpeak with a very ſtrong Caledonian accent. The juriſdiction of this town is under a ſeneſchal, or ſovereign, annually elected, and it ſends two members to parliament.

Account of the new FARCE, *now acting at* Covent-Garden Theatre, *called* The Spirit of Contradiction.

THE heroine of this piece is called Mrs. Partlett, wife to a gentleman of that name, a man of conſiderable ſubſtance in the country. Her character is truly what the name of the farce implies; the only reaſon ſhe has for any part of her conduct, being that of contradicting the inclinations of every other perſon ſhe is connected with. Her daughter Harriet is addreſſed by two men of very different characters, viz. Mr. Lovewell, a gentleman of the army, whoſe fortune is in expectance, and Mr. Steer, a meer booriſh grazier, with very large poſſeſſions. Mr. Partlett, who really wiſhes the happineſs of his daughter, and yet has the prudential views of a parent with regard to the match, is extremely deſirous to have her married at any rate; but, biaſſed by the wealth of Steer, is moſt inclined to favour his pretenſions; yet, at the ſame time, without being ſo ſtrongly overborne by motives of intereſt,

intereſt, as to oppoſe a marriage with Lovewell, ſhould his daughter's affections be cloſely attached to him. Mrs. Partlett, whoſe only paſſion is to contradict, not being able to find out, from Harriet's conduct, whether ſhe is inclined or averſe to matrimony, and highly provoked by that ſuſpenſe, reſolves, however, to marry her; and that ſhe may at leaſt have an opportunity of thwarting ſomebody in the affair, ſounds her huſband's inclinations as to the choice of the happy man.

Several little ſtratagems are concerted, both by the huſband and daughter, to deceive Mrs. Partlett: but at length the affair being completed between Miſs Harriet and Mr. Lovewell, the mutual tranſports of the young couple convince the mother inſtantly of the trick ſhe had been played, on which, ſhe flies out into violent exclamations againſt every body, refuſes her bleſſing, or pardon, to the new-married pair, and goes off in a paſſion. Mr. Partlett, whoſe principal aim was the happineſs of his daughter, becomes immediately reconciled to the match; and Steer, who was wholly indifferent as to the lady, and had only bargained for her in the Smithfield manner, reſolving not to go without making ſome market, makes an offer of himſelf to Harriet's maid Betty, which is readily accepted: And ſo ends the piece.

Some Account of an uſeful TINCTURE.

ABOVE forty years ago, while I lived in the country, I contrived a tincture for preſerving the blood from fizineſs, and from a ſcorbutic ſaline acrimony, with which moſt people are more or leſs afflicted; and for preventing or removing from the blood that diſſolvent quality which ſubſiſts in it, when under thoſe infectious fevers, which are attended with looſeneſſes or bleedings, or purple ſpots, or melting ſweats; which may be uſeful when ſuch fevers ſhall happen.

I alſo contrived it for maintaining the vital ſtrength, and preventing a lowneſs of the ſpirits, which I had very often.

I have uſed this tincture in my family ever ſince, and ſometimes for many months together have myſelf taken a doſe of it twice a day; and have given it to many of my acquaintance, among whom, and in whoſe families, it has proved beneficial far beyond my expectation.

It has been of good ſervice againſt rheumatic pains in the limbs, and againſt pains in the head or ſtomach, or bowels; likewiſe in fits of the gout in the ſtomach, or elſewhere, and againſt hypochondriacal and hyſterical diſorders.

It has alſo been effectual for recovering a loſt appetite, giving vigour to weak bodies, and a chearfulneſs to the low-ſpirited.

It is frequently uſed in my family for removing colds, and other illneſſes in their beginning, and not in vain. All the ſervants, as well as others, have found much benefit on ſuch ſudden occaſions.

It is very grateful to the ſtomach, and may be taken, a tea ſpoonful of it at a time, in a diſh of coffee or tea, with milk or without it; or in hot water ſweetened with ſugar; or in a glaſs of wine.

Having frequent requeſts for this tincture, and finding it too expenſive to continue giving it gratis, at the earneſt deſire of many, and conſidering the utility of it in many caſes, and that perſons who are not of my acquaintance may be deſirous of having it in their families, I now make it publick, with this narrative of my intentions in contriving it, and of the benefits which have been obtained by the uſe of it, and now acquaint my friends, that they may have it at my houſe, under the title of *Dr.* Lobb's *Tincture, at an eaſy price.*

THEOPHILUS LOBB.

Bagnio-court, Newgate-ſtreet, Feb. 1760.

Account of the Caſe of SUSAN BROOKES, *of* Axe-yard, King's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

THIS woman's feet lately dropped off, at the articulation of the ancle, by a gangrene. This natural amputation was as complete as if performed by the moſt ſkilful operator, and the remaining wounds of her ſtumps continued to digeſt properly, and put on the appearance of a complete recovery. For ſome weeks preceding this event (after which ſhe was carried to the Weſtminſter Infirmary) ſhe had complained of pain and weakneſs in the parts affected, which had diſqualified her from walking, and her feet broke out and became ulcerous; upon which ſhe was recommended to an hoſpital, but diſcharged thence for refuſing to part with them, as the ſurgeons had no proſpect of their preſervation. Accidents of this kind, altho' uncommon, are not without example, eſpecially in the feet, where mortifications are moſt apt to commence, as the blood circulates the ſloweſt there, and the returning venal blood has more reſiſtance of gravity to overcome, than in any other extremity. There are not wanting many inſtances where the legs, without the aid of art, have ſeparated in the middle of the bone. Such accidents principally happen in cold weather, to perſons in poverty, and to languid old age; all which circumſtances waited on this unhappy object. She did not much regret the loſs of her feet, which, tho' black and putrid, ſhe would not ſuffer to be buried, and particularly deſired, if ſhe did not ſurvive the cure, that they might be preſerved for the ſight of her daughter, who is in ſervice at Eaton, and was ſent to for that purpoſe.

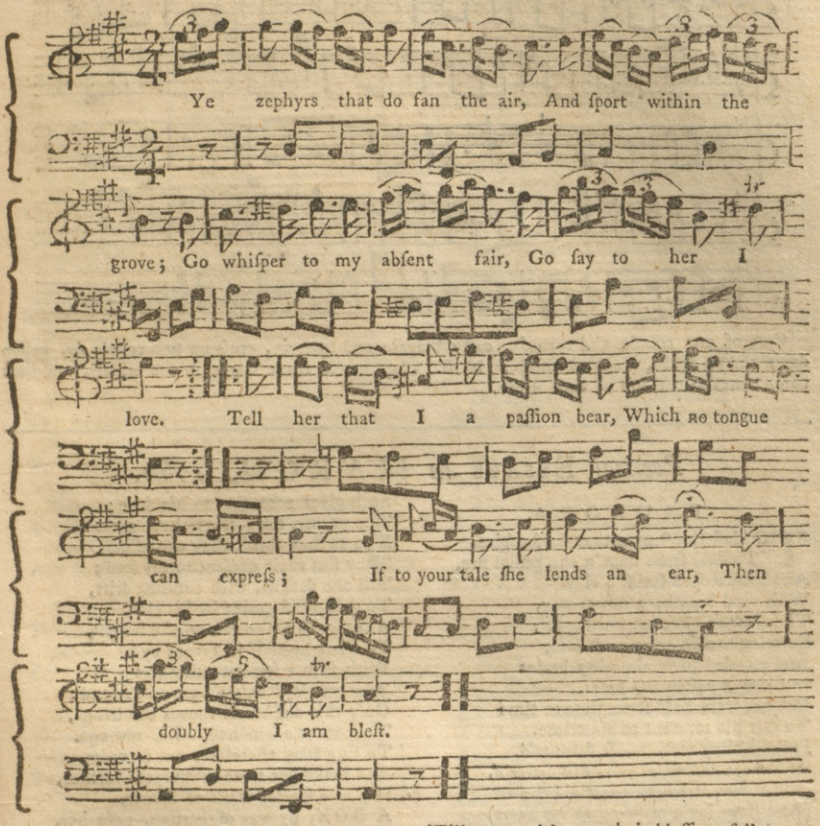
AMALTHEA's EPIGRAM.

To JUNO.

SPARE, avenging wife of Jove,
If, on thoſe hills, thou haply haſt beheld,
A beauteous milk-white heifer rove;
Beneath that form no virgin is conceal'd.

The ABSENT LOVER.

The WORDS and MUSICK by JOSEPH GANTHONY, junior.



2.

And in the ſultry heat of day,
When cooling ſhade ſhe ſeeks,
Spread ſpicy odours in her way,
And flowers at her feet;
Whilſt ſhe beholds their colours fade,
And pride neglected lye,
Let them inſtruct the lovely maid,
Like thoſe does beauty die.

3.

Let her, like roſes in their prime,
Wiſh for ſome generous hand,
To pluck them from the branch in time,
Leſt they too long ſhould ſtand;
'Till, worn with age, their bloſſoms fall,
And drop from off the ſtem,
Untouch'd they lye beneath the wall,
Then warning take by them.

4.

Let ſome auſpicious viſion ſhew,
Who 'tis that loves her beſt,
And what for her I undergo,
Reveal whilſt ſhe does reſt.
Ye guardian angels ſtill defend
Her, that my ſoul adores,
'Till time ſhall be full at an end,
And ſhe ſhall be no more,

A RIDDLE.

I'M a thing that's unknown to all ſenſe but the ſight,
Though exiſtence I claim from obſtructing the light.

ANOTHER.

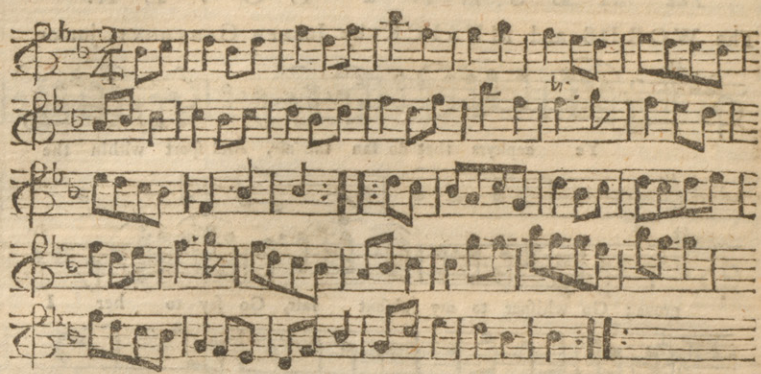
I am always in motion, but when I'm aſleep,
Can pleaſantly laugh, and as mournfully weep;
Yet what's ſtrange to believe, the ſame token I ſhew,
For immoderate joy, and immoderate woe.

March, 1760.

ANSWER *to the* REBUS *in* December, 1759, *p.* 677.

THE man and woman's name is I,
Their ſen's the ſame, and ſo good by.

STOW FAIR.



Caſt of one couple and turn ÷, caſt off again and turn ÷, croſs up two couple ⩶, gallop down and up again, and caſt off ⩶. N. B. Clap hands three times in the middle, and beat three times at the end of each ſtrain.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* MARCH, 1760.

PANDORA.

TO blaſt the * man that durſt aſpire
To ſteal from heav'n the genial fire,
And animate his finiſh'd clay
With vital breath, a newer way,
The *Gods* in cloſe committee ſat,
Forming the *ſaucy wretch*'s fate,
And puzzled their almighty brains
In fixing *penalties* and *pains*.
Debates were held from time to time
To ſuit his torment to his crime.
Full oft they met, as oft demurr'd,
And *ways and means were ſtill deferr'd*.
But *Jove* at length contriv'd the art
(And *Jove* lov'd miſchief at his heart)
To puniſh him whoſe ſkill had ſhewn
A talent equal to his own;
For well he fear'd, ſhould he go on,
Himſelf would quickly be undone,
Becauſe his rival, peopling lands,
Would take his buſineſs off his hands.
He therefore, to reward his pains,
Hang'd the poor artiſt up in chains;
And, ſince the man a man had made,
To earth a woman *Jove* convey'd,—
At leaſt to *match* him in his trade.
(Here, ſome will ſay, the ſex began
To be deſign'd a plague to man.)
And, to perfect this new creation,
Each god allotted ſome donation,
Juſt as their *Heav'nlineſs* thought fit:
Venus gave beauty; *Mercury*, wit;
Cupid ordain'd that all ſhould love her;
And *Juno* made a vixen of her.
You 've heard, e're now, how *Templers* pay
A free gift toll on new year's day;
Each gives according to his ſtore;
The poorer, leſs; the richer, more:
E'en as they think they can afford,
They ſuit their preſent to my lord;
Till one deſigns, with cunning drift,
To gain good graces by his gift,
And ſcrews his pocket to the height,
To wind himſelf in favour by't.
With ſuch a ſelf-deſigning end
Jove prov'd *Pandora*'s greateſt friend:
Only this diff'rence moves the hinge,
They want a kindneſs,—he, revenge.
To rigg her, therefore, out in order,
And make her ſerve his purpoſe further,
He, as a ſpecial mark of favour,
A BOX, by way of portion, gave her.
Thus rich, we need not wonder much
If all men's hearts her charms could touch.
Each ſpark his am'rous ſuit began;—
But *Epimethus* was the man:
He only rais'd an equal flame,
And got the BOX, and won the *dame*.
With greedy expectation bent
To know what riches Fortune ſent,
The fatal BOX he open'd ſoon,
As any huſband would have done,
And with an unexpected croſs
Found nought—but what was to his loſs.
Contagions ſtraight, of horrid hue,
Throughout the neighb'ring country flew;
The ſea, the earth, and e'en the air,
Began th' infectious ill to ſhare;
Till pious men found out a way
To offer ſacrifice, and pray:
They with *earth's fruits* the gods appeas'd,
And thus the ſore contagion ceas'd.

From

* *Prometheus*

From hence the cuſtom firſt aroſe,
When *women* all their *gifts* expoſe,
If they their dire diſeaſes ſcatter,
That men repent with *Barley-water*.

HORACE Lib. III. Ode xxiv. imitated.
Addreſſed to the BRITISH NATION.

1.

THO' rich in 'cumulated gold
From the deep mines which either India
In mercenary traffick bold, [boaſts;
While thy ſwift ſails explore old Ocean's far-
2. [theſt coaſts;
Yet in the balances of Fate
The dooms of mighty monarchies are weigh'd;
Her ſcales by bribery are not ſway'd:
Nought can thy wealth avail to ſave the ſinking
3. [State.
Where-e'er the wand'ring Arab ſtrays,
His little dwelling he at will conveys:
The Indian, free, (more bleſt) can rove
O'er the unbounded field, and unſequeſter'd
4. [grove:
For to her huſband's children there
The ſtepdame oft ſupplies a mother's place,
Nor ſeeks, their exit to prepare,
To mix the venom'd bowl to blaſt the riſing
5. [race.
Nor to ſome haughty, portion'd dame
Is the baſe huſband there conſtrain'd to yield;
Nor ſeeks the wife her crimes to ſhield,
And in the veil of marriage hide her canker'd
6. [ſame.
Their dow'r is Chaſtity, and Truth,
Unblemiſh'd morals, uncorrupted youth:
Sought are the virtues of their race;
Gold, diſregarded there, but finds a ſecond place.
7.
Say, what diſintereſted hand
Will dare revive our long-neglected laws,
Corruption's torrent to withſtand;
Scorn every meaner tie, eſpouſe his Country's
8. [cauſe?
Thus to poſterity his fame
Tranſmitting (all that memory can give)
Shall in our future annals live,
Enroll'd with *Greville*'s * worth, or *Hampden*'s
9. [patriot name.
Tho' living worth neglected lies,
Conceal'd in venom'd Envy's black diſguiſe;
We afterwards lament it fled,
And mourn with fruitleſs tears each honour'd
10. [Patriot dead.
What then, 'midſt crimes like our's, avail
Thoſe ſacred precepts Chriſt himſelf has taught?
Religion's nobleſt dictates fail,
While to increaſe our wealth by ev'ry crime is
11. [ſought.
On Mexico's ill-fated ſhore
Imperious Cortez, with his daring band,
Explor'd the undiſcover'd land,
And ſtain'd their ruthleſs ſwords with ſlaugh-
12. [ter'd Indian gore.
Let us, with miniſterial tools,
With crafty ſtockjobbers, and bubbled fools,
Our money to the funds convey, [away.
And in our Country's cauſe thus ſquander it

13.
Or deep beneath yon foaming tides,
Say, ſhall we plunge this execrable gold;
Deſtroy theſe trophies of our pride;
Think of our wealth no more; be virtuous,
14. [and be bold?
If we repent our former crimes,
Eradicate we firſt this fatal cauſe;
Again obedient to the laws,
Amend our morals firſt, and then amend the
15. [times.
Studious to train the riſing youth
To early ſanctity and infant truth,
Point to their ſteps the arduous way,
That path which Virtue chears with her diffu-
16. [ſive ray.
The boy well ſkill'd to cog the dice,
Too tender for the hardſhips of the ſchools,
An eaſy prey to ſloth and vice,
Declines the road to fame, and Virtue's harſher
17. [rules.
Proud of her ſpecious form, the Fair,
Studious of ev'ry falſe deluſive art
To captivate the heedleſs heart,
Aſſumes the Amazonian ſtep and flaunting air.
18.
But tho' our riches yet increaſe,
Our ſteps approach not to the throne of peace:
The mind its wants can never fill;
Something (I know not what) is always want-
Oxford, March 6, 1760. [ing ſtill.

The TURTLE *and the* SPARROW:
A FABLE.
(Partly imitated from Chaucer.)

———*Mutato nomine de te*
Fabula narratur. Hor.

BESIDE an unfrequented wood,
That overhung the chryſtal flood,
A ſolitary Turtle ſate,
And mourn'd her partner's rigid fate.
A Sparrow thither chanc'd to ſtray,
And liſten'd to her plaintive lay:
Approaching near, "What cauſe, he cries,
Excites fair Turturella's ſighs?
Hide not the ſorrows of your heart,
But to a faithful friend impart."

TURTURELLA.

I mourn my dear Columbo dead!
With him my hopes and joys are fled!
Come, all ye winged ſongſters, come,
Lament with me his early doom!
In the cold arms of death he lies,
Pale are his cheeks, and cloſ'd his eyes:
Mourn, all ye ſtreams, and ev'ry grove,
Once conſcious to our mutual love!
With me, in murm'ring ſighs, deplore
The dear Columbo, now no more.

SPARROW.

Thy ſad complaints, fair widow, ſpare,
Ah, what avails thy anxious care!
We ſorrow for the dead in vain,
No grief their ranſom can obtain:
Come, then, a friend's advice embrace,
And inſtant fly this fatal place!
The fowler's hand, whoſe fraudful care
For thy Columbo laid the ſnare,

* *Lord Brook.*

Again for thee the ſame may ſet;
Thou too may'ſt periſh in his net.

TURTURELLA.

Life has for me no joys in ſtore,
Now my Columbo is no more.

SPARROW.

When widows uſe the *canting* ſtrain,
They want a ſecond ſpouſe to gain.

TURTURELLA.

When widows thus inconſtant prove,
They never taſted real love.

SPARROW.

'Tis idle folly to complain,
Since thus the cruel Fates ordain.
Who Death can ſhun? His boundleſs ſway
E'en men, our haughty lords, obey.
The feather'd race through all the grove
Deride thy fond exceſs of love.
O chaſe theſe gloomy cares away,
And Hymen's ſecond call obey!
How joyleſs is the ſingle ſtate!
And what is life without a mate?
Dear friend, a moment lend your ear,
My love-adventures you ſhall hear:
Perhaps, by my example led,
Once more you may incline to wed;
At leaſt, my tale may entertain,
And for a while divert your pain.
Early in life, to a young bride,
In Hymen's bonds, I firſt was ty'd.
With me ſhe ſeldom was at eaſe,
So fickle nothing long could pleaſe:
One day abroad, with chearful air,
She chirp'd, inſenſible of care;
The next, at home would mope unſeen,
And in full health indulge the ſpleen:
Short was her reign—in beauty's pride
She ſicken'd, pin'd away, and dy'd.
To a rich dame I next was join'd,
Of ſtately mien, and haughty mind.
'Midſt fields of barley, wheat, and peas,
She liv'd in plenty, and at eaſe:
But when the honey-moon was paſt,
Our joys with clouds were overcaſt;
Diſputes aroſe—with willing heart
At length we both agreed to part.
The town I ſought, to range inclin'd;
At a rich farm ſhe ſtay'd behind:
A Swallow from the country fled,
And brought me word when ſhe was dead.
I prun'd my feathers, cock'd my tail,
And ſet myſelf again to ſale,
When a coquette, with wanton art
And ſyren wiles, enſnar'd my heart;
A giddy creature, pert and loud,
Affected, humourſome, and proud.
None dar'd her will to diſobey;
In ev'ry thing ſhe had her way:
We neither much careſs'd, nor ſtrove;
But civil manners paſs'd for love.
One day, unconſcious of her fate,
As on a barley-mow ſhe ſat,
A quick-ey'd Hawk, in ſearch of prey,
Seiz'd her, and inſtant bore away.
'Twas my ill luck, when next I lov'd,
To wed a dame that jealous prov'd;
Domeſtick quarrels hence aroſe;
From words we often came to blows.
One morn, as on the watch ſhe lay,
Perch'd high upon a leafy ſpray,
A random ſtone an Urchin threw;
With rapid force the weapon flew,
And whizzing pierc'd her tender ſide:
She flutter'd, dropp'd, and gaſping dy'd.
Now, ſliding down the vale of life,
I ſought a grave and prudent wife;
So took a widow to my neſt,
In hopes to fix my future reſt.
Of all my wives this prov'd the worſt;
Three months I liv'd compleatly curſt:
Black clouds upon her forehead hung,
And thunder rattled from her tongue:
Abroad I was compell'd to roam
In queſt of eaſe deny'd at home;
But, peace be with her!—ſhe is dead—
Yet once more I reſolve to wed.

TURTURELLA.

Uxorious letcher! bird obſcene,
Thy filthy tale has rais'd my ſpleen!
No more pollute this hallow'd grove,
The ſcene of pure and virtuous love!
To cities and to courts repair!
Falſhood and treach'ry flouriſh there.

Sannazarius's EPITAPH *on* MAXIMILLA, *tranſlated.*

STOP, traveller, and turn thine eyes—
Here beauteous Maximilla lies:
With her the pleaſing Loves are dead;
The Graces and the Sports are fled.
Stern Fate, unpitying, laid her there;
Unfit apartment for the fair!
Her parents doom'd, this grievous woe,
Inſtead of bridal feaſts, to know.
What canſt thou think will always ſtay,
But envious Time will bear away?
Belov'd of ev'ry youth and maid,
Lo—Maximilla there is laid!
But vain were all their friendly fears,
The ſwain's laments, and virgin's tears. L. L.

On the Image of Cupid, *tending the Flock of* Thyrſis,
An EPIGRAM tranſlated from the *Greek*.
By *J. GLASSE*.

THyrſis, who feeds the virgin's fleecy train,
And well as Pan can tune the rural ſtrain,
Tired with heat, and overcome with wine,
Now ſleeping lies beneath the lofty pine;
While heedleſs Cupid, on the deſart rock,
Handles his crook, and tends his bleating flock.
Fly, fly, ye nymphs! and wake the ſhepherd's boy,
Leſt the fierce wolves ſhould tender love deſtroy.
King ſton near Taunton.

EPIGRAM xvi. *of* Caſimire, *tranſlated*.
By the ſame.

D. Magdalena ſub cruce flens.

I Thirſt, I thirſt! thou, Magdalen, doſt cry,
And yet no friendly ſtream theſe rocks is near:
Does not a torrent iſſue from thine eye?
Then, Magdalena, drink the briny tear.

On

On the FOUR ENGLISH WORTHIES.
By the ſame.

TO make the Britiſh name abroad rever'd,
Our trade to flouriſh, and our navy fear'd;
To baniſh factions far from Britain's iſle,
Give force to laws, and make fair Freedom ſmile;
To give to virtue what is virtue's due,
And ſhew Four Worthies, to their country true;
For this, all-wiſe indulgent heav'n thought fit
To grant us Hawke, Boſcawen, Legge, and Pitt.

On a Bee ſettling on a Young Lady's Breaſt.
By the ſame.

GO, buſy Bee, extract each ſweet
Which thou in various flow'rs may'ſt meet;
But ſhun fair Laura's breaſt:
For, ah! the ſweets that flouriſh there
Are far too fragrant, far too rare,
For man himſelf to taſte.

Written in imitation of Dr. Young's *Ode, intitled,* OCEAN.

1.

FAREWELL, thou earth,
That gave me birth!
Ye falſe, ye tempting toys, adieu!
Ye glitt'ring ſcenes,
Deluding dreams!
No more your follies I purſue.

2.

With ſtedfaſt eye
To heav'n I fly,
Triumphant mount on rapid wings;
Above the ſkies
With joy ariſe,
And with contempt look down on kings.

3.

Tow'rd that bleſs'd place
I ſet my face,
Where God in boundleſs glory dwells;
Where angels ſing,
And tribute bring
To him who ev'ry pow'r excels.

4.

I'm trembling brought,
As quick as thought,
I light upon celeſtial ground:
Of ſeraph throngs
I hear the ſongs,
And floods of day burſt all around.

5.

Now louder fills
Th' ecchoing hills,
The ſtrong, the ſweet angelic lay;
And now again
The melting ſtrain
In ſoft pianös dies away.

6.

Now ſtrait I ſpy
Where, 'thron'd on high,
Th' almighty God his glory ſhrouds,
Too blazing bright
For any ſight,
And hides himſelf in gloomy clouds.

7.

Himſelf conceals
Behind the veils
Of clouds, whoſe gloomy borders ſhine
With flaming fire,
The rich attire
Of pow'r and majeſty divine.

8.

The heav'ns all o'er
Loud thunders roar,
While ſtreaming light'nings blaze on high;
Thick ſmoke aſpires,
Thick ſparkle fires,
And ſeas of glory fill the ſky.

9.

Each mountain quakes,
All nature ſhakes,
While God declares his holy will;
While yet he ſpoke
Thick clouds of ſmoke
Involv'd in night the ſacred hill.

10.

"Ye ſons of day,
Hear, and obey;
My only ſon belov'd adore:
To him the knee,
E'en as to me,
Bend you, till time ſhall be no more."

11.

Strait cherubim
And ſeraphim
Before him trembling, proſtrate fall;
His golden crown
Each caſting down,
And own the lamb, as Lord of All.

12.

Their harps of gold
Now joyful hold,
Melodious muſic floats around;
Their lofty theme,
Of him ſupreme
Who faſt in chains the dragon bound.

13.

To heav'n's great ſire
They ſtrike the lyre,
And to the lamb which reigns above,
Who once was ſlain,
Now lives again,
The fountain of eternal love.

14.

Young muſe refrain,
Your heat reſtrain,
No more the joys of heav'n declare,
Till from the clay
You ſlide away,
And reach the fields of pureſt air.

15.

Submit to fate,
Till then await,
Nor ſing of blooming ſaints the joys,
Till thou ſhalt join
The choirs divine,
And taſte the bliſs whith never cloys.

16.

To live with men
Submit till then,
And, tho' reluctant, dwell below;

Yet

Yet ſtill rejoice,
And raiſe thy voice
To him whoſe mercies ever flow.

17.

Three times a day
Your homage pay
To him who ſav'd thy ſoul from hell;
His altar 'tend,
Before him bend,
And in his holy temple dwell.

18.

His holy will
I, to fulfil,
While life this vital maſs inſpires,
Will gladly run,
Nor dangers ſhun,
But ruſh thro' waters and thro' fires.

19.

My God to praiſe
My voice I'll raiſe,
My ſoul her ſtrongeſt powers ſhall join;
His word obey,
While here I ſtay,
Nor at his ſacred will repine.

Boſton, New-England, June 24, 1758.

A THANKSGIVING HYMN,

To St. George's Tune, common Metre.

1.

SING to the Lord, exalt his name,
The mighty God of war,
Who guards our fertile fields, who brings
Our trophies from afar,

2.

Our conq'ring bands, with glorious toil,
Have all the ſeaſons try'd;
In frozen wilds, and burning ſands,
Thy providence their guide.

3.

On Minden's plain, our little hoſt
Mov'd fearleſs to the fight;
The hoſtile legions fled, they fell
By thouſands, in their flight.

4.

Triumphs on India's wealthy coaſt
Secure our merchants' gain:
Fam'd Senegal her gum reſigns,
And Guadaloupe her cane.

5.

In realms, by Britiſh valour won,
The long Ohio ſtrays;
And Canada's ſtupendous flood
Majeſtic homage pays.

6.

Our heroes climb'd his rocky ſteep,
Confuſion broke our foes;
On the ſtrong citadel aloft
Britannia's banner roſe.

7.

A kingdom won! but oh, how high
The price our glory coſt!
Still give us wiſe and gallant chiefs,
And lov'd like him we loſt!

8.

Sing to the Lord, exalt his name,
The mighty God of war,
Who guards our fertile fields, who brings
Our trophies from afar.

An ÆNIGMA.

I Boaſt exiſtence long ere man
Was form'd, or even time began,
And 'midſt the gloomy chaos reign'd,
Till this new world my power reſtrain'd;
Yet did I ſome time ſtill reſide
With Adam, whilſt without his bride;
But, ſoon as woman ſaw the light,
From Eden I was put to flight:
And now, with modeſt awe, I ſhun
The ſex, as darkneſs flies the ſun,
Save when ſome tender yielding maid,
For reaſons known, implores my aid.
Routs, balls, and maſquerades I quit,
To ſeek a more ſecure retreat,
Beneath the wood's ſequeſter'd ſhade,
Or haunt the manſions of the dead.
My aid the want of ſenſe ſupplies,
And makes the blockhead paſs for wiſe:
I ſtill the guilty ſtateſman's fears,
And ſav'd a late commander's ears.
'Tis—but no more; my name you'll find
By what's premis'd, unleſs you're blind.

R. R.

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

Extract of a Letter from Captain Richard Saunders, of the Thames, to his Owners, dated Havre-de-Grace, Feb. 25.

"I AM very ſorry to have the occaſion to write to you from hence, but it is the fortune of war; there is no remedy but patience. Undoubtedly you have heard of my ſailing from Leghorn the 2d inſtant, in company with the Tartar, with whom I kept company till the 20th. Off Uſhant, we loſt company, in a hard gale of wind, about 11 o'clock at night. The 22d, at ten in the morning, off the Start, we fell in with two French privateers of Dunkirk, pierced for 22 guns each, but had but 18 mounted; at half paſt 12 they came up with us, and began the engagement, which continued till half paſt two, when I was obliged to ſubmit, having no other remedy but to ſtrike or ſink, having three feet water in the hold, and all our braces, and moſt of our running rigging cut to pieces,

the

the mizen ſhrouds of one ſide all cut away, the mizen yard came down on the wheel, the ſhip broached too, and we were no longer able to command her; the wind blowing ſtrong, and a great ſea, our lee guns were rendered quite uſeleſs, and all the weather guns but five diſmounted, and the carriages broke, and the ſhip very much ſhattered. I was immediately taken out of the ſhip, and I have not been able to aſcertain the exact number we had killed and wounded; the beſt account I can get from the people that are with me, we had ſix or ſeven killed, and 15 or 20 wounded; thank God I am not hurt, nor any of my principal officers: The privateers and prize are all in the road, waiting for the tide to go into the baſon. I have no account from the prize ſince ſhe was taken, as we loſt company ſoon after, and found her with the other privateer in the road when we arrived this morning."

During the late hard gales of wind, for many days paſt, the ſprings in and about Chatham, which have conſtantly ſupplied the wells with great plenty of exceeding fine water, were moſtly dried up; ſo that not one well in twenty produced any water at all. People are at a loſs to account for this remarkable drought.

FRIDAY, Feb. 29.

The court martial began to ſit, for the trial of lord George Sackville.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, when Thomas Smith and John Gueſt, for ſhop-breaking, and William Beckwith, for robbing a houſe at Hackney, received ſentence of death: Twenty-ſeven to be tranſported for ſeven years; one was branded, and one whipped.

SUNDAY, March 2.

Several houſes were conſumed by fire, in Lad-Lane, Aldermanbury, &c.

FRIDAY, 7.

Admiral Holmes, with a large convoy for the Weſt-Indies, ſailed from Spithead; but was forced back. On the 10th he ſailed again, and with part of his fleet cleared the channel; but ſome of the men of war, and moſt of the merchantmen were obliged to return.

TUESDAY, 11.

M. Alt, miniſter from the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, had his firſt private audience of his majeſty. [Some days after he had audiences of the reſt of the royal family.]

WEDNESDAY, 12.

Before the lords commiſſioners of appeal at the Cockpit, Whitehall, was heard an appeal from the ſentence of the judge of the Admiralty, condemning the cargo of a Daniſh ſhip, the Conſtantia, Torres Toft maſter; when it appearing that the appellants were ſubjects of his majeſty, carrying on a trade from Ireland to the French colonies by the medium of St. Euſtatia, the lords affirmed the ſentence. The ſhip was reſtored with freight by the court of Admiralty; and from that part of the ſentence no appeal was brought.

THURSDAY, 13.

At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, a motion was made by Mr. deputy Wilſon, that an humble petition be preſented to the Hon. houſe of commons, acknowledging the great bleſſings derived to the people of this kingdom by the late prohibition of diſtilling ſpirits from corn, and praying that the prohibition may be continued, or the uſe of wheat not permitted in diſtillation; which, after ſome debates, was carried by a great majority, and the ſheriffs were directed to preſent it to the houſe immediately.

Was held a general court of the governor and company of the Bank of England, at their houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet; when a dividend of 2 1-4th per cent. for intereſt and profits, was agreed to for the half-year ending the 10th of April next, the warrants for which are to be payable on the 14th of April.

FRIDAY, 14.

Being appointed, by royal authority, to be obſerved as a day of publick faſt and humiliation, his majeſty, the prince of Wales, and the reſt of the royal family, went to the chapel royal at St. James's, and heard divine ſervice.—The houſe of lords went to Weſtminſter-Abbey, and heard a ſermon by the Right Rev. the lord-biſhop of Rocheſter.—The Hon. houſe of commons went to the pariſh-church of St. Margaret's, at Weſtminſter, and heard a ſermon by the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford.—The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Chitty, knight, lord-mayor of this city, attended by George Errington and Paul Vaillant, Eſqrs. ſheriffs, and ſeveral of the aldermen, went in proceſſion from the Manſion-houſe to St. Paul's cathedral, where a ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Aſtry, ſee p. 105.

SUNDAY, 16.

Admiral Broderick, in the Prince, with the Culloden and Newark, arrived from Gibraltar.

A houſe was conſumed by fire, in Stoke's-Croft, Briſtol; and Mr. Jones (a ſchoolmaſter) and his wife, periſhed in the flames.

MONDAY, 17.

George Errington and Paul Vaillant, Eſqrs. preſented the petition from the city of London againſt the opening of the malt-diſtillery; which petition ſet forth the ill conſequences that will attend ſuch an indulgence.

FRIDAY, 21.

The lords of appeal ſat at the Cockpit, Whitehall, and condemned the Reſolute and two more Dutch ſhips, with their cargoes, as legal prizes.

Cambridge. On Wedneſday the two gold medals, given annually by his grace the duke of Newcaſtle, chancellor of this univerſity, for the beſt claſſical learning, were adjudged to Mr. Tye of St. John's college, and Mr. Drake of Caius college, batchelors of arts.

The diſtemper amongſt the horſes is almoſt ceaſed. In the Weſt of England the diſtemper was very favourable, and few or none died.

In

In October last was married one Samuel Bundy, aged 20, an apprentice to Mr. Angel, near Christ-Church, Surry, to one Mary Parlour. Upon a pretence of having a bad distemper, his bride, with uncommon patience, waited the cure 'till last week; but some of the neighbours, somehow hearing it, insisted upon searching him; when, to their great surprize, the bridegroom proved a female. She gives the following account of herself: That she is 20 years old; that seven years since, she was seduced from her mother (who then lived, and still lives, near Smithfield) by a limner, who debauched her; that the day after, to avoid the pursuit of her mother, or any discovery of her, should any advertisements appear, he dressed her in boy's apparel, and adopted her for his son, by the above name. With him she was a year: At length they separated; and she took one voyage to sea, which kept her employed more than 12 months; in which voyage she performed the several duties of a sailor. Some time after she came from sea, she bound herself to Mr. Angel, a painter, in the Green Walk near Paris Garden-Stairs, in the parish of Christ-Church, Surry: With him she continued a year, lying with her master when they were in the country at work, and that without the least discovery whatsoever. Whilst with Mr. Angel, she was taken notice of by a young woman who lived at the King's-Head in Gravel-lane, Southwark, to whom she was duly married, at a neighbouring church, near six months since. Quitting her master upon some dispute between them, she was obliged to depend upon her wife for support, who expended her money and pawned her cloaths for her mate's maintenance; which is the fraud she is charged with. The adopted husband says the wife soon discovered the mistake she had made, but was determined for some time not to expose the matter. Since marriage she entered on board the Prince Frederick man of war at Chatham, but ran away from it for fear the great number of hands on board should discover her sex. She afterwards entered on board a merchant-ship with about 20 hands; which, she says, she approved of much, but ran away from that to return to the wife, whom, she says, she dearly loves; and there seems a strong love, or friendship, on the other side, as she keeps the prisoner company in her confinement. The prisoner makes a very good figure as a man, and in her proper dress cannot fail of being a very agreeable woman. She is a very good work-woman at shoe-making and painting; declares she never knew any other man than her seducer; has made herself known, sent for her mother, and appears to be a very sensible woman.

The time for giving encouragement to seamen and able-bodied landmen to enter themselves on board his majesty's ships of war, for granting rewards for discovering such seamen as shall conceal themselves, for pardoning such seamen as have deserted and return into the service, and also for taking up all straggling seamen, is prolonged to the 10th day of May next. (See p. 105.)

Notwithstanding the many insinuations from different persons in the West-Indies, as if our trade in those parts had not been sufficiently protected, we have the pleasure of assuring the publick, and of doing Commodore Moore a piece of necessary justice by observing, that the squadron under that gentleman has, in the space of 16 months (ending in December last) taken 53 of our enemies privateers, amounting to more than 400 guns, 2600 men, and 1700 tons, besides the privateers that he has obliged to run ashore, and destroyed. This gentleman's squadron has also, in that time, retaken from the enemy 24 of our merchantmen, some richly laden; and, as the whole squadron was near seven months *entirely employed* in preventing succours coming to Guadalupe, (and thereby deprived cruizing on the enemy's privateers) the whole is an acquisition which could never have been gained but by a strict and diligent performance of his duty to his country.

A Caution in case of Fire.

If there be a fire in your neighbourhood, so that the flakes therefrom fall on or near your house, be sure, if you have any chimney-boards up, to take them down; for want of which caution, a house in Threadneedle-street, with a wooden chimney-piece, was very nigh being in flames from the late fire in Cornhill, and must certainly have been so had it not been happily and immediately discovered.

A Caution to the Drinkers of Asses Milk.

To watch very narrowly the men who milk it; otherwise, if the milk runs short, they are sure to fill the mug with warm water from a bottle, which they carry underneath their great coats. This is a certain fact, as they have been detected in it more than once.

Mr. Kemp, of Wells, in Norfolk, who keeps the Fleece inn in that town, has now in his possession an ewe, five years old, which in the year 1756 brought forth two lambs, in 1757, four; in 1758, three; in 1759, four; in 1760, six; in all 19. A daughter of the above ewe, in the year 1759, brought forth four lambs, and in 1760, four.

A very uncommon Woodcock was lately killed near Carmarthen. His head and bill were extremely large; the feathers, from the crown of the head and all round the neck to the body, were coal black; his tail was very long, and, like a black heathcock's, tipped with white; his wings were large, and every feather in each was tipped with about an inch of white, and very beautifully speckled all over with black and white spots; the feathers of his body were of the common colour, but mixed throughout with black feathers tipped with white; and all his claws were black.

At the assizes at Northampton, a sheep-stealer received sentence of death; but was reprieved.—At Worcester, a house-breaker, but

but reprieved.—At Rocheſter, three received ſentence of death.—At Chelmsford, five; but were all reprieved.—At Saliſbury, three, two of whom were reprieved; but Rawlins, the incendiary, (ſee p. 106.) was ordered for execution.—At Hertford, two, belonging to the Thaxted gang.—At Reading, one.—At York, one, for murder, who was executed as uſual.—At Oxford, one.—At Winchester, one.—At Thetford, three, two of whom were reprieved.—At Bury, three.—Dorcheſter and Yorkſhire proved maiden aſſizes.

On the 24th inſt. the following bills received the royal aſſent by commiſſion.—The bill for the better regulation of his majeſty's marine forces when on ſhore.—The bill to enable the earl of Sandwich, Wellbore Ellis and Robert Nugent, eſqrs. to qualify themſelves for their places in Ireland, by taking the oaths in England.—The bill to enable the governors of the Charter-houſe to grant leaſes on ſome part of their eſtates in Middleſex.—The bill for improving and preſerving the harbour of New-Shoreham.—To ſome bills to incloſe lands, and repair roads, and to ſeveral private bills.

The ſame day the marquis of Granby ſet out for his command in Germany.

The ſame day 37 felons were put on board a cloſe lighter, from Newgate, to be tranſported purſuant to their ſentence.

On the 25th, orders were given from the lord-chamberlain's office for the court's change of mourning on Sunday next, the 30th inſt. for the late landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, viz.——The ladies to wear black ſilk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, black and white fans and tippets, white necklaces and ear-rings.—The men to wear black full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles.——On Sunday the 6th of April, the mourning to be changed again, viz.—The ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans and tippets.—The men to continue in black full trimmed, and to wear coloured ſwords and buckles.——And on Sunday the 13th of April, the court to go out of mourning.

On the 27th, 604l. 15s. 11d. was collected for the Small-pox Hoſpital, at their anniverſary ſermon and feaſt.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Jan. 2. Letters from New-Providence, of the 19th and 20th of December, inform us, that his majeſty's ſhip Mermaid, having governor Shirley on board, about five o'clock in the morning of the 4th of December, ſtruck on Walker's Key, one of the moſt northern of the Bahamas, in lat. 27, 20, N. Notwithſtanding all their efforts, as the wind blew right on ſhore, the hull was forced over the reef by the ſea, though they had thrown over-board their guns, cut away their mizen, and parted with their capital cables. No lives were loſt; the people were all a-ſhore in tents, and had ſaved all their papers, baggage, and the ſhip's ſtores and rigging. Five ſmall veſſels ſailed from Providence for their aſſiſtance the 20th of December, the next day after the news arrived; and five more were getting ready, with all diligence, for the ſame purpoſe. They are not without hopes of ſaving the ſhip. (See p. 107.)

Feb. 8. Notwithſtanding the late treaty concluded by our worthy governor with the Cherokee Indians, (whereby they bound themſelves in the moſt ſolemn manner to keep a ſtrict peace with this province, and delivered up ſome of the villains who had perpetrated the late murders in our back ſettlements, together with 22 of the head men of their nation, as hoſtages for the delivery of the other murderers) the governor had been gone but a few days from Keowee before theſe perfidious miſcreants came in a body to Fort Prince George, which they attempted to ſurprize, under the pretext of delivering up ſome more murderers; but fortunately the commanding officer, perceiving ſuſpicious circumſtances in their behaviour, kept ſo well upon his guard, that their execrable purpoſe was prevented. When they found themſelves diſappointed in this attempt, they wrecked their indignation on the Engliſh traders in their country, all of whom, that they could lay hands upon, were maſſacred without mercy: And, not contented with this, theſe barbarians, to the number of 150 or 200, made incurſions into the ſettlements, as far as Long-Canes and the forks of the Broad-river, where they cut off about 40 of the ſettlers, who little ſuſpected ſuch treatment after the treaty concluded a few weeks before. Whilſt the back ſettlements have been attacked in ſo unprecedented a manner, this city has at the ſame time ſuffered greatly from an internal enemy, the ſmall-pox, which in this province is as fatal as a peſtilence, and now rages with great violence, notwithſtanding all the prudent precautions taken by the governor to put a ſtop to its progreſs, and prevent its bad effects. Thus doth this unhappy colony, which has hitherto been free from the calamities of war, experience them in the ſevereſt manner, ſince they are joined to the deſolation and deſpondency which are the conſequences of a raging diſeaſe. His excellency the governor has ſent expreſſes to Gen. Amherſt, demanding a ſpeedy aid of troops; and has alſo recommended to the aſſembly to provide pay for the provincial forces, and for ſome troops of Rangers in the back ſettlements for the protection of the people in theſe parts.

Extract of a Letter from an Inhabitant at the Bay of Honduras to his Friend in Town.

River's Mouth off Beleze,
Oct. 24, 1759.

"The Spaniards a few days ago came up this river, ſeized and carried away 31 Britiſh ſubjects, whom they confined and tortured with the utmoſt ſeverity; three loaded flats and 30 negroes, belonging to ſeveral baymen: However, providentially, one Capt. Owens coming to this place for a load, we gave him intelligence thereof, and begged his aſſiſtance in recovering our property from the Spaniards;

which, after great importunity, he complied with; and it is solely to this gentleman's good conduct that we owe our preservation from being utterly ruined by the Spaniards. Capt. Owens, having got together about 50 Britons in different crafts, composed a small fleet, which he bravely heading, pursued, overtook, and defeated, near 200 Spaniards, and recovered our inhabitants, negroes, four crafts, and two dories. The captain has secured the Spanish captain and eight private soldiers, and, I believe, will send them to Jamaica."

Journal of the late Expedition under M. Thurot, from a French Officer on the said Expedition, now a Prisoner in Dublin. (See p. 148.)

List of the Ships on ther first setting out.

	Designed for	Mounted	Sail.	Sold.
Marsh. Belleisle,	54 Guns	48	200	400
Le Begon,	36	36	200	400
Le Blond,	36	36	200	200
Le Terpsichore,	36	24	60	170
Le Marante,	24	24	40	100
	186	168	700	1270

There embarked on board the above vessels 1270 Men on the 5th of September, 1759; and they set sail on the 15th of October, being blocked up for 40 days by 26 English ships, during which time they put on shore upwards of 200 men sick; and under favour of a hazy night they arrived and anchored off Ostend. Next morning, a storm arising, the Begon broke her cable and drove to sea; which obliged us to cut our's and follow her. In ten days we arrived at Gottenburgh, staid there 15 days, set sail and arrived at Bergen in Norway, during which passage we lost company of the Begon in a violent storm. After staying there 19 days we were obliged to set sail again. Provisions growing short, we soon arrived off the islands on the North of Scotland, where we beat about, collecting from the islands what we possibly could. At length, the wind springing up from the North, we made sail for Ireland, which was the 24th of January, 1760. In a few days we discovered the land: All preparation was made for landing the next day. In the night a most violent storm arose, which prevented our landing; and we made sail for Derry, which we should have reached that day, but M. Thurot, not being willing to land the troops in the evening, ordered us to be ready to land the next morning; but as we were doubling the point of the harbour of Derry, the wind changed, and we were blown to sea. Such a storm arose, that we were all like to be lost. The Le Blond was obliged to throw four guns over-board to save herself. We lost sight of the Marante this night for good; and as we had been beating about for so long a time at short allowance, the next day each ship made towards M. Thurot, and the commanders desired him to return to France, lest they should perish with famine. Thurot positively answered, that he would not return to France without doing something, and, to refresh us, would put on shore on the island of Isla. We arrived there the same day, and all the troops landed. We found there some few cattle, and a brig laden with oatmeal, sufficient to subsist us for 12 days, at six ounces per day each man. After three days stay at that island, we sailed for Carrickfergus; and the next day we arrived in the bay. All the wine on board the ships was given to the men, to animate their courage that day. The 21st of February we came to an anchor, at twelve o'clock, and landed at three in the afternoon, amounting in all, by sickness and death, but to — 600 men.

Lost, in the Begon — —	400
in the Marante —	100
Died and sick in the voyage	170
	1270

The thanks of the house of commons of Ireland have been voted to Lieut. Col. Jennings. (See p. 150.)

The city of Cork has ordered the freedom of their city to be presented to Mr. Pitt and Sir Edward Hawke, in gold boxes; also, in silver boxes, to the captains Elliott, Clements, and Logie.

The Belleisle, late M. Thurot's ship, is a very large ship, 156 feet long, and 53 feet longer than the Æolus. She is very leaky, mounts 44 guns, Le Blond 36 guns, and Terpsichore 30 guns. Thurot was thrown over-board by his own people, and not buried on the isle of Man, as was reported.

Marriages *and* Births.

March 2. ROBERT Gordon, of Hallhead, in Scotland, Esq; was married to lady Harriot Gordon, sister of the earl of Aberdeen.

3. John Buller, Esq; to Miss St. Aubyn.

7. John Dalrymple, Esq; author of several learned treatises, to the only daughter and heiress of the viscount Oxenford.

John Roberts, of Abergavenny, Esq; to Miss Phillips, of Brecknock.

William Shafto, Esq; to Miss Stokoe.

11. —— Arthur, Esq; to Miss Wolstenholme, of Neston, in Cheshire.

Edward Bearcroft, of Droitwich, in Worcestershire, Esq; to Miss Compton.

Sir Walter Maxwell, of Pollock, in Scotland, Bart. to Miss Brisbane.

17. James Wilks, Esq; to Mrs. Combe, of Richmond.

James Nettleton and Anne Bray, of Gravesend, whose ages, together, made 170.

19. Stephen-Cæsar Lemaistre, Esq; to Miss Roche.

21. Hon. John Roper, to Mrs. Mendes.

Robert Dingley, Esq; to Miss Spencer.

Lately. Mr. Gawler, of the Inner-Temple, to the Hon. Miss Caroline Bellenden.

March 10. Countess of Lauderdale was delivered of a son.

11. Countess of Aylesford, of a son.

17. Lady

17. Lady of admiral Frankland, of a daughter.

21. Hon. Mrs. Compton, of a ſon.

22. Lady of the Hon. George Duff, of a ſon.

24. Counteſs of Waldegrave, of a daughter.

Lady of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart. of a daughter.

26. Lady viſcounteſs Weymouth, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

March, 1. BOuchier Cleeve, of Foot's-Cray, in Kent, Eſq.

2. Sir Edward Smith, of Hill-Hall, in Eſſex, Bart.

Mr. Thomas Deviſme, an eminent weaver, aged 102.

Simon Polhill, of Hale, near Saliſbury, Eſq;

William Robins, Eſq; formerly high-ſheriff of Glouceſterſhire.

5. Francis Eld, Eſq; a maſter in Chancery.

Samuel Clarke, Eſq; ſecondary of the court of King's-Bench.

10. Major-general Grey, colonel of a regiment of foot.

11. Col. St. Leger, father of alderman Janſſen's lady.

John Read, Eſq; clerk-aſſiſtant of the Hon. houſe of commons.

Roger Mainwaring, Eſq;

Sir Charles Blois, of Cockfield-Hall, in Suffolk, Bart.

Rev Dr. Seaman, archdeacon of Wells.

David Miln, of Blackheath, Eſq;

Henry Brook, of York, Eſq; aged 80.

Rev. Dr. Wilkes, of Willen-Hall, in Warwickſhire.

12. George Shelvocke, Eſq; ſecretary to the poſt-maſters general, and F. R. S. of a fit of the apoplexy.

Hon. Miſs Caroline Townſhend, daughter of general George Townſhend.

Edward Mawſon, of Norfolk, Eſq;

13. Right Hon. Lady Clinton, ſiſter of the late earl Clinton. The barony is in abeyance.

15. Arthur Collins, Eſq; author of The Peerage of England.

17. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Richard Onſlow, colonel of the firſt troop of horſe-grenadier guards, &c. and brother of the ſpeaker.

Charles Stanhope, Eſq; uncle to the earl of Harrington, aged 87.

22. Sir Sceſſenton Hudſon, of Poplar, Bart.

Suſan Brook, for an account of whom, ſee p. 152.

Lately. At Jamaica. Anthony Langley Swymmer, Eſq; member for Southampton.

Right Hon. Robert Cragie, lord preſident of the court of ſeſſion, in Scotland.

One John Riva, a broker of Venice, aged 116. He always chewed citron bark, and had a child after he was 100.

Thomas Folen, of Soho-Square, Eſq;

Spence Young, Eſq; mayor of Poole.

Walter Sydſerf, of Soho, Eſq;

Sir John Strachan, of Hammerſmith, Bart.

John Lee Hill, of Weſt Cholderton, in Wilts, Eſq;

William Peſcod, Eſq; recorder of Wincheſter.

William Dobree, of Clapham, Eſq; aged 90.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Freeman, was preſented to the vicarage of Long-Buckby, in Northamptonſhire.—John Brown, M. A. to the rectory of Wycherley, in Lancaſhire.—Mr. Owen, to the living of Swineſhed, in Huntingdonſhire.—Jeremiah Wilkes, M. A. to the vicarage of Much-Aſhton, in Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. Norton, to the vicarage of Bradford, in Dorſetſhire.—Mr. Buckle, to the rectory of Water-Marſton, in Devonſhire.—Mr. Bilſtone, to the rectory of St. Clements, in Oxford.—Mr. Moreton, to the vicarage of Wittleby, in Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. James King, to the vicarage of Whalley, in Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. Purnal, to the vicarage of Fetchinghay, in Worceſterſhire.—Mr. Wakefield, to the rectory of Weſt-Kele, in Lincolnſhire.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable the Rev. Henry Chamers, M. A. to hold the rectory of Waltham, with the vicarage of Earl's-Colne, in Eſſex.—To enable John Scrope, D.D. to hold the vicarage of St. Michael, with the rectory of Caſtlecomb, in Wilts.—To enable Thomas Gawſon, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Godalmyn, with the vicarage of Shalford, in Surry.—To enable Thomas Porter, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Kirby-Green, with the rectory of Blankney, in Lincolnſhire.—To enable Jacob Freer, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Thomas, the Apoſtle, with St. Clement annexed, with the rectory of Overington, in Hampſhire.—To enable Peter Peccard, M. A. to hold the rectory of Fletton, with the rectory of Yaxley, in Huntingdonſhire.—To enable Robert Carter, M. A. to hold the rectory of Hickham, with the rectory of Broughton, in Lincolnſhire.

PROMOTIONS CIVIL *and* MILITARY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, March 20. This day the Right Hon. Wellbore Ellis, Eſq; was ſworn of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

———, March 22. The king has been pleaſed, in conſideration of the many great and eminent ſervices rendered unto his majeſty by Charles Watſon, Eſq; deceaſed, late vice-admiral of the red ſquadron of his majeſty's fleet, and commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips in the Eaſt-Indies, to grant unto Charles Watſon, only ſon of the ſaid Charles Watſon, and to his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great-Britain.

The king has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint John Rule, Eſq; a commiſſioner for victualling

victualling his majesty's navy royal.—To constitute and appoint John Bridger, the younger, Esq; to be a commissioner for appeals and regulating the duties of excise.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Samuel Potts, Esq; was appointed comptroller, and Henry Potts, Esq; secretary to the general post-office, in the room of Mr. Shelvocke, deceased.—Dr. Templeman was chosen principal secretary of the society for the encouragement of arts, &c.—William Mitchel, Esq; was appointed treasurer of the salt-office, in the room of Mr. Mainwaring, deceased.—Mr. Mylne, surveyor for the new bridge, with a salary of 300l. *per annum*.—John Browning, Esq; a master in chancery, in the room of Mr. Eld.

James, earl of Kildare, is appointed colonel, Bernard Hale, Esq; colonel *in seconde*, John Rutter, Esq; lieutenant-colonel commandant, and Daniel Chenevix, Esq; major, of a royal regiment of artillery, to be immediately raised in Ireland.—General Waldegrave, governor of Plymouth, and general Kingsley, governor of Fort-William, in Scotland, in the room of general Onslow, deceased.—Alexander Mackay, Esq; to be lieutenant-colonel to the 39th regiment of foot.—Valentine Jones, Esq; to be lieutenant-colonel of the 52d regiment of foot.—Lottus-Anthony Tottenham, Esq; to be major to the 52d regiment of foot.—John Pollock, Esq; to be major to the 87th regiment of foot.—Peter Chabbart, Esq; to be major to the 12th regiment of foot.

B—XR—TS.

RICHARD James, of Falmouth, merchant.
Haldenby Dixon, sen. of Kingston upon Hull, wine cooper.
Thomas Braine, of Harleston, Norfolk, shop-keeper.
Gabriel Holland, of Swanington, Leicestershire, coal master.
William Weedon Perry, of Wapping, linen-draper.
John James, of Saltash, merchant,
James Colwell, of St. Colomb, taylor.
Job Bird, of St. Mary le Bone, in Middlesex, bricklayer.
Joseph Crosby, of Wapping, dealer and chapman.
Abraham Andrews, of Bishopsgate-street, brewer.
William Yalden, of Overton, Hants, dealer and chapman.
John Monger and Thomas Crowley, of Birmingham, merchant.
John Winn, of Great Yarmouth, ship carpenter and timber-merchant.
William Parker, of Church Broughton, Derbyshire, dealer and chapman.
Richard Hubbold, of Bridgenorth, timber-merchant.
Richard Cottle, of Trowbridge, clothier.
John Sucklin, of Southwark, cheesemonger.
John Fallowfield, of Kingston upon Hull, distiller.
Francis Macawlay, of Bristol, Irish merchant.
William Butler, of Colthorpe, in Berkshire, papermaker.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Thursday, February 21, 1760.

Amsterdam 35 9 2 ½ a 2 Us.
Ditto at Sight 35 5 ½.
Rotterdam 35 10.
Antwerp No Price.
Hamburgh 36 1 ½ Us.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 ½.
Ditto 2 Usance 29 ¾.
Bourdeaux ditto 29 ⅝.
Cadiz 38 ⅛.
Madrid 38 ⅛.
Bilboa 38.
Leghorn 48 ⅛ a 48.
Genoa 47 ⅛.
Venice 49 ½.
Lisbon 5s. 5d. ¼.
Porto 5s. 5d.
Dublin 9 ½.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NEITHER the French nor the allied armies having as yet moved out of their winter-quarters, nothing very material has happened between them. On the 1st inst. the marquis de Blaisel, the French commandant at Giessen, marched from thence with a detachment of 2400 men to Marpurg, the gates of which town he forced open after a little resistance; whereupon the garrison retired to the castle, and were presently summoned to surrender; but the only answer they returned was from the mouths of their cannon, from which, and from their muskets, they kept such a constant fire, that they soon made the town too hot for the messieurs: Therefore the marquis retired with his detachment as soon as he could, but carried some of the magistrates along with him, as hostages for the payment of the contribution he demanded from that little town, amounting to 100,000 florins. The same detachment appeared afterwards before Hombourg, Alsfeldt, and Hartzberg, frontier posts of the allies, but did not venture to attack any of them; and by the last mail we are told, that a large body of French troops, with a considerable train of artillery, were just marched out of their winter-quarters towards Fulda, to drive the allies from the posts they hold in that country.

In Saxony, tho' no general action has happened between the Austrian and Prussian armies, yet, as they are cantoned so near to one another, skirmishes between their small parties have happened almost daily; an account of one of the most considerable of which we had, as follows, from

Prague, Feb. 23. A Courier has just passed through this city, going to Vienna with the agreeable news of a considerable advantage gained by general Beck over the Prussian general Zettwitz, whose flying camp of about 4000 men formed the head of the enemy's grand camp. The former came the 29th upon the flank of general Zettwitz, and attacked him with an impetuosity which nothing could withstand. The action was almost in sight of the Prussian army, and was conducted so rapidly before succours came up, that the Prussian corps was driven in disorder as far as Torgau. General Beck retreated with as much prudence as he attacked with courage. He brought away

400 prisoners, with general Zettwitz, and nine other officers, and all the field-artillery belonging to that corps, which consisted of eight pieces. It is thought the number of the dead is equal to that of the prisoners; but as the execution was chiefly with the sabre, there are a great many more wounded.

But from Dresden we are told, that the number of prisoners amounted only to 275, with 500 horses, and the new cloathing of the regiment of Schmettau, cuirassiers; and that the Austrians lost 45 men and 49 horses. On the other hand, the Prussian account of this affair makes the loss on both sides equal, amounting to no more than 60 on each; and that their general was taken by the accident of his horse falling with him. This last is the account given in our Gazette. But an account from Berlin, of Feb. 28, confesses, that two squadrons of their light cavalry had the misfortune to be made prisoners by the Austrians on this occasion.

On the 12th ult. the hereditary prince of Brunswick, with the detachment of the allied army under his command, set out from Chemnitz in Saxony on his return to Westphalia; and on the 8th inst. he had a long conference at Hamelen with his father the reigning duke, prince Ferdinand, and some of the principal members of the regency of Hanover, who had come there on purpose; but about what, or what was the result, is not yet made publick. Prince Henry of Prussia has likewise left the grand Prussian army, and has gone, it is said, to command the army assembling at Crossen in Silesia, to oppose the Russians, who probably will not soon enter upon action, as their general, prince Soltikoff, is gone upon a tour to Peterburgh. In the mean time, a large body of their Cossacks and other light troops, under general Tottleben, make great ravages in the Eastern Pomerania; but the Western part of that dutchy has of late been pretty quiet, as the Swedes have, since the action mentioned in our last, continued in their winter-quarters, except a detachment of about 700 men, which they have sent into Mecklemburg to oppose the Prussians, who had begun to levy contributions and recruits in that country.

On the 17th ult. the now-reigning landgrave of Hesse-Cassel arrived from Magdebourg at Cassel, his capital, and seems resolved to adhere to all the engagements his father had entered into; but that part of his territories, called Hanau-Muntzenberg, has suffered severely for acknowledging the regency of the landgravine * without permission of their neighbours the French; of which we have a most affecting account; and as it gives us a lively picture of French oppression, when they have any sort of pretence for it, we shall give it entire, as follows:

Hanau, Feb. 28. On the 24th of this month our magistrates received an order to pay, within the term of 24 hours, the sum of 750,000 livres; and in default thereof were threatened with a general plunder. They represented the impossibility of paying such a sum, as the country was totally exhausted, and its credit lost, by being unable to pay the interest of the capitals negotiated the preceding year: But the prince de Robecq, who commands the French troops here, again demanded, on the morning of the 25th, that the sum in question should be paid down before night. The magistrates offered him 80,000 florins, (which was all they could possibly raise) and besought him to allow them some weeks for the payment of the rest; but the thing was absolutely refused; and the garrison having been that day reinforced with two battalions and four squadrons, they were dispersed in the principal squares and markets of the city, and the gates were immediately shut: Cannon were even pointed against some streets; and, still the more to terrify our citizens, tarred matches were fixed to many houses, as if they intended to set them on fire: But all these steps not having produced the effect they expected, the commandant sent into the houses of four of our principal magistrates and merchants some detachments of grenadiers, who took away all the best effects, and carried them to the town-hall, where they yet remain in deposit, without our knowing what will be the end of these proceedings, which, notwithstanding the reasons of war and the pretence of reprisals, certainly do no honour either to the troops or their generals.

And to this we shall add, that it does as little honour to the French court, for their minister at Ratisbon has, by express orders, declared to the diet, that his most christian majesty approves of this most unchristian behaviour.

Hague, March 7. The ceremony of the marriage of the princess Caroline with the prince of Nassau-Weilbourg was performed here on the 5th instant, and the rejoicings thereupon still continue. The whole has been conducted with the greatest decency and dignity, and to the satisfaction of the publick; and the people, upon this occasion, have given the strongest proofs of their affection to the house of Orange. Their highnesses the prince and princess of Nassau-Weilbourg quit the stadtholder's apartments this evening, to lodge in their own house.

To shew our readers how much they ought to rejoice in the coldness of our climate, we shall give them at large the following accounts from Tripoli in Syria, Dec. 13, 1759.

This country is almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, which has been felt throughout an extent of 100 leagues in length, and near as many in breadth, forming a space of about 10,000 square leagues, containing the chain of mountains of Liban and the Anti-Liban, with a prodigious number of villages, the greatest part of which are now nothing but a heap of ruins. The shocks began here on the 30th of October, at four in the morning:

* *See before p.* 110.

ing: The waters of the docks overflowed, and seemed to threaten a general destruction. They were felt in the same manner at Burut, which is 20 leagues to the South; but were more violent at the Attaquire, distant 20 leagues to the North. Many houses were thrown down at Seyde, and a number of people buried under their ruins. The camp des François was considerably damaged; but no people perished there, all having abandoned it, and flown into the country. At Acre, which is 15 leagues higher than Seyde, the sea overflowed its borders, and poured into the streets, though seven or eight feet above the level of the sea. The city of Saphet, about ten leagues distant, was entirely overthrown; and the greatest part of its inhabitants perished by the fall of houses. The shocks were terrible at Damas, which is three journies from Seyde: All the Minerets and a number of houses were thrown down, and 6000 souls perished. Several other shocks were felt successively till the 25th of November, which did not do much more damage; and we thought our alarms at an end; when on that day, about seven in the evening, the shocks re-commenced here in a manner so terrible, that many edifices were thrown down, and the earth trembled under our feet all the while we were running in the fields. The next day, about four in the morning, it was succeeded by others still more dreadful; and when day-light was come, we perceived the dismal effects, the neighbouring towns discovering nothing but heaps of ruins. Our city is no longer habitable, and we now lie in the open country. Bulbec, which is 15 leagues from hence on the side of mount Liban, and an antient castle built by the Romans with stones of which three were sufficient to form the arch of a large vault, have been entirely destroyed. The earth is not yet steady; and we fear that all the cities of Syria will experience the fate of Lisbon.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, *for* March, 1760.

Divinity *and* Controversy.

1. Original Letters between Wesley and Tompson, on the Doctrine of Assurance, pr. 1s. Davis and Reymers.

2. The Number of the Beast, pr. 1s. Slater.

Sermons.

3. Twenty-five. By Dr. John Owen, pr. 2s. Buckland.

4. Before the Lords, on Jan. 30, by the Bishop of Gloucester, pr. 6d. Millar.

Miscellaneous.

5. A new Translation of Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds. Withy.

6. The Secret History of Col. Hooke's Negotiations in Scotland, pr. 3s. 6d. Becket.

7. Memoirs of Thurot. By Durand, pr. 1s. Burd.

8. Authentick Register of the British Successes, pr. 2s. Kearsley.

9. The real Story of John Carteret Pilkington. The Author.

10. Taciturna and Jocunda, pr. 2s. 6d. Withy.

11. Remarks on Mr. Dossie's Institutes of Experimental Chymistry, pr. 6d. Hoopet.

12. Thoughts on the present War and future Peace, pr. 1s. Cooper.

13. Perpetual Supplies for the State, pr. 1s. Wilkie.

14. Oratio Harveiana, a Marcus Akenside, M. D. pr. 1s. Dodsley.

15. An odd Letter on a most interesting Subject, pr. 6d. Williams.

16. A Chronological Abridgment of the Roman History. Translated from the French by Mr. Nugent, pr. 6s. Nourse.

17. An Introduction to Botany. By James Lee. Tonson.

18. View of the Nominal Value of the Silver Coin in England and France, pr. 6d. Burd.

19. The Complete Brewer, pr. 3s. Coote.

20. Kitty F—r's Merry Thought, pr. 2s.

21. A Review of the Rev. Mr. Hawkins's Works, pr. 1s. Kinnersley.

22. Some Seasonable Hints for the new Secretary of the Society to encourage Arts, &c. By Tho. Stephens, pr. 1s. Cabe.

23. The Mayor of Wigan, pr. 1s. Owen.

24. The Act for permitting the free Importation of Cattle from Ireland, considered, pr. 1s. Dodsley.

25. The Question relating to a Scots Militia, considered, pr. 1s. Cooper.

26. Military Maxims. Morley.

27. Mr. Grove's Second Letter to a Right Hon. Patriot, pr. 1s. Burd.

28. A Treatise on the Art of Midwifry. By Mrs. Nihell, pr. 6s. Morley.

29. The Dangers of a Lee-Shore. By the late Prompter of the Bath Theatre, pr. 1s. Harper.

30. The Friend, No. I. to be continued Tuesdays and Saturdays, pr. 2d.

31. A Letter to the People of England, on the Necessity of putting an immediate End to the War, &c, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

32. A Letter to M. de Voltaire, &c. pr. 1s. Williams.

33. French Policy defeated: Being an Account of the Orginal and Progress of the present War with France, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.—[The reader may expect here an old pamphlet revived, by vamping both ends, which will afford him not so much knowledge of events as he may meet with in our Magazines, or in all the publick accounts since the beginning of the war.]

34. The Praise of Hell, 2 V. 12mo. pr. 6s. Kearsley.—[The perusser of this translation from the French, if he expects any thing immoral, or flattering of his vices, in it, will be mistaken. 'Tis a humorous satire upon the follies and weaknesses of mankind; and the notes will yield much pleasure to those whose reading has not been very extensive.]

Poetical.

POETICAL.

35. The Shrubs of Parnassus, pr. 3s. Newbery.

36. The Spirit of Contradiction; a new Comedy, pr. 1s. Lownds. (See p. 151.)

37. The Tears of Musick. By the Rev. Mr. Langhorne, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

38. Edwin and Emma, pr. 1s. Millar.

39. Quebeck; a Poetical Essay, pr. 1s. 6d. Becket.

40. Canadia; Ode, pr. 1s. Dodsley.

41. The Triumph of Time and Truth; an Oratorio, pr. 1s. Dodd.

42. Zimri; an Oratorio, pr. 1s. Griffiths.

43. Paradise Lost; an Oratorio, pr. 1s. Dodsley.

44. A humourous Poetical Dialogue, pr. 1s. Thrush.

45. The Siege of Aquileia; a Tragedy, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.—[We shall not enter into the criticisms which have been bestowed on this performance, as to its plot or conduction. Let it suffice that we testify, the language is beautiful, every scene abounds with exalted and tender sentiments, and the unities of time and place are very strictly observed. As we gave the history of the play in our last, (see p. 62) we shall here select one of the most affecting scenes, for our readers perusal. Towards the end of the fourth act, the poet makes Titus return, upon his having induced Maximin to hope that he could incline his father to give up the city.

Officer.] My lord, your son approaches.

Cornelia.] Ha! my son!

Officer.] Titus, your son, attended by a herald,
Slow thro' the gazing multitude proceeds,
Who weep and bless him.

Æmilius.] Ha! what change is this?

Officer.] The herald as he passes scatters gladness,
Saying that Titus comes to end the war,
And to compassion move his father's mind.

Æmilius.] Titus! does Titus come to plead compassion?
Now destiny, thou trampleſt down Æmilius.
Go tell him, herald, that I will not see him;
Let him not come to hear me curse the hour
That made me father of a son like him.

Cor.] Judge not so rashly, see and hear thy son.

Æmilius.] Mention him not; that father has my envy
Who mourneth o'er his sons in battle slain.
Short-sighted mortals! Let no man repine
When fate bereaves him of the child he loves;
Amidst his anguish let him think of mine,
And that will comfort him.

Cornelia.] This is not well,
Nor like my son; yet valour cannot change
Its quality so quickly. He hath prov'd
His dauntless courage. Death in terror clad
Could not dismay him. But his noble mind
Is sway'd by pity of his brother's fate,
In his involv'd.

Enter TITUS.

Æmilius.] Gods! unabash'd he seems,
Nor at his most inglorious purpose blushes.
[*Æmilius turns from him.*

Cornelia.] Dear to thy mother still.

Titus. To his father.] Turn not away,
Nor hold thy Titus of one look unworthy.

Æmilius.] Art thou my Titus? Thou that fear'st to die,
And comes a servile suppliant for life!
With coward prayers to seduce the consul.
No! thou art not my son. I had a son!
Whose only fault was valour to excess,
Whose fatal courage was the source of ills
Which he was bound in honour to sustain.
Thou art not he! thou scandal to thy country!
Thou tool of Maximin!

Titus.] Wrong not thy son.
Fast roll the number'd moments of my life,
And I must hasten to redeem my fame.

Cornelia.] I fear, but know not what his words portend.

Titus.] I have deceiv'd the tyrant, and am come
No messenger or counsellor of shame.
The cause of honour, of my father's honour,
The cause of Rome against myself I plead,
And in my voice the noble Paulus speaks.
Let no man pity us; aloft we stand
On a high theatre, objects I think
Of admiration, and of envy rather.
The tyrant and his menac'd deaths we scorn,
The chearful victims of our sacred country.

Æmilius.] Hear this! O earth and heaven!
my son! my pride!
Come to thy father's arms; now, now I know
My blood again. O bitter pleasing hour!
For I must lose thee, lose thee, O my hero!
Now when I love thee best, and most admire?

Cornelia.] Preserve that virtue which you thus admire,
My son! my husband! Varus pity me.

Titus.] This to prevent I came; the force I fear'd
Of strong affection, and a mother's tears.
We saw the busy heralds come and go,
And trembled lest the consul might be won;
For ebbing resolution ne'er returns,
But still falls farther from its former shore.
To aid my father in this trying hour
Did I assume a dastard's vile disguise.

Æmilius.] And did I meet thee with reproach and anger?
With scorn encounter my devoted son,
Who came to strengthen and support his sire?
Forgive me, last of the Æmilian line!
Pure and unstain'd the current of our blood
Ends as it long has flow'd.

Cornelia.] O Varus! speak,
Tell them, thou guardian angel of thy country!
That Rome does not this sacrifice demand.
Why should they die in vain?

Varus.] Thou noble youth,
Whose life more and more precious still I deem,
I am the friend of Rome; of yonder host
No slender part under my ensigns move.
With them I watch the tyrant's overthrow,
And guard my country with a stronger power,
Than Aquileia, and her feeble walls.
Great is thy glory, thou hast reach'd the top
Of magnanimity in bloom of youth,
The Regulus reviv'd of ancient Rome;

Inflexible

Inflexible to terror, yield to prudence,
No tongue ſhall tax thine or thy father's fame.
Titus.] Renowned Varus! often have I heard
Of thee, and of thy virtues; oft rejoic'd,
That I could claim affinity with them;
But not the ſanction of thy honour'd voice,
Not all the credence due to worth like thine,
Can move my ſtedfaſt mind. There is but one,
One only path which mortals ſafely tread,
The ſacred path of rectitude and truth.
I follow, tho' it leads me to the tomb.
Forgive me, noble Roman! o'er thy head,
Perhaps, this inſtant dire diſcovery hangs,
And thou and Rome are loſt, and baſely loſt.
No, let the conſul, as he ought, defy
The tyrant's threat'ning, and rely on heav'n.
For me, and Paulus too, our hearts are fix'd,
Deliberation of our ſtate is vain:
For if the conſul ſhould this city yield,
Inevitable death abides his ſons.
Cornelia.] Eternal Gods! thy myſtic words explain.
Titus.] A ſolemn oath determin'd we have ſworn,
Ne'er to ſurvive th' ignominious ranſom.
Reſtor'd to liberty, to death we fly,
And periſh mutual by each other's ſword.
Æmilius.] Immortal Gods! who gave me ſons like theſe,
Forſake them not, but guard your work divine.
Cornelia.] My beſt belov'd! my darling! my fond heart [thing
Bleeds tenderneſs for thee. But there is ſome-
So awful and ſo great, a glory round thee,
Which dazzles and o'erwhelms me. O my ſon!
Is life a burden? Lov'ſt thou not thy parents?
Who for the love of thee would gladly die.
Titus.] Think not, O beſt of mothers, beſt of women,
That with unfilial arrogance I ſpeak.
My heart is full, this inſtant, of affection,
Hard to ſuppreſs. Dear to my ſoul are thoſe
I leave behind, bitter to me their ſorrows.
But deſtiny ſupreme hath mark'd my way:
And I accept what honour cannot ſhun.
By trivial accidents, by various ills
Fatal to man, thou might'ſt have loſt thy ſons,
And they in dark oblivion would have ſlept:
But now I ſee the goal that Jove aſſigns,
And glory terminates our ſhort career.
Be this thy comfort; I avow it mine.
Admir'd and mourn'd by Rome, for Rome we die.
Of fate ſecure, immortal is our fame,
And ſpotleſs laurels deck thy children's tomb.
Cornelia.] Myſterious powers! how ſtrange is my diſtreſs!
Thy virtue, Titus, rends thy mother's heart!
Ev'n now the grandeur of thy tow'ring ſoul
Exalts my humbler mind to thoughts like thine:
But when thou go'ſt, alas! I ſink again,
Like the weak Pythian when her God has left her.
Titus.] My father!
Æmilius.] O my ſon, thou art the judge
And arbiter of fate. Time, rapid fly,
And bring a joyful victory to Rome.
Let me but ſee the ſcale of combat turn'd,
And die in glad aſſurance of her ſafety.
Varus.] The hero's fire invades my ſecret ſoul:
Like his my boſom burns. You ſhall not die,
[*To Titus.*
Unaided and alone. Perhaps the Gods!—
I know not that; but I will raiſe a pile
Of glorious ruin. Shine, ye ſtars of Rome.
Firſt in the column ſtand my Britiſh bands.
[*To Æmilius.*
Prepare your ſquadrons, and protract the time
Of his return.
Enter Prieſt *of* Jupiter *and the younger* Lucius.
Prieſt.] Conſul of mighty Rome!
Firm be the purpoſe of the preſent hour,
The ſire of Gods a happy ſign hath giv'n:
Truſt in the aid of heav'n's eternal king,
His adamantine ages Jove extends.
Varus.] Romans and friends, farewell! Undaunted Titus,
I go to aid thee too with mortal arms. [*Ex. Var.*
Titus.] Deem me not impious, ſervant of the gods!
Thee, and thy ſacred office I revere,
But ſigns and omens may our thoughts deceive.
Men may miſtake the purpoſes of heav'n;
The ſhield of Jove guards not the brave man's life,
Nor wards his body from the mortal blow.
A ſhield there is, that never can be pierc'd,
The heav'nly armour of a mind reſolv'd.
That mail, who wears, againſt all force is clad,
And triumphs o'er the fate by which he falls.]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, March 24, 1760.

IF you will be pleaſed to inſert the following Queries in your next Magazine, you may do great ſervice to the publick, as well as oblige one who is your conſtant reader, and may be your future correſpondent, T. S.

Whether the act which is commonly called the Act of Toleration, is not an act to exempt his majeſty's diſſenting ſubjects, who cannot in their conſciences join in communion with the eſtabliſhed church, from all civil penalties?

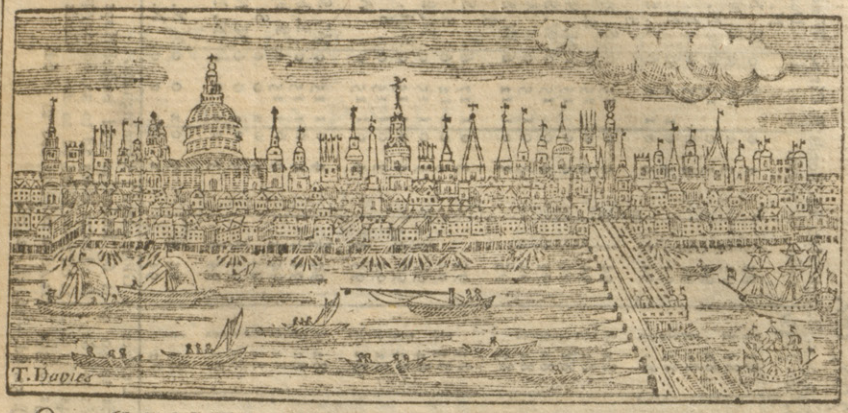
Whether the Methodiſts, who profeſs themſelves members of the church of England, can claim any benefit under that act?

Whether juſtices of the peace, who are empowered by law to grant licences, at their quarter-ſeſſions, for ſeparate meetings, ought not previouſly to examine, upon oath, whether the perſon who applies for a licence be a diſſenter from the church of England, or not?

Whether, if any mere laymen of the church of England may be permitted in any pariſh to hold religious aſſemblies for publick worſhip, the parochial clergy can duly execute that truſt which is committed to them, the cure of ſouls, which they, and they only, by law are entruſted with?

Whether many of the fugitive itinerant preachers, who now ſwarm through many parts of England, may not be employed, as emiſſaries of the church of Rome, to multiply ſectaries and foment diviſions; which artifice they have often made uſe of, as they cannot overcome us by reaſon and argument, to undermine us by ſtrife and faction?

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For APRIL, 1760.

Tryal of Lord George Sackville 171—[183]
Order read at the Head of the ſeveral regiments in the Army [184]
Account of an uncommon Dwarf [ibid]
Deſcription of Stralſund, in Pomerania [ibid]
The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors 177—185
The real Hiſtory of a Magdalen. Written by herſelf 185—189
The farewell IDLER 189
Supplement to the Letters on ſemicircular and elliptical Arches 190
Great Frauds and Abuſes committed againſt the late Seamen's Act 191, 192
Improvements and Savings in Inland Navigations, exemplified in the river Stroud in Glouceſterſhire. By Dean Tucker 192—194
Letter from the Provoſt of Edinburgh to the Repreſentative in Parliament, in favour of a Militia 194
Reflections on the Scotch Nation ibid.
True Account of the Affair that gave Riſe to the Report of a Conſpiracy at Guadalupe 195
Remedy for the Ague ibid.
An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent War 196—200
Thoughts on Education, Matrimony, &c. 200
Remarkable Trial of Robert Fowler, for poiſoning Elizabeth Skinner 201
Supplement to former Accounts of the City of Oxford 202—204
An uſeful Leſſon for the Clergy 205
A Biblical Query ibid.
Aſtronom. Errors corrected. By Mr. Brant 206
Execution of Lord Dacres for Murder. ibid.
Full Account of the unhappy Affair of the Earl Ferrers, &c. &c. 207, 216
Account of a Murder by, and Execution of Lord Sanquir ibid.
Uſeful Method of deſtroying Canker-worms 208
A Mathematical Queſtion ibid.
Brief Account of Stockholm ibid.
POETICAL ESSAYS 209—213
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 214
Bravery of Captain Harriſon ibid.
Privateers taken ibid.
Declaration of the Auſtrian Court 215
Nature of the Office of Lord High Steward 216
Strange Inſtance of Litigiouſneſs 218
Bravery of Four Iriſhmen ibid.
Melancholy Advices from Carolina 219
Marriages and Births; Deaths 220
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 221
Promotions, civil and military ibid.
Bankrupts 222
Courſe of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS ibid.
Catalogue of Books; with Remarks 223, 224
Prices of Stocks, Grain, Wind and Weather 170
Monthly Bill of Mortality 222

With a CHART of the Port of STOCKHOLM, Capital of the Kingdom of SWEDEN, and a PLAN of the City and Port of STRALSUND, in POMERANIA, both neatly engraved.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater noſter Row;

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* APRIL, 1760, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. Conso.	p. Cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3½ Bank An. 1756.	3½ per C. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. scr. 1759.	Subscript. 1760.	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
3	Sunday															N. E.	fine
31		137	90 ¾		83 ⅛		82 ⅛	82 ¼		84 ⅛	87	81 ⅞	93 ⅛	2 o	15 o	N. N. E.	fine
1			91		83		82	82 ¼		84	87 ¼	81 ¾	93 ⅛	3 o	15 o	E. N. E.	fine
2		137 ¼	91		83		82 ⅛	82 ⅜		84	87 ¼	82	94 ⅛	3 o	15 o	N. E.	fine
3			91 ⅛		83		82 ¼	82 ⅜		85 ⅛	88	82 ¼	94 ⅛	4 o	15 c	N. E.	fine
4		137	91 ⅛		84		82 ⅛	83		85 ¼	87 ⅞	82 ⅜	94	4 o	1 2 6	N. E.	fine
5		137	91 ⅛		84		81 ⅞	83		85 ¼	87 ⅞	82 ⅜	94 ⅛	4 o	1 2 6	E. S. E.	fine
6	Sunday															S. E.	fine
7			91 ⅛		84 ⅛		82 ¼	83 ⅛			87 ⅞	82 ⅛	94 ⅛	4 o	15 c	S. by E.	fine
8			91 ⅛		84		82 ⅛	83 ⅛			87 ⅞	82 ⅛	94 ⅛	4 o	15 o	S. W.	fine
9			91 ⅛		84		82 ⅛	83 ⅛			87 ⅞	82 ⅛	94	4 o	15 c	N. N. W.	dry
10			91 ⅛		84		82 ⅛	83 ⅛			87 ⅞	82 ⅛	94	4 o	15 o	W. S. W.	dry
11	112 ¾	137 ½	92		84		82 ⅞	83 ⅛	81 ¼	86 ¼	88 ⅛	82 ¾	94 ⅛	3 o	1 5 o	W.	dry
12			92		84 ⅛	82 ¾	83 ¼	83 ¼	82 ¼	85 ¾	88 ¼	83	95	3 o	1 12 6	W. S. W.	dry
13	Sunday															S. W.	dry
14		137 ½	92 ⅛		84 ⅞		83 ⅛	83 ⅛	82	85 ⅞	88 ⅛	83	95	3 o	1 17 6	S.	dry
15	112	137 ½	92 ¼		84	83	83 ⅛	83 ⅛	81 ¾	86	88 ⅛	83 ¼	95	5 o	1 12 6	S. W.	dry
16		139			85	84	84 ¼	84 ¼	83 ¼	87	89	84	96 ⅛	5 o	1 15 c	N. by E.	rain
17	113 ¾	138	93		85		84 ⅛	84 ¼	83	87	89 ¼	84 ¼	96 ¼	4 o	1 15 o	N. E. by N.	dry
18	110	138	92 ¾		84 ⅛		83	83	82	85 ¾	88	82 ¼	95	3 c	1 15 o	S. W.	rain
19	111	137 ½	93		84 ¼	82 ¾	83 ½	83 ¼	81 ¾	86 ¼	88 ¼	82 ⅛	95 ⅛	4 c	1 15 o	W.	cloudy
20	Sunday																
21	110 ¼		93		84 ¼		83	83 ¼	82	86	88 ¼	82 ⅛	94 ⅜	4 o	1 15 c	W. S. W.	rain
22	110 ¼	137 ¼	93		84	82 ⅛	82 ¾	83 ¼	81 ⅛	86	88	82 ⅛	94 ¼	4 o	1 15 o	S. by E.	fine
23	110 ¼	137 ¼	93		84 ¼	82 ¼	82 ⅞	13 ¼	81 ¼	86	88 ¼	82 ⅛	94 ¼	4 o	1 15 o	S. by E.	fine
24	110 ¼	137	93 ⅛		84	82 ¼	82 ¼	83	85 ¾	85 ¾	88	82 ¼	94	4 o	2 0 o	S. W.	cloudy
25	110 ¼	138	93 ¼		84		82 ⅜	83 ¼	81 ⅜	86	88	82 ⅛	94 ¼	3 o	2 0 o	N. N. E.	rain
26	110 ¼	138	93 ¼		84 ⅛		82 ½	83 ¼	81 ⅜	86	88 ¼	82 ⅛	94 ¼	3 o	2 0 o	N. N. E.	fine
27	Sunday																fine
28	110 ¼	137 ¼	93 ⅛	83	84	82 ⅛	82 ⅛	83	81	86	88	81 ⅞	94 ⅜	3 o	2 0 o	N. E.	
29	109 ¾	137 ¼	93 ¼	82 ½	83 ⅞	82 ¼	82 ½	83	81 ¼	85 ⅝	87 ¾	82 ⅛	94	2 o	2 0 c	N. E.	fine

Prices of Cattle

Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London
Wheat 28s to 31. qu.	8l. 05s. load	8l. 07s load	10 0s load	8l. 15s load	08l. 10s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qr	4s 6d Bushel	4s 06d bushel	Hops 2l. to 4l. cwt
Barley 14s to 17s 6d	14 to 17 qu.	14s to 17 qr.	27s to 30 qu	14s to 18s qr	15s to 21s qr	14s to 16	16s to 18s	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 6d	Hay per load 54s.
Oats 11s to 13s 6d	14 to 17	13s to 16s	18s to 20s	14s to 17s	16s to 19s	19s to 24	14s to 15s	2s 0d to 2s 1d	1s 9d to 2s	Coals 37s. per chald.
Beans 15s to 17s 6d	21 to 24	21s to 24s	36s to 40s	20s to 21s	24s to 34s	34s to 40	23s to 30s	2s 4d to 2s 9d	2s 10d to 3s 6d	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, April 2. 4l. 19s. 0d.—10. 5l. 0s. 6d.—12. 5l. 5s. 6d.—16. 5l. 7s. 0d.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
For APRIL, 1760.

☞ *The* GENERAL INDEX *to the first* Twenty-Seven Volumes *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE *is now published, and ready to be delivered to the Subscribers.*

*An Exact and full * Abstract of the Tryal of Lord* GEORGE SACKVILLE, *by a General* Court-Martial; *which began to be held* March *7th, and continued by a new Warrant and several Adjournments, to the 5th of* April, 1760.

THE members appointed by his majesty's first warrant, were as follow: Lieutenant general Sir Charles Howard, president; lieutenant generals John Huske, John Cambell, John lord Delawarr, James Cholmondeley, James Stuart, William earl of Panmure, Will. Kerr earl of Ancram, Will. earl of Harrington, James Abercromby, George earl of Albemarle, Francis Leighton, lord Robert Manners. Major generals, Edward Carr, Thomas earl of Effingham, lord Robert Bertie, Julius Cæsar;—Charles Gould, deputy judge advocate general: But general Huske could not attend.

The rest being met and duly sworn, lord George came prisoner before the court, and the following charge was exhibited against him.

"Whereas his majesty was pleased, by his commission dated the 31st day of October 1758, to appoint him, being then a lieutenant general in his majesty's service, to be commander in chief of all his British forces, as well horse as foot, then serving on the Lower Rhine, in his army assembled, or to be assembled there, under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, commander in chief of his majesty's said army, enjoining and requiring him to obey such orders and directions as should be given him by the said Prince Ferdinand, or such other person as might thereafter be commander in chief of his majesty's said army, according to the rules of war, and whereas his majesty was also pleased, by instructions under his sign manual, bearing date the same 31st day of October 1758, to direct him constantly to put in execution such orders, as he might receive from the said prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, or such other person as might thereafter be commander in chief of his majesty's said army, according to the rules of war, with regard to marching, counter-marching, attacking the enemy, and all operations whatsoever to be undertaken by his majesty's said troops,

That he the said lord George Sackville hath nevertheless disobeyed the orders of the said prince Ferdinand of Brunswick."

Which charge of disobedience was by the judge advocate, declared to be confined to orders relative to the battle of Minden.

Then his commission and instructions being by him admitted as true copies, were read; and the following were the chief witnesses that were examined in support of the charge.

Lieutenant colonel Charles Hothan, adjutant-general to the British forces in Germany, deposed,——That the order given out on the 29th of July, after the army's arrival in the camp at Hille, was this:—"The regiments to make immediately necessary overtures and communications, that they may be able to march in front without any impediment. The generals will take particular notice of the nine Debouchè's, by which the army may advance to form in the plain of Minden, that they may be well acquainted with them, should the army be ordered to advance in the font."—That in the evening of the 31st, he thinks, about six o'clock, he received and sent up to the line an order to this effect: "His serene highness orders, That at one o'clock to-morrow morning, the army shall be ready to march; the cavalry must be saddled; the artillery-horses harnessed, and the infantry gaitered; but the tents are not to be struck, nor the troops put under arms, till further orders.' This

* *In this abstract, we have taken the evidence in support of the charge and reply, from the tryal published by authority, and that in support of the defence, from the tryal supposed to have been taken and published by the friends of the prisoner, which we thought necessary for the sake of the impartiality we have always observed.*

was the order he sent to the line:—There was another part of it relative to lord George Sackville only, of the British, which he immediately shewed to his lordship, together with that which he has now recited, upon his return from the advanced picquets, where he had been detached. The purport of it was:—"That his serene highness desired the generals leading columns, according to the disposition given that day, would make themselves acquainted with the avenues leading (or march of the columns) from the camp, as well as the ground in front." The deponent does not positively recollect, whether the position the army would then take was mentioned, or not. This, to the best of his recollection, is the substance of that order, and that their camp at Hille was three or four miles from Halen, but could not be sure of the distance. And he gave into court the disposition of march given out on the 31st.

Captain Henry Stubbs, who was acting major of brigade, August 1st, deposed,—That on the 1st of August last, a little before four o'clock in the morning, an aid de camp came to his tent from prince Ferdinand, and inquired for lieutenant colonel Preston; the deponent thought he brought some orders for the cavalry, and went to him: He told the deponent, his business was to order the cavalry to strike their tents, and immediately form at the head of the lines. The deponent accordingly sent the orderly man in waiting to the first and second line, acquainting them with these orders, and they immediately struck their tents, mounted, and formed.—That he went to lord George Sackville, between five and six o'clock, to inform him, the troops were formed, and found his lordship in the yard of his quarters between the stables and the house. His lordship ordered his horse, and followed the deponent up to the line, saying, he had but just before had notice of it from general Sporcken.—That upon lord George's arrival at the head of the cavalry, he immediately gave orders, and they began their march; and that the infantry were then just forming their march.

Captain Wintzingerode, Hessian aid-de-camp to prince Ferdinand, deposed by an interpreter,—That he was aid-de-camp to H. S. H. upon the day of the battle of Minden (as he is still) and did carry orders from H. S. H. to lord George Sackville;——he does not remember the hour, but he knows very well the situation the army was in at that time: It was at the time when the infantry of the right wing was a second time advancing towards the enemy, after having made some halt by order of H. S. H. to give time for the infantry adjoining, and the second line to come up and form: It was then, as he has been saying, that H. S. H. ordered him to go and give his orders to lord George Sackville to advance with the cavalry of the right wing, to sustain our infantry, which was going to be engaged.——The witness set out immediately: The duke of Richmond joined him after he had gone a few paces, to tell him again, from H. S. H. to hasten the arrival of the cavalry, and to tell lord George Sackville to form with the cavalry of the right wing, under his command, upon the heath, in a third line behind our infantry. He found lord George Sackville with the cavalry of the right wing posted, where, he believes, he was first formed, some distance, but he can't ascertain how far, behind our artillery, which was posted near the Windmill of the village of Halen, having some trees upon its left, which prevented its seeing our infantry. In coming up he passed before the second line; he asked, where he could find lord George Sackville?——Lord Granby, whom he met at that instant at the head of the second line of the cavalry, told him, he would find lord George Sackville at the head of the first line.——He acquainted lord Granby then, as he passed, that he was going to carry the order to lord George Sackville from H. S. H. to advance, and form upon the heath behind the infantry to sustain them.——(The witness, upon his evidence being afterwards again read over to him, desired it might be here understood and inserted, that he then mentioned to lord Granby, that they were to pass through the trees upon the left, in order to get upon the heath, and form there.) After this he found lord George Sackville at the head of the first line of cavalry. He communicated to him H. S. highness's orders, as they had been given to him by the prince: Lord George Sackville seemed not to understand him; and asked him, how that was to be done? He endeavoured to explain them to him, as well as he could. (The terms, or words he made use of, he don't exactly remember, but he is certain he explained the sense of the orders, which he brought him.)—He made him understand, that he was to pass with the cavalry between the trees, which he saw upon his left; that he would then come upon the heath, where he was to form with the cavalry, to advance in order to sustain our infantry, which he thought was already engaged with the enemy. Lord George Sackville asked him again several questions, how that was to be done: The witness repeated to him, what he has been saying.——Lord George Sackville then turned towards the officers attending him, and the witness firmly persuaded, that he was going to give the orders for advancing, went to rejoin H. S. H.——On coming upon the heath behind our infantry, which was then fully engaged with the enemy, he saw lieutenant colonel Fitzroy coming towards him full gallop, who asked him, why the cavalry of the right wing did not advance, and gave him to understand, as he passed him, that H. S. H. was under the greatest impatience about it. The witness followed him to tell him, that he had been with the order for that purpose from H. S. H. to lord George, and that the cavalry was coming.—(The witness, upon his deposition being afterwards read over to him, desired it might be inserted, that he

he recollects his mentioning also to lieutenant colonel Fitzroy as he passed, that lord George Sackville seemed f r sometime not to understand him.)——But lieutenant colonel Fitzroy, without waiting for the answer, went his way towards lord George; and the witness, seeing that the cavalry of the right wing, from whence he was coming, made as yet no movement on that side of the trees, where they were to form, upon the heath, followed lieutenant colonel Fitzroy to assist him in hastening the cavalry to advance, he going towards lord George Sackville, and the witness towards lord Granby, whom he found at the head of the second line of the cavalry, in the same position, as he found him, when he passed by his lordship first. He has nothing farther to say concerning lord George Sackville, or of the orders which he carried him from H. S. H. After this account many questions were put to him, to which he answered in substance: That he thought, he endeavoured to make lord George understand in English, that he was to pass between the trees on his left, to form upon the heath on the other side:—That he had never served in the cavalry:—That the trees through which the cavalry was to pass was an open wood, without any bushes, as he remembered. That when he delivered his orders, lord George was accompanied by several aid-de-camps and other officers, among whom, he thought, he saw colonel Hotham, captain Hugo, and he thought, lieutenant colonel Sloper was there.—That he did not observe any of the enemy's batteries upon the right, where the cavalry was to pass. —That when he came to lord Granby the second time, he told him to march directly with the second line, as he knew, that the duke waited with impatience the coming up of the cavalry; and lord Granby followed him immediately with the second line, which he led through the trees to the heath, where it was to form, in order to advance. As to the first line, he cannot speak of his own knowledge, being employ'd in leading the second. Lord Granby preparing to follow him with the second line, desired him to acquaint lord George Sackville; with which he commissioned an officer belonging to lord George Sackville, who came up at that time, and who, if he is not mistaken, was lieutenant colonel Hotham.—That he could not justly recollect the distance of time between his first delivering the orders to lord George, and his return to the prince, but believed, it might be about three quarters of an hour:—And that the infantry were still engaged with the enemy when he returned.

Lieutenant colonel Edward Ligonier, aid-de-camp to prince Ferdinand, deposed, That he brought lord George Sackville orders from prince Ferdinand, on the 1st of August last, to advance with the cavalry in order to profit from the disorder, which appeared in the enemy's cavalry; he found his lordship at the head of Bland's dragoons; he delivered him his orders, to which his lordship made no answer, but, turning about to the troops, ordered swords to be drawn, and to march; which they did, moving a few paces from the right forward. He then told his lordship, it was to the left he was to march.

At that time Lieut. colonel Fitzroy arrived, and delivered his orders for the British cavalry only to advance. Lord George Sackville turning to the deponent said, their orders were contradictory; the deponent answered, they differed only in numbers, that the destination of his march was the same,—"to the left."—His lordship then asked him, if he would lead the column; he said, he could not undertake to conduct them properly, but that if his lordship would trust it to him, he would do his best. This was all that passed between lord George and him.——The deponent was prevented hearing what passed between lord George and lieutenant colonel Fitzroy, being at that time at some distance from them with lieutenant colonel Sloper.—The deponent saw lord George Sackville and lieutenant colonel Fitzroy returning to find the prince, to whom, upon his return, he reported, that lord George was coming to him.

And to the many questions put to him he answered in substance:—That he was sent from the prince on account of many reports made to his S. H. of the enemy's being in confusion, but could not speak as to the duke of Richmond's particularly.—That he and lieutenant colonel Fitzroy did not leave the prince at the same time; for he believed he left colonel Fitzroy with his S. H.—That he did peremptorily insist upon his being in the right in his orders, even after colonel Fitzroy arrived, but he did not then insist that they were the orders to be obeyed:—That when he left the prince, the British infantry were formed into lines, and advancing briskly:——That lord George did not make the least hesitation about obeying his orders till colonel Fitzroy arrived: —That between his carrying his orders to lord George and the enemy's retiring, was about three quarters of an hour, but could speak with no certainty:—That the cavalry were, he believed, a full mile distant from the 2d line of infantry; the ground a very fine plain, after getting through an open grove upon the left of the cavalry.—And that he thought, if lord George had immediately obeyed the orders brought either by him, or those brought by lieutenant colonel Fitzroy, that the cavalry could have come up time enough to have supported the infantry, or to have engaged the enemy.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. Charles Fitzroy, aid-de-camp to prince Ferdinand, deposed,—That he brought an order for the British cavalry to advance towards the left: When he came up to his lordship, he was on the right of Bland's regiment, he told him, it was the prince's order for the British cavalry to advance towards the left: His lordship desired him not to be in a hurry, and to give his orders more distinctly;

or ſomething to that effect.—The deponent again repeated, it was the prince's order for the Britiſh cavalry to advance towards the left: He thinks lord George obſerved, that lieutenant-colonel Ligonier's order was different. His lordſhip ſaid, he thought the prince did not mean to break the line: he thinks his lordſhip aſked, which way the cavalry was to march? who was to be their guide?—The deponent told his lordſhip, he did not know of any guide being appointed, but offered to lead the column himſelf through a little wood, which was on their left, where, he imagined, they might paſs, two ſquadrons in front. Lord George then did not ſeem to be ſatisfied with the order, ſaying it did not agree with that which lieutenant-colonel Ligonier had brought him: He deſired the deponent to lead him to the prince, to have an explanation of thoſe orders; which he did. Lord George came to the prince ſoon after he got up to him: He does not recollect exactly what paſſed between the prince and lord George.—The deponent heard ſomething paſs between lord George Sackville and captain Smith, juſt as he was got through the wood, but did not hear it ſufficiently to give it in evidence.—And, farther, That ſome time after his carrying this order to L. G. the prince being at that time with captain Philips's battery, and advancing that battery upon the right of the infantry, and, he believes, with a deſign of ſilencing a battery of the enemy's which flanked the infantry, H. S. H. ſaid he thought it was even then not too late for the cavalry to advance. The deponent aſked the prince whether he would have him go and fetch the cavalry: His anſwer was, Yes; and deliver the order to lord Granby. The deponent found lord Granby on the enemy's ſide (the Minden ſide) of the little wood: He was alone, advanced 40 yards, he thinks, upon the left of the Britiſh cavalry.—He thinks, at that time the left of the Britiſh cavalry was more forward than the right. He delivered the prince's order to lord Granby, who aſk'd him why he did not give it to L. G. Sackville: He told him, the prince had ſent the deponent to him. Lord Granby kept trotting up; but the deponent did not ſtay long with them.—Lord Granby made him obſerve, that the right was not come up ſo forward as the left.——And, upon the queſtions put to him, he anſwered, in ſubſtance,—That, juſt before he was diſpatched to L. G. the duke of Richmond having reported that there was a confuſion among the enemy's cavalry in the center of their line, the prince advanced to reconnoitre them himſelf. He ſaid, "Voici le bon moment pour la cavalerie." Upon which the deponent aſked H. S. H's leave to go and bring up the Britiſh cavalry: His anſwer was, "Courez y."—That juſt before the D. of R. made this report, he ſaw captain Ligonier with the prince.—That in carrying the orders to L. G. he ſaw captain Wintzingerode, who gave him directions where to find the cavalry, and told him that he had carried an order from the prince to L. G. who would not at firſt underſtand it.—That he had no diſpute with colonel Ligonier about their orders; for, when he delivered his orders to L. G. they were between the two lines of cavalry, and colonel Ligonier was then in the front of the firſt line: So that it was only from L. G. that he heard of their orders being different; and thereupon he inſiſted that his orders were exact, which the prince acknowledged when he made the report, and expreſſed his ſurpriſe ſtrongly, not by words, but by action, upon his mentioning that L. G. did not underſtand the different orders he had received, but was coming to have them explained: That upon the prince's ſending him a ſecond time for the cavalry, he aſked his S. H. to whom he would have him addreſs himſelf; and his anſwer was, "To lord Granby, as I know he will obey me."—That the Britiſh infantry was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, and afterwards by their infantry, without receiving any aſſiſtance from the Britiſh cavalry.—That from his firſt delivering the orders to L. G. to the time of captain Smith's being ſent back, was, he believed, a quarter of an hour; and that he imagined the captain had 100 or 150 yards to go back to the neareſt part of the cavalry.—That the wood which the cavalry was to paſs through, was, in the narroweſt part, he believed, 50 or 60 yards wide; and that, if L. G. had immediately obeyed the order he carried, the Britiſh cavalry, he thought, might have come up time enough, either to purſue the enemy's cavalry as they were going off, or to attack the foot.

Lieutenant-colonel Robert Sloper, of general Bland's regiment of dragoons, who on the day of the battle of Minden commanded the ſaid regiment, which was on the right of the right wing of cavalry, having firſt premiſed, that through the whole of his evidence he deſired to be underſtood as gueſſing at time, and not ſpeaking from a watch, depoſed,—That on the firſt of Auguſt laſt, early in the morning, about four o'clock, as he believes, captain Pentz called upon him at his tent, and told him, that it was duke Ferdinand's orders, that the regiment ſhould ſtrike their tents, and mount as ſoon as poſſible, adding, that it was for action. The deponent immediately went round the regiment himſelf, and ordered H. S. H's orders to be put in execution as ſoon as poſſible. The horſes were then ſaddled, the men booted, and lying down in their tents: This had been done at one o'clock in the morning, agreeable to the orders received the evening before. When the regiment had been mounted much about half an hour, lord George Sackville came to the head of it, and ordered it to march. They marched to the ground the cavalry formed upon. On that ſpot, he heard captain Malhorty, aid-de-camp to the duke, give lord George Sackville orders to form the line. Juſt after the line was formed, captain Wintzingerode, aid-de-camp to H. S. H. came up to lord George Sackville, and told him

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in French, that it was the duke's orders, he should advance to the left with the right wing of cavalry, and form it in a line behind the infantry.—He repeated those orders in the same language.—He then said in English, that his lordship was to form the cavalry in a line behind the infantry.—Lord George Sackville said, A "Mais comment? mais comment?" Captain Wintzingerode said, moving his hand, "You must pass through those trees; you will then arrive upon the heath,—you will then see our infantry and the enemy."—Wintzingerode left lord George Sackville.—The deponent heard his lordship say, "I do not comprehend how the movement is to be made.—" Being so near B to his lordship, the deponent answered, "It seemed very clear to him, it was to be made by the left of the right wing of cavalry." His lordship said he would make it. For a quarter of an hour after that, he did not see his lordship.—His lordship then returning to the squadron, which he was at the head of said, "Sir,—colonel, put your regiment in motion." The C deponent said, "My lord, to the left?" His lordship answered, "No, strait forward." The regiment moved a very few paces. Captain Ligonier arrived: He said to lord George Sackville, that it was the duke's orders, that he immediately advanced with the cavalry under his command, and that the movement was to the D left. The deponent then spoke to captain Ligonier.—(The witness here asked the direction of the court, whether he was to relate what was said; and, being directed to relate what he himself said, proceeded.)—He said to captain Ligonier, "For God's sake, Sir, repeat your orders to that man (meaning lord George Sackville) that he may not pretend not to understand them; for it is near half an hour ago, E that he has received orders to advance, and yet we are still here;" adding—(his oath obliges him to repeat all he said)—"but you see the condition he is in." Turning from captain Ligonier towards lord George Sackville, he saw Lieut. Col. Fitzroy with him: His orders he did not hear. But lord George said to captain Li- F gonier, "Captain Ligonier, your orders are contradictory." He answered "In numbers, my lord; but their destination is the same." Lieutenant-colonel Fitzroy and lord George Sackville quitted the front of the squadron the deponent was at the head of.—In about twenty minutes after that, the cavalry moved to the left.——And to the questions asked of him he G answered, in substance,—That in his opinion L. G. was alarmed to a very great degree.—When his lordship ordered him to advance, he seemed in the utmost confusion.—The original orders were to the left; captain Ligonier's orders were to the left; the cavalry afterwards did move to the left,—and the orders his lord- H ship had given him were to "move the regiment strait forward."—The deponent, being asked, farther informed the court, that when they moved, the cavalry moved thro' the grove, the trees mentioned by captain Wintzingerode;

—That the left of the right wing of cavalry stood close to the grove; but from the right squadron of Blan[illegible]'s to the heath on the other side of the grove he judged it to be a mile, the ground to the grove being corn-fields, and the grove so open that a squadron or more might go through in front, at any pace a general would chuse:—That between captain Ligonier's arrival and L. G's going with colonel Fitzroy he judged to be a quarter of an hour:—That captain Wintzingerode's and Ligonier's orders were a quarter of an hour apart; that Ligonier was a quarter of an hour with L. G. and that the cavalry did not move till 20 minutes after L. G. left the right wing with colonel Fitzroy:—That from the great space of time there was between captain Wintzingerode's orders and the movement of the cavalry, from the very slow movements of the cavalry after they were in motion, and from the ground he saw they had to go over to arrive in the rear of the infantry, he is certain they must have been in time to have supported the infantry, or to have engaged the enemy, had L. G. caused the first orders to be immediately put in execution, or the orders brought either by Ligonier or Fitzroy, if the cavalry had moved as quick as cavalry may do when the occasion for it presses (by which he meant a trot); and even, had the front gone fast enough to have obliged the regiment which he commanded, to have galloped, he thinks it would have been fit for business, and have beat any three French squadrons it could have met with:—That the second line was moved through the wood, and formed before the first; and that, when they both formed into one line, they moved at a slower rate than the second line had before done.

Mr. Derenthal, Prussian aid-de-camp to prince Ferdinand, deposed,—That having been, during the whole action, at the attack of the infantry, he returned to duke Ferdinand, to tell him the success which our arms had then had, expecting that victory had already declared for us;—and that, being sent by the prince to hasten L. G. he met him, and also colonel Fitzroy, coming to his S. H.

Lieutenant-colonel William Augustus Pitt, of general Mordaunt's dragoons, who on the day of the battle was in the center regiment of the right brigade of the second line, deposed,—That, after the cavalry of the right wing were formed in two lines, they remained three quarters of an hour, more or less, before they marched, without any impediment, he knew of, to their marching sooner, had they had orders:—That, when they did march, their movement was to the left, by squadrons:—That about 200 yards upon their left they had a wood, or open grove to pass: He speaks of the whole second line of cavalry. The wood, he believes, might be a quarter of a mile wide, in the part they marched through. They marched thro' in squadrons: On the other side of the wood, they came into large open corn-

fields, which might laſt about 200 yards, at moſt, he believes, and then came out upon the heath. About a quarter of a mile after they paſſed the wood, they had orders to halt and draw up, and remained in that poſition about ten minutes; and then they had an order from lord Granby, for his brigade to follow him; upon which they wheeled to the left by ſquadrons, and trotted on about 300 yards.—At this time the deponent received an order from an aid-de-camp of lord George Sackville's, (he believes it was captain Lloyd, but he is not ſure) to halt, as the left went ſo faſt, the right could not keep up with them.—He told the aid-de-camp, he had receiv'd the orders from lord Granby, and, if they were to halt, he muſt go to the front to him. The aid-de-camp proceeded on to the front; in conſequence of which they were halted. They remained, he believes, about a quarter of an hour halted; during which time the line was formed.—The right he could not quite ſee, but believes, except the regiment to the right, which was hindered by a wood, the whole was formed in a line. After that the cavalry proceeded very ſlow over the field of battle, which the infantry had been engaged on; he believes, above a quarter of a mile, near half a mile. They then wheeled to the right by ſquadrons, and took the laſt poſition which the cavalry had that day, with their right to the moraſs.—From the place where they wheeled, to the place where they took that poſition, he believes, may be about three quarters of a mile.—That their movements were extremely ſlow the whole day, and might certainly have been much quicker, and yet in a proper condit on for ſervice; but that L. G. at all times marched very ſlow:—And that he had never ſeen L. G. any where but at the head of Bland's regiment, which was the place where they underſtood they were to ſend to him when there was any order.

The marquis of Granby, lieutenant general, and now commander in chief of the Britiſh forces ſerving in Germany, depoſed,——That when captain Wintzingerode came to him the ſecond time, he ſaid, "For god's ſake, how come the cavalry not to have marched;" for that he had carried the orders to lord George Sackville to march with all the cavalry of the right wing to the left, in order to form one line to ſupport the foot; and added, "I find they have not yet moved," or, "find them in the ſame place,"—words to that effect. His lordſhip anſwered, that in conſequence of the information, he had received from him, when he told his lordſhip he was going to lord George Sackville with thoſe orders, he had (as he had then told him, he would do) put the ſecond line of the cavalry in motion; but that he had received no orders from lord George Sackville:—That general Elliot had been ſent for by lord George and came back and informed him, (lord Granby,) that lord George Sackville would immediately, or ſoon, (he cannot be ſure which) ſend him orders; and in the mean time, that he ſhould remain there: And that general Elliot went in conſequence, and halted the ſecond line.—But that immediately, upon Wintzingerode's ſaying, that it was abſolutely neceſſary, that the cavalry ſhould march to form a line to ſupport the foot, his lordſhip marched to the left through the wood, and deſired captain Wintzingerode to inform lord George Sackville, that he had marched in conſequence of his (Wintzingerode's) information. That lieutenant colonel Fitzroy came up to him, juſt as the cavalry of the ſecond line, of which he was at the head, had got to the place, where the action had firſt begun, with orders for the cavalry to advance up, as faſt as poſſible, which he did not underſtand to be confined to the ſecond line. His lordſhip told him, that lord George Sackville was there, and that they were marching to the left by his order, and deſired, that he would go up to him, and give him the order: He anſwered his lordſhip, that he had carried orders to lord George Sackville, which his lordſhip did not obey, and that his orders now were, to bring theſe orders to him.—That as the ſecond line were marching up near the firr-tree grove, whereabouts his lordſhip was informed the action had begun, there came an order to halt, till the firſt line joined them. Lord George Sackville ſoon after came up to the ſecond brigade, where the deponent was. He immediately rode up to lord George Sackville and acquainted h m, with his reaſons for having marched, without having received any particular order from him; and that he w s marching on, when he received his orders to halt with the firſt line. Lord George ſaid, he only did it in order to bring up the firſt line, to form the line of the whole. Preſently after, the firſt line came up to them, and they marched on again. When they came up to the firr-tree grove, there was an order to march to the left, in order to make room for two regiments, which were in the firſt line, which, it was ſaid, had not room to come up and form with the reſt of the line.——After lieutenant colonel Fitzroy had delivered him (lord Granby) his orders, his lordſhip went up to lord George Sackville, and acquainted him, that the duke's orders were to march up directly; lord George Sackville ſaid, he was only forming the troops into a line. The deponent ſaid, as the orders were to advance, he would give orders for the ſecond line to march on: Which he immediately did, by ordering general Elliot to follow him with his brig de, and himſelf galloped up about fifty or ſixty yards in their front.—After they had gone about th ee or four hundred yards, (he can't ſpeak preciſely) he found the cavalry halted; he ſent immediately the major of brigade (Callis) with orders for them to advance, as faſt as poſſible, and to know, how they came to halt without his orders: Who came up and informed him, that they were halted from the right by lord George Sackville's orders: The deponent gave them immediately

mediately orders to advance and not halt, unleſs by his own orders, or by general Elliott, in conſequence of orders from him.—That from the time the cavalry were drawn up in two lines, to the time of his giving orders to the ſecond line to march, there was, he ſuppoſed, about 20 or 25 minutes; that in marching from thence to the place where the action appeared to have firſt begun, took up about 25 minutes, or half an hour; but it might have been done ſooner; and that from their encampment in the morning, to the place where they were drawn up in two lines, they might have marched faſter, had it been thought neceſſary.—That they would have had time to have formed a third line behind the ſecond line of the infantry, and to have covered them, if when captain Wintzingerode came firſt up, the infantry was then drawn up at the firr-grove, which was diſtant only about a mile or three quarters from their right:—That he did not know the poſition of the infantry, when the cavalry was firſt formed, as neither he, nor any other general to his knowledge, had any diſpoſition communicated to them, or any general inſtructions relating to that day:—And that when colonel Fitzroy came to him, he believed, he was vexed, and might have found fault with lord George's manœuvres, thinking time was loſt thereby.

The evidence in ſupport of the charge being ended, lord George Sackv lle deſired the court would allow him a reaſonable time to conſider the evidence, and to methodize his defence; and accordingly they adjourned from that day, March the 12th, to the 15th.

Lord George began his defence with a ſhort ſpeech to the court, in which he ſtated the ſeveral articles of the charge againſt him, made ſome remarks on the evidence brought in ſupport of that charge, gave a ſhort account of the ſort of evidence he intended for his defence, and concluded thus: "This defence is intended not for the world, but for the information of the court. All I at preſent deſire, is, that mankind would ſuſpend their judgments of my conduct, till the evidence s cloſed; then I truſt in the goodneſs of my cauſe, which has ſupported me under a load of calumny, and emboldened me to aſk for this trial, that, under your favourable judgment, the cand d will, with pleaſure, acquit me, the prejudiced be obliged to retract their raſh cenſures, and that I ſhall once more be reſtored to the good opinion of my country, and of my ſovereign."

Then began the examination of the witneſſes, the moſt material of whom were as follow: *And firſt, as to his diſobeying or neglecting any orders before the battle.*

Col. Hotham depoſed, That, July 29, lord George was appointed lieutenant-general of the day, for the next day, being the 30th, and did not return to his quarters till the 31ſt, between ſeven and eight in the evening.—That about ſix in the evening of the 31ſt the deponent had received orders for ſaddling the horſes, which orders he immediately ſent to the line, and reported to lord George that he had done ſo.—That the like orders had been frequently ſent for a fortnight before the action.—That in the morning of the 31ſt the whole corps of Britiſh troops were ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, but not to ſtrike their tents till further orders, the cavalry to ſaddle immediately, the infantry to dreſs, and the whole to wait till further orders; and it was ſuppoſed that they were to have marched to the right.—That Auguſt 1ſt, about ſix in the morning, he received orders, from major Stubbs, for the army to get under arms, and march immediately; whereupon he went directly to the line, and found lord George at the head of the line of cavalry, at which time the infantry were breaking into columns.—And, that upon the march lord George firſt received orders to form into ſquadrons, and afterwards he received orders to form into a line.

To this witneſs lord George put the following queſtion, and received the following anſwer:

Q. Did you obſerve any thing in my looks, manner, or behaviour, during the whole day, different from what it was at any other time?

A. I cannot ſay I did.

This was a general queſtion, put to almoſt every witneſs produced upon the defence, and anſwer'd in the ſame, or a more poſitive manner, by every one of them: Therefore it is needleſs to repeat it.

Lieut. Robert Biſſet, aſſiſtant quarter-maſter-general, depoſed, That the cavalry had taken their poſition in the line a conſiderable time before the infantry began to form, which, ſaid he, I know from the following circumſtance: Capt. Roy and I rode to the left of the line of cavalry, and were proceeding to the front by the windmill: We were there told, by one of the gunners of the battery, attached to the pickets, that we could not proceed that way, as the enemy was very near: We then returned to the left, paſſed a little wood that divided the corn-fields from the heath, and continued till we paſſed the firr-wood, when we came in view of the enemy. We then immediately returned, and in our way back ſaw the column of infantry debouching into Minden plain: I rode down, and ſpoke to col. Robinſon of Napier's: I then immediately returned back to the cavalry, whom I found in the ſame ſituation as when we left them.—And that the diſtance from the cavalry to the enemy, he ſuppoſed, might be 12 or 1400 yards, or above an Engliſh mile.

Capt. James Sutherland, quarter-maſter to the Engliſh camp, depoſed, That July 31ſt he went with lord George from the pickets to the head quarters; that his lordſhip in going ſent col. Watſon and capt. Smith to reconnoitre the ground between the camp and Minden heath, and after ſtaying with the prince about half an hour to make his report, his lordſhip returned to his quarters ſome time

after seven o'clock at night.—That August 1st, in marching from the camp in squadrons, lord George found fault with the guide, a german, for keeping too much upon the high road, and desired the deponent to go and ask him what he meant by it: The guide's answer was, That we were marching over a friend's country, and he wanted to protect the corn fields; but that A he would lead his lordship to the windmill near the village of Halen, where he was ordered to lead him, and no farther.—That the cavalry in forming the line were a very few hundred yards, a very little way, short of that windmill.—And, that the country beyond the windmill was a fine open country.

Capt. Smith, aid de camp to lord George, deposed, That July 31st, lord George himself reconnoitred the debouchers from the camp to the plains of Minden, and for that purpose went a great way beyond the village of Halen; and afterwards sent col. Watson and him to take a farther view of the country.——That August 1st, as he was going to join lord George, C he spoke to general Sporken, who had just began his march, and told him that lord George had gone on to the cavalry: And as to the cavalry's march he deposed as follows: We had not march'd far from the camp till I saw an officer, I think it was major Estoff, who brought orders to form in squadron: When five or six were formed, lord George put them in D motion. It was a little rising ground, so I stood still to see what effect that would have on the rear: And seeing them begin to trot pretty briskly, I went to the front, and told his lordship, that they were rather in a hurry, and begged him to halt: He did so, and desired me to go to the same place again, and acquaint E him when they were formed. I had been there a very little while, when he began to move again. I was surprized at that, and seeing an Hanoverian officer coming from the rear of the whole, I went to him: He was coming galloping up towards us. He told me he was going to beg we would move slower in the front. He told me, that they were going very fast, that F the cavalry would be blown. I acquainted lord George with this: He answered me he would halt no more. I remember he pointed, and told me, that we were going on, and desired me to acquaint them, that he would move slow in front; that they would easily overtake him, when once they were formed; and desired G me to tell them not to hurry themselves.

Soon after that I saw capt. Malhorty: He brought an order to form the line. He marched with lord George: They were conversing together, and I saw him point, and tell my lord to halt there, and to wait for further orders. I saw the ground was too narrow for our line: I went into the front a good way, and I reported to my lord, that the ground was wider H to the right, if he advanced a little. He did so directly. Bland's inclined to the right, and it did very well.

Secondly, *As to lord George's diligence with regard to the artillery.*

Capt. David Williams, of the British artillery, deposed thus: To the best of my knowledge, I was sent by capt. Phillips to see if I could find lord George Sackville, or any other general officer, that could tell me of any extraordinary orders relative to us: We were at a loss for orders: We were marching from the ground without any orders. I then rode off, and the first general officer I met was general Elliott: I asked him if he knew of any orders relating to us: He told me he did not, but that he would send an aid de camp to lord George Sackville. I then begged to know where lord George Sackville was; he told me in the front of the first line: Upon which I told him I believed I could be there sooner than the aid de camp. I then rode up to lord George Sackville. My lord George, before I had time to speak to him, asked me what I wanted. I told him that capt. Phillips had marched from the ground with our heavy brigade of artillery; that he had sent me to his lordship to know if he had any extraordinary orders for us. I think my lord seemed surprized at our not having received any orders; he therefore ordered me back to hasten capt. Phillips up as soon as possible; and added, we shall find something for you to do in the front.—And he deposed further, That they advanced with the artillery as fast as possible, passed through the intervals of both lines of the cavalry, and then thro' the wood with difficulty, tho' marching with only one carriage a-breast.——That he thought cavalry could not march thro' the wood above three or four horses a-breast—And that, to the best of his knowledge, the enemy retreated at about 20 minutes after eight in the morning.

Upon this point or article we shall only add, that many of the facts sworn to by this witness were confirmed by captain Forbes Macbean; and from both it appears, that the British artillery, as well as the British infantry, had a great share in this victory.

Thirdly, *As to the order delivered by captain Wintzingerode.*

Colonel Hotham deposed,—That as he understood it, it was,—That the cavalry should form one line, as a third line, to sustain the infantry, and advance; that lord George desired the captain to repeat his order, which he did, but did not to the deponent's hearing, explain his order, or speak to captain Hugo in German, or to lord George in English, with whom he stayed but a very short time.—That the cavalry had been formed in two lines about half an hour before this order was delivered; that in the place where they were, they could not form in one line, but by advancing forward so as to be clear of the wood, they might, had the Saxe-Gotha regiment, then in their front, been removed, which it might have been in five minutes.—That he did not then see

colonel Sloper, or hear him ſpeak to lord George, or lord George to him; but as the order was delivered, as he thought, at the head of Bland's regiment, the colonel might have been there without his obſerving or hearing him.

Captain Hugo, formerly aid-de-camp to lord George, and at that time to lord Granby, by an interpreter, depoſed,—That the order delivered by captain Wintzingerode, was in the words as ſtated by the ſaid colonel Hotham.—That the captain repeated the order, but did not explain it to him in German, or to lord George, either in French or Engliſh, ſo far as he heard, and if it had been ſo he muſt probably have heard it.—That captain Wintzingerode was with lord George but a few minutes; and as ſoon as the captain departed, lord George ordered the deponent to go with orders to the Saxe-Gotha regiment, about 200 yards diſtant, to clear the front, that the cavalry might advance; whereupon it was immediately put in motion, and when he returned to the cavalry, the ſecond line was in motion, tho' the front was not then quite clear of the regiment.—That he could not ſay, he either ſaw or heard colonel Sloper; and that the artillery was paſſing upon their left flank when captain Wintzingerode delivered his order.

Moſt of the facts mentioned by theſe, or either of theſe two witneſſes, were confirmed by captain Biſſet, captain Loyd, and captain Broome:—And captain Loyd added, that upon captain Wintzingerode's going away, lord George ordered him to go and reconnoitre the ſituation of the infantry, and report to him: that accordingly he ſet out, but by the time he had got 300 yards, he met captain Ligonier coming full ſpeed, and concluding that he brought ſome freſh orders, he returned to lord George, who was then ſomewhere to the right of the Inniſkilling regiment. And captain Broome added, that upon captain Wintzingerode's delivering his order, lord George ordered him to go to the front, and bring him an account of what was doing there:—That accordingly he advanced about 300 yards in the front of Bland's: When I came there, ſays he, I could diſcover nothing of the enemy in the front: I then went about 200 yards to the left; and from thence I diſcovered a great number of the enemy farther to the left, at near a mile diſtance; but the cannonading on both ſides was ſo great, with a large quantity of ſmoke occaſioned by it, that it prevented me ſeeing any infantry of the enemy that might have been nearer; for thoſe of the enemy I ſaw I took to be cavalry.

I then returned to the ground where I left our own cavalry, to make my report; and found that the whole right wing had marched to the left, ſo as to have its right flank on the other ſide of the wood. I went directly thither, and made my report of what I had ſeen.—From whence he concluded, that from captain Wintzingerode's going, to his return from reconnoitring, was a very great while, 20 or 25 minutes.

Fourthly, *As to the orders brought by captain, afterwards lieutenant colonel Ligonier, and Lieut. colonel Fitzroy.*

Colonel Hotham, reckoned the time from captain Wintzingerode's going, to captain Ligonier's coming, to be from 5 to 10 minutes. Captain Hugo ſaid, that captain Ligonier arrived ſoon after his return, from carrying orders to remove the Saxe-Gotha regiment, conſequently the foreſaid time muſt have been 7 or 8 minutes. Captain Biſſet ſuppoſed the time to be 6 or 7 minutes. Captain Loyd rode 300 yards and back again, full ſpeed, in the ſaid time. And captain Smith depoſed as follows:——I was ſtanding at the right ſquadron of Bland's, when I ſaw Mr. Ligonier come: I ſuppoſed he had delivered an order to lord George; I could not hear it. My lord George turned about, drew his ſword, and gave the word to the line: I heard the word, march; the whole was in motion directly.—Colonel Sloper ſaid to me (it is difficult to aſcertain the exact words) are we going to charge? or ſomething of that kind—I replied, it looks ſo—Colonel Slooper ſaid, I have not thrown away my picket poles; do, for God's ſake, tell lord George the line is not ready, and beg him to ſtop one minute; I went directly to lord George, I aſked him if we were going to charge? He ſaid he believed ſo, very ſoon. I then ſaid, pray, my lord, ſtop a minute, juſt till the line make themſelves ready. Lord George ſaid, what do you mean, Sir, who ſays the line is not ready? I anſwered, my lord, I come from colonel Sloper, who begs you will ſtop half a minute, juſt till he throws away his picket poles. My lord anſwered, tell colonel Sloper to throw them away as we move up, for I will not halt the line now it is in motion. As I went along the line I gave the word to prepare for the charge, and to throw away every thing that encumbered them. When I went back from my lord George to colonel Sloper, I gave the word as I went along: When I came to colonel Sloper, I told him he muſt throw away his picket poles as he advanced, for lord George ſaid he would not halt the line: Upon which colonel Sloper gave the word, halt, to his ſquadron. I endeavoured to explain myſelf again, and he replied to me, I ſhall do it quicker, never fear; I ſhall not ſtop a moment. As he was the right hand ſquadron, I did not think it of any great conſequence, ſo turned about to go back to lord George, who was then, I think, upon the right of the Inniſkillings: He could not be with the right ſquadron of Bland's, as I carried the order between my lord and that ſquadron.

As I returned to L. G. I perceived colonel Fitzroy juſt come, and ſpeaking to lord George. I ſaw lord George put back his hand, and heard him ſay, "Ceaſe the drums, and give the word Halt; halt the line." By this time I got near

enough to hear lord George say, "Why, Sir, Mr. Ligonier says the whole: Don't be in a hurry, Fitzroy." Colonel Fitzroy replied, "My lord, we bring the same order" It is extremely difficult to say what followed: There were several speaking together; I could not hear them: I felt distressed myself; and therefore, if what I say should appear to be unconnected, it is not my fault.—I recollect seeing captain Ligonier speak at that instant, but I cannot upon my oath say what the words were.—My lord George appeared to me to be angry with Mr. Fitzroy: I heard him say to them, "I wish you would agree what your orders are; I am ready to obey either." Captain Fitzroy appeared to me to be the most pressing in his manner; and I saw that he prevailed so much upon lord George by his eagerness, that he asked colonel Fitzroy which way he would have him go; and colonel Fitzroy pointed to the rear, towards our left: I cannot say what the words were; something about the way runs in my memory: He pointed to the wood close upon our left. Colonel Fitzroy said he was no guide; "but, says he, I will endeavour to shew you the way I came: Then I recollect there were four or five more words passed about the way. The next thing that I heard was, lord George, with a loud voice, say, "Where is the prince? is he far off?" Captain Fitzroy answered, "My lord, I left him just on the other side of the wood, coming this way." My lord George said, "How far?" Colonel Fitzroy said, "About one or two brigades."

We then went, all three, towards the prince; and as we rode along, colonel Fitzroy repeated his orders to me, and persisted in them very strongly, so strongly, that he convinced me so much I could not help telling lord George what he said to me: Lord George's answer to me was, "Mr. Ligonier was to the full as strong:" But the ground appearing to open on the other side of the trees, that seemed to me to weigh with his lordship; and he sent me back for the British cavalry just as we had passed through the trees.

As I returned back, I saw the second line of cavalry just coming into the open part of the trees: I was surprized at seeing them come there, knowing that my order must be the latest. I went up to my lord Granby, and asked him where he was coming, and what brought him there: He told me he was ordered by Mr. Wintzingerode to advance to form one line. I, knowing nothing of these orders, told him that I was sure they were changed then; for it was for the British only, and that I was then going to fetch general Mostyn, and the British of the first line; so begged he would go on with his British, and that I would fetch general Mostyn as fast as possible. I went on immediately to general Mostyn: He was standing about the center of the British troops; and, that no time might be lost, as I passed the blues, I told the officers to wheel to the left by quarter-ranks. General Mostyn saw me coming, and advanced to me. I told him I was come to fetch them; that the blues were ready wheeled; and, if he would put them in motion, I would conduct him, as L. G's orders were to move with all possible expedition; which we did: And, just as we came near the wood, there was a little bit of quickset hedge: We left it upon our left: Then we came among some forest trees, and were obliged to incline a little to our left, on account of some hollies and black-thorns, and a couple of carriages, artillery-waggons. The men divided to let them through these trees, without any other interruption: We soon got upon heathy ground.

The same witness further deposed,—That, as he guessed, the distance between the right squadron of the Inniskilling regiment and the right squadron of Bland's was about 50 or 60 yards:—That the time between captain L's and colonel F's arrival with their orders did not exceed two minutes:—That when he was loading his pistols, being the time when captain W. delivered his orders to L. G. the artillery was moving through upon their left, and for some time before, and some time after:—That, if they had advanced forward from where they were posted in the line, as far as the windmill, they would have been out of what L. G. had called the Hole, and would have had ground to have acted upon:—That from the time of his going to load his pistols, to the time of his going with L. G. part of the way to the prince, was not, he believed, a quarter of an hour:—That from the place where he turned back from L. G. to general Mostyn, the distance was 500 yards at most; and the time from L. G's going towards the prince, to the cavalry's being put in motion by general Mostyn, was two or three minutes:—That the cavalry might have been sooner formed in one line, by advancing to the windmill, than by going through the wood to the left;—and that the wood, where he went through, was not above 100 yards wide.

Captain Sutherland deposed,—That upon colonel Fitzroy's arrival L. G. called out for captain Ligonier, who thereupon came from the right; therefore he was certain that L. G. could not then be at the right of Bland's:—That, upon L. G's going to the prince, his S. H. received his lordship with his usual civility;—and that, in going to the enemy, it would have been much nearer by the windmill, straight forwards, than by going through the wood to the left.

As to the purport of the orders brought by captain Ligonier, captain Lloyd said they were for the whole cavalry to advance; which was confirmed by colonel Hotham; and both said that captain Ligonier added, that the enemy was in confusion, and that the prince begged him to take advantage of it: And, as to the purport of colonel Fitzroy's orders, the former

said

ſaid they were for the Britiſh cavalry only to march to the left; which was confirmed by ſeveral of the other witneſſes.

Fifthly, *As to the cavalry's being halted in their march over the heath, after paſſing the wood.*

Colonel Hotham ſaid, that there were now and then occaſional halts to dreſs the line, but A he did not remember any one in particular; and captain Smith and ſome others gave an account of ſeveral of the occaſional halts they made, and explained the reaſons, in order to ſhew that they were neceſſary.

After lord George had finiſhed his evidence, there enſued a conteſt between him and the B judge-advocate, about the propriety of the latter's bringing freſh evidence upon the reply: Whereupon all parties were ordered to withdraw; and the court being again opened, in about an hour and an half, the judge-advocate read their opinion, which was, "They are of opinion, not to admit any new witneſſes to be called to prove, that lord George Sackville appeared to them to be alarmed, in corroboration C of colonel Sloper's evidence, becauſe that appears to be a circumſtance which may materially operate in ſupport of the charge—They are of opinion, to admit evidence to prove colonel Sloper's having declared theſe facts the day after, or in a ſhort time after, the battle; the credibility of his evidence appearing to be D in ſome degree impeached by lord George Sackville."

The judge advocate then proceeded by way of reply, and before the priſoner had ſummed up his defence, to examine ſome witneſſes in confirmation of the evidence of lieutenant col. Sloper; and for this purpoſe, the marquiſs of E Granby being called, depoſed,—That a day or two, or very ſoon after the battle, colonel Sloper told him, that Wintzingerode, colonels Fitzroy and Ligonier, had come with orders for lord George Sackville, to march and form a third line to ſupport the foot, and that his lordſhip did not obey; but was in a hurry, or confuſed, or ſomething to that purpoſe, he F could nor remember the expreſſion. But did not poſitively take upon him to ſay, whether it was on the ſecond of Auguſt, or not.

Lieutenant colonel Edward Harvey of the Inniſkilling dragoons, depoſed as follows:—On the 2d of Auguſt, about two or three o'clock, the deponent returned to camp with a detachment, and meeting lieutenant colonel Sloper, G expreſſed his concern ſtrongly to him, that the cavalry had not had a ſhare of glory the day before, and aſked him how it came about; he immediately replied, "By the miſbehaviour of lord George Sackville." He don't pretend to remember the words, but the facts were ſo ſtrong, it is impoſſible for him to forget them. H On further inquiry, lieutenant colonel Sloper told the deponent, that an aid-de-camp of the prince's had delivered orders to lord George for a movement of the cavalry to be made to the left, in order to ſuſtain the infantry. That, on an heſitation to the obedience of this order, he had himſelf ſaid to lord George Sackville, that the order received could mean nothing, but a movement to the left; that he obſerved perſonal confuſion; and that, inſtead of the order being complied with, time was trifled away.——This is the purport of the converſation which lieutenant colonel Sloper delivered to him. And this was above an hour before the Inniſkillings had received the order for the *Feu-de-Joy*.

Lieut. colonel Ligonier, depoſed—That he delivered his orders at the head of Bland's regiment; and immediately after he delivered his orders, he not only ſaw but ſpoke to lieut. colonel Sloper. That colonel Sloper deſired him, "Repeat your orders to lord George, that he may not pretend not to underſtand you: He has received the ſame order half an hour ago from Wintzingerode;" or words to that effect. Lieutenant-colonel Sloper farther ſaid to him, "You ſee the condition he is in."—And it being then aſked, (by deſire of lord George) what he thought was meant by the condition he is in? He anſwered,—That lord George was perplexed—he can't ſay, why?—confuſed.—Lieutenant-colonel Fitzroy had delivered his orders for the Britiſh cavalry to advance, before this converſation between lieut. colonel Sloper and him paſſed.—And it being then aſked, might not colonel Sloper mean the confuſion to riſe from the difference of orders?—The deponent anſwered, he did not explain to him what he meant: He obſerv'd that his lordſhip was confuſed; but he could not tell from what motive he judged.

Lord George Sackville then ſummed up his defence, in a very long but clear and diſtinct ſpeech to the court; and then the judge advocate proceeded to the examination of the following witneſſes, in order to fix lord George's ſituation at the time of Ligonier's delivering his orders.

Major George Marriot, who commanded the left ſquadron of the Inniſkillings, depoſed,—That he ſaw captain Ligonier at the diſtance of about fifty yards coming towards the right ſquadron of the blues; as he was drawing nearer to the deponent's ſquadron, the deponent advanced and ſpoke to him, and aſked him, what news from the front line: He anſwered, "Glorious! that the enemy was giving way, and that he was come to order up the Britiſh cavalry;" and then rode on towards Bland's.—That he did not at that inſtant ſee lord George, but ſhould certainly have ſeen him, had he then been in the front of the right ſquadron of the Inniſkillings.

Major Robert Hepburn, who commanded the Inniſkilling dragoons, and was poſted at the right ſquadron, depoſed,—That he ſaw lieut. colonel Ligonier coming from the right; but whether he had delivered any orders, or not, he could not ſay.—That colonel Ligonier, in paſſing along the front of the Inniſkillings from Bland's, mentioned ſomething, but he did not hear

hear distinctly, of the enemy's giving way; and that the cavalry was sent for, or something to that purpose. Col. Ligonier deposed,—That he came upon the left, and rode along the front both of the blues and Inniskillings; and did not remember to have seen capt. Smith whilst he was with lord George.

Cornet Alexander Earle; of the first squadron of Bland's dragoons, deposed,—That he saw colonel Ligonier come to lord George whilst he was at the head of that squadron, and saw colonel Sloper near him.

As lord George examined no witness in answer to this evidence upon the reply, we think it necessary to give his observations upon it, which were as follow:

"I shall now say a few words with regard to the evidence in reply, brought to confirm colonel Sloper's testimony, that I was at the right of Bland's regiment when captain Ligonier delivered his order to me.

It is difficult, as I have already observed, to fix with precision, at what particular part of a line a general officer may have stood while he received an order; though it is easy to ascertain, whether he was at the extremity of it, or not: The witnesses, in defence, have not attempted to be positive as to the particular spot where I was; but only, that I was not at the right of Bland's, the extremity of the whole line.

Colonel Hotham, lieutenant Bisset, captain Lloyd, and lieutenant Sutherland, who were all present with me, and heard the order delivered, think, to the best of their recollection, I was somewhere about the right of the Inniskillings; or, as colonel Hotham says, the left of Bland's; but not on the right of Bland's. Lieutenant Bisset recollects it from this circumstance, that he does not remember at that time the hedges that were on the right of the line. Lieut. Sutherland is positive, that I was not on the right of Bland's, because he called for capt. Ligonier upon the halt that col. Fitzroy's order occasioned, and remembers that he saw him come from the cavalry on the right, which was Bland's. Capt. Smith, who was then standing himself at the right squadron of Bland's with col. Sloper, saw capt. Ligonier come up to me, as well as he can recollect, about the right of the Inniskillings; for he imagines, that, when I gave the word, march, I directed my voice to that regiment; and he relates the circumstance which fixed it in his memory, That col. Sloper said his men had not thrown away their picket-poles, and desired him to go and beg, that I would wait a minute, till they had done it.

Against this evidence there was only the testimony of capt. Ligonier, who said he delivered his orders to me at the head of Bland's; but coming in a hurry, and leaving me soon, he might very easily have mistaken the place; and col. Sloper, who said his post was there, and he heard the orders delivered; but the orders which he relates are proved by all the other witnesses, and by capt. Ligonier, to have been different from the orders delivered.—This is not the only objection to col. Sloper's evidence in this respect, tho' it is a strong one; but he swears so differently from every other witness in another circumstance, that if the prosecutor insists still upon supporting his credit, he must of necessity admit, that his memory is extremely confused with regard to capt. Ligonier's order.

All the witnesses agree, that after the cavalry had moved forwards a little way, from where capt. Malhorty halted them, to a more extensive ground, they made no other movement till capt. Ligonier arrived; and then, immediately upon the order, they drew their swords and advanced.

Col. Sloper has not only introduced a movement between capt. Wintzingerode's departure and capt. Ligonier's arrival, of which no other witness but himself makes any mention, but he totally omits the movement made upon capt. Ligonier's arrival; and says positively, in another part of his deposition, that capt. Ligonier was a quarter of an hour with me; and that the cavalry did not move till 20 minutes after I left them, to go to the prince.

Now, should it be supposed for a moment, that, in these particulars, colonel Sloper had not wilfully mis-stated every circumstance, what is the consequence? That he was in so much confusion, with regard to captain Ligonier's order, that every thing which is said of him, on that occasion, may be true, and that his account of it cannot be relied on.

Captain Ligonier has been examined again.—He was asked, if he remembers seeing colonel Sloper when he delivered his order to me. He had before said, that immediately on his order, without answering him, I gave the word, to march, to the troops, which they did: He has now said, not that he saw Col. Sloper when he delivered his order; but that, after Col. Fitzroy delivered his order, he saw and spoke with Col. Sloper: And in his first examination he says, that he did not hear what passed between colonel Fitzroy and me, being at some distance with colonel Sloper.

It appears now, therefore, that captain Ligonier did not speak with colonel Sloper immediately after delivering his order, as this last witness represented it; but after the troops had advanced, and were even halted, upon colonel Fitzroy's coming up—which is not inconsistent with captain Smith's evidence; for the circumstance of colonel Sloper's desiring me to stop, till his men had thrown away their picket-poles, must have happened before this.—And it also appears, that when captain Ligonier spoke with colonel Sloper, he was at some distance from me. It is no contradiction to captain Smith, that captain Ligonier does not remember to have seen or heard him deliver his message to me: That is easily accounted for by the general hurry when a march is begun; and captain Smith says, captain Ligonier might possibly not hear him, as the drums were then beating.

Two

Two officers of the Inniſkillings have been examined, to ſhew that I was not at the right ſquadron of the Inniſkillings when the order was delivered. None of them ſaw or heard captain Ligonier deliver his order; and, unleſs they had, they could in no degree contradict the evidence of thoſe who were preſent when it was delivered.—Major Marriot ſays, captain Ligonier told him, he brought orders for the Britiſh cavalry to advance. And major Hepburn, who commanded the right ſquadron of the Inniſkillings, ſays, "That, as he was frequently in the rear, he cannot ſay, that, if captain Ligonier had delivered his orders to me in the front, he thinks he ſhould have ſeen him."—Both theſe officers, too, have a very imperfect memory of the circumſtances they ſpeak to. They both ſeem to place the cavalry's advancing *after* captain Ligonier's return from delivering his order; whereas it is agreed, that immediately upon the order the troops advanced; and after that, captain Ligonier went to the right to colonel Sloper, before he could return towards the Inniſkillings.

An officer of the right ſquadron of Bland's was likewiſe called, and he proves very little:—He ſays, that, ſoon after we halted, I was at the head of Bland's, and that I was there alſo when captain Ligonier came up; but then he ſays, that he cannot recollect where I was when the ſquadron advanced. Now it is certain, from captain Ligonier's evidence, that I advanced immediately, and from the ſame place where he delivered the order; and this, together with what he ſays, that he was at too great a diſtance to perceive captain Ligonier and me talk together, ſhews the very imperfect recollection the witneſs has of this circumſtance. In regard to captain Smith, this witneſs confirms his evidence in one reſpect: He proves, that the ſquadron had not thrown away their picket-poles before it began to move: He ſays, indeed, they did it while they were moving; but captain Smith does not ſay that he ſaw them halt, only that he heard the word given to halt, and after that he left them.

Colonel Johnſton proves nothing, but that he ſaw captain Ligonier paſs along the front of the blues; but he did not ſee him deliver his order.

The former evidence, then, on this article, ſeems to me rather weakened by this unſucceſsful attempt to ſtrengthen it.

The three officers, who did not ſee captain Ligonier deliver his orders, I may venture to lay aſide entirely. Captain Ligonier's ſecond examination, as I have already ſhewn, has weakened his evidence. If colonel Sloper is to be believed—captain Ligonier, and every other witneſs, is wrong; ſo that the whole proof, that I was at the head of Bland's, reſts upon cornet Earle, whoſe memory is plainly very indiſtinct; and it is proved that I was not, by col. Hotham, lieut. Lloyd, lieut. Biſſet, lieut. Sutherland, and capt. Smith.

I would not have given the court any trouble about this, from a regard to my own cauſe, which cannot be in the leaſt affected by it; but as I have ſhewn an anxiety to remove the ſeeming contradictions of the witneſſes againſt me, who have behaved with candour, I could not pay leſs attention to the witneſſes in my behalf.

If there are contradictions in the evidence, that imputation muſt fall ſomewhere.—Let it fall where it ought: Let thoſe who have ſworn falſely feel it in their breaſts: Let them remember they have ſworn wrong: Let them feel the effects of it: This is puniſhment. A guilty and diſturbed conſcience will inflict *that puniſhment*, without any other reſort. Let it light where it is due. Let them examine their hearts, whether they have given their evidence as they ought: Let them, if they can, ſpend their lives without being puniſhed.

As to my witneſſes, I have only this to ſay, it appears, at leaſt, they can have no temptation to ſay what is not true: They ſtand up in an unfaſhionable cauſe, and, I may as yet ſay, in defence of an injured man.

Till the court has ſaid I'm guilty, I ſtand here with a conſcience innocent, aſſerting that innocence which bears teſtimony for me.

My witneſſes cannot ſay what they have ſaid, without being convinced that it is truth, and ſaid in ſupport of innocence. They can have no motives of intereſt. What motives of intereſt can there be on the ſide of one who is a priſoner, who has been in great employments? perhaps unworthily! Employments which, had I continued in power, might have procured good-will, at leaſt the appearance of it. At preſent they can have no temptation, but the force of truth; and, by their appearing in that cauſe, and on theſe motives, they deſerve as great a degree of credibility as any witneſs at any bar. In juſtice to them, I have troubled the court thus far: I ſhall trouble them no longer; but expreſs my acknowledgments, not only for their patience in hearing me, but for the many inſtances of their indulgence. I can expect no better ſecurity for my cauſe, than their uninfluenced determination. I have mentioned already, that I have the ſecurity of their oath: I have a ſtronger ſtill, their honour: Upon that I rely.——If I am guilty, let me be declared ſo: If I am not guilty, let the court ſhew, by their ſentence, that they will with pleaſure protect the innocent."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 26, 1760.

The following Orders were given out by the Adjutant General, at Field Marſhal Lord Viſcount Ligonier's, April 23, 1760.

ORDERS, April 23, 1760.

HIS majeſty having been pleaſed to order a general court-martial to be held at the horſe guards for the tryal of lord George Sackville, for having diſobeyed the orders of prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, at the battle of Minden Auguſt 1, 1759; lord George Sackville being then a lieutenant general, and appointed commander in chief of his majeſty's Britiſh forces

forces in his army ſerving under the command of prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſaid army, whoſe orders and directions the ſaid lord George Sackville was enjoined and required to obey, both by his majeſty's commiſſion, and by his inſtructions, dated Oct. 31, 1758.—The court conſiſted of lieutenant general Sir Charles Howard, preſident; lieutenant generals Campbell, Cholmondeley, earl of Panmure, earl of Harrington, earl of Albemarle, lord Robert Manners, lord Delaware, Stuart, earl of Ancram, Abercrombie, Leighton; major generals, earl of Effingham, Cæſar, Carr, lord Robert Bertie. —Charles Gould, deputy judge advocate.

The following is the Sentence of the ſaid General Court Martial.

"This court, upon due conſideration of the whole matter before them, is of opinion, That, lord George Sackville is guilty of having diſobeyed the orders of prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, whom he was by his commiſſion and inſtructions directed to obey, as commander in chief, according to the rules of war; and it is the farther opinion of this court, that the ſaid lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to ſerve his majeſty in any military capacity whatever."

Which ſentence his majeſty has been pleaſed to confirm.

It is his majeſty's pleaſure, that the above ſentence be given out in publick orders, that officers being convinced that neither high birth, nor great employments, can ſhelter offences of ſuch a nature; and that ſeeing they are ſubject to cenſures much worſe than death, to a man who has any ſenſe of honour, they may avoid the fatal conſequences ariſing from diſobedience of orders.

This is a true Copy,
RICHARD COX,
Secretary to Field Marſhal Lord Viſcount Ligonier, Commander in Chief of his majeſty's forces.

St. JAMES's, April 25.
PRESENT,
The KING's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

THIS day his majeſty in council called for the council book, and ordered the name of lord George Sackville to be ſtruck out of the liſt of privy counſellors.

Account of a Poliſh DWARF *now at* Paris.

MR. BORWSLASKY, who came over with the counteſs of Humiecſka, is 22 years of age, and but 28 inches high: He is well proportioned, and has nothing ſhocking about him: His eyes are fine, and full of fire; his features agreeable, and his phyſiognomy ſpirited, which indicates the gaiety and ſprightlineſs of his mind.

He enjoys a perfect ſtate of health, drinks nothing but water, eats little, ſleeps well, and can bear a great deal of fatigue: He dances well, and is very nimble. Nature has refus'd nothing but ſize to this amiable creature; for which ſhe has made him ample amends by the beauties of his body and mind.

His manner is extremely graceful, and his repartees ſmart and ſpirited: He ſpeaks ſenſibly of what he has ſeen, and has a very good memory: His judgment is ſound, and his heart ſuſceptible of the moſt tender impreſſions: He has never ſhewn any paſſion or ill nature, is extremely complaiſant, loves to be treated with the decorum due to his rank, yet is not offended with thoſe who make free with him on account of his ſtature.

His father and mother are above the middling ſize, have ſix children, the eldeſt of whom is but 34 inches high: His three other brothers, who were born within a year of each other, are about five feet ſix inches high, ſtrong, and well made: The ſixth is a girl, but ſix years old, handſome, and well made, but not above 20 or 21 inches high at moſt, but forward in every other reſpect as any child of that age.

The father and mother of theſe little creatures did not think them worth beſtowing education on; and they probably had remained ignorant and illiterate, if the counteſs Humiecſka and a relation of her's had not, about two years ago, taken them under their protection. Our little gentleman has ſo well improved that ſhort time, that he writes and reads very well, and underſtands arithmetick: In four months he learned the German tolerably well, and French ſufficiently to expreſs himſelf with eaſe and in choſen terms.

This account was ſent by count Treſſan, fellow of the royal academy of ſciences to the ſociety at Paris.

A Brief Account of STRALSUND, *in* Pomerania, *with a neat* PLAN *of that City and Port.*

THIS place has been rendered ſo famous, during the courſe of the preſent war, by the alternate iſſuing from and retreat thereto of the Swediſh army, that we thought a Plan thereof would be agreeable to our readers.

This city is ſituated on the ſea-ſhore, oppoſite to the iſland of Rugen, and lies in 12° 20′ Eaſt longitude, and 54° 30′ North latitude, being 80 miles North-Weſt of Stettin, in Brandenburgh Pomerania. As it is ſituated in a moraſs, it is ſtrong by nature; beſides which, it is regularly and well fortified, and has a good harbour for veſſels under 200 tons. It held out a ſiege of four months, in the year 1715, againſt the united forces of the Danes, Ruſſians, Saxons, and Pruſſians. Charles XII. the undaunted king of Sweden, remaining in the place while it was tenable, and then getting away with ſome difficulty, ſailed to Sweden; upon which the brave and reduced garriſon ſurrendered. It was, however, reſtored to Sweden again by the peace of 1720.

The

For the London Mag.:

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 127.

THE only other fortunate bill which I think necessary to take any particular notice of, was introduced as follows: May the 7th, it was resolved to address his majesty to give directions, to lay before that house, a copy of his majesty's warrant under his royal sign manual, directing in what proportion the money should be distributed which was to be issued, in pursuance of an address of that house in the last session *; which sign manual was presented to the house on the 9th, and ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the members; and on the 14th, after reading the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into the committee of supply, a motion was made for an instruction to the committee, to consider of a proper augmentation of the salaries of the judges in his majesty's superior courts of justice in this kingdom; whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer stood up, and by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty recommended it to the house, to consider of the said augmentation; but notwithstanding this recommendation, the motion was opposed, and after some debate, a motion was made for adjourning the debate till that day six weeks, upon which motion the question was put, and carried in the negative. Then the question being put upon the first motion, it was agreed to, and the said sign manual being referred to the said committee, it occasioned the resolutions agreed to May 15th, as before mentioned †; which resolutions were, on the 17th, again read, after the resolutions of the committee of ways and means had been agreed to, and it was ordered that a bill should be brought in pursuant to those resolutions, and also pursuant to the ten last of the ways and means resolutions that day agreed to; and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. West, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, Mr Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Samuel Martin, the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Mr. Oswald, should prepare and bring in the same.

The bill was accordingly presented to the house the next day, by Mr. Charlton, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; which it was on the 21st, and committed to a committee of the whole house. On the 24th, after reading the order of the day, a motion was made, for an instruction to the said committee, that they have power to receive a clause or clauses, to restrain the judges, comprehended within the provisions of the said bill, from taking any fee, gift, present, or entertainment, from any city, town, borough, or corporation, or from any sheriff, under-sheriff, goaler, or other officer acting under them, upon their several and respective circuits; and likewise to restrain the said judges from taking any fee, gift, or gratuity, from any office, officer, or officers, of any of the courts of law: Whereupon the act of the 20th year of Edward III. chap. 1. and also the 1st and 2d sections of the act of the 13th and 14th of Charles II. chap. 21. were read, after which the question was put upon the said motion, and carried in the negative. Then another motion, of still more importance, was made, viz. That it should be an instruction to the said committee, that they should have power to receive a clause or clauses, for restraining such judges, barons, and justices, as were comprehended within the provisions of the said bill, from interfering, otherwise than by giving their own votes, in any election of members to serve in parliament; but as the spirit of independency is now upon the reflux, the question upon this

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 311, 389. † *See Ditto, for* 1759, *p.* 413.

motion was likewise carried in the negative; for otherwise the glorious uncertainty of the law (as it was usually called by a late eminent barrister) would have been a strong argument in its favour, when added to that influence which a judge must always have upon those who practise in the court he belongs to. It is true, a free and independent house of commons would certainly punish any judge who appeared to have been a little too busy in influencing any election; but if the majority of a house of commons should be returned by this and other sorts of undue ministerial influence, we cannot suppose that such a house of commons would punish any judge for his having been instrumental in getting such a majority returned; and much less, that they would pass such a law as was proposed by this instruction.

These two important motions being thus over-ruled, the house resolved itself into a committee upon the said bill, went through the same, with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning; after which the bill passed in common course, and received the royal assent on the 2d of June.

The act is only for establishing, in the usual manner, the several stamp duties mentioned in the 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12th of the resolutions of the committee of ways and means of May the 17th, and appropriating the produce of these duties, as also the proper revenue in Scotland mentioned in the 13th of the said resolutions, to the payment of the several augmentations to the judges mentioned in the resolutions of the committee of supply, of May the 15th*. Consequently it is no longer in the power of the crown to alter the application of the money thus granted by parliament, or to give any greater share of it to any one judge, than what is fixed by this act†. But no attempt, it seems, was made for obviating that evasion of the act of settlement which has been found out by our lawyers since the passing of that act, wherein it is expressly enacted, that the judges commissions should be *quam diu se bene gesserint*, that their sallaries should be established, and none of them removable, but upon address of both houses of parliament; from whence the intention of parliament evidently appears to have been, that every one of our judges should enjoy his office and his sallary, during his own life, unless convicted, by legal trial, of some misbehaviour in his office, or unless both houses of parliament should concur in an address to have him removed; but our lawyers soon found out, that as no commission can continue in force any longer than the life of the king who grants it, the commissions to the judges must be renewed, and it was in the power of the succeeding king to give new commissions to all, or such of the former judges as he pleased, or to give commissions to others in their room, with this only restraint, that the new commissions must be *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

Thus our judges commissions have ever since been deemed much more precarious, than the parliament seem by that law to have intended; for any one, or all of them, may be dismissed by the next successor to our crown; and this must necessarily create some sort of dependency upon the apparent or presumptive heir, which may be attended with bad consequences, not only to the subject, but even to the king upon the throne: To the former, when there happens to be a thorough harmony between the possessor and his next successor: To the latter, when there happens to be a difference or discord between them, which is far from being impossible; and the more the sallaries of our judges are increased, the more these consequences are to be dreaded. But these consequences either did not appear in such a light to the last session of parliament as to require a preventive remedy, or if they did appear in such a light to some gentlemen, the bad success of the two motions before-mentioned discouraged them from making any motion for such a remedy.

I now

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 413, 416. † *See Ditto, for* 1758, *p.* 389.

I now come to give an account of those bills which were brought in, but had not the good fortune to be passed into laws, the first of which was introduced as follows: December the 1st, upon a motion made by Mr. Hume, it was ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill for the more effectually manning of his majesty's navy, and for preventing desertion from the same; as also for the relief and encouragement of seamen, and others, belonging to ships or vessels in the merchants service; and that Mr. Hume, Mr. Alderman Beckford, the Lord Register of Scotland, Mr. Bowes, and Mr. Cooke, should prepare and bring in the same *. Accordingly, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Hume on the 6th, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. On the 18th it was ordered to be read a second time on the 23d of January following; but as it was in substance the same with the unfortunate bill brought in the preceding session, it now met with a stronger opposition; for on the 19th of January there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the merchants, owners, and commanders of ships, whose names were thereunto subscribed, on behalf of themselves and others, alledging that, as they conceived, the several new powers contained in, and the several penalties inflicted by, the said bill, would be grievous to owners and masters of ships, and tend to the destruction of the body of seafaring men, by preventing their increase; and would prove greatly prejudicial to trade and navigation in general; and therefore praying to be heard by their counsel against the bill, which was granted; and for that purpose the second reading of the bill was put off to the 6th of February.

This was the first, but not the only petition presented against this bill; for on the very same day, viz. the 19th of January, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the master, wardens, assistants, and commonalty, of the society of merchants adventurers, within the city of *Bristol*, under their common seal, alledging, that the bill, if carried into a law, would lay the trade of this kingdom, which is the nursery and grand support of seamen at all times, and also that spirit of fitting out private ships of war, which, during the present war, had been of such distinguished service to the nation in general, under such difficulties, as would, it was feared, cause a great stagnation in the former, and a total suppression of the latter; and that the bill itself, if carried into a law, would be highly prejudicial to the marine of this kingdom, and ineffectual for the purposes intended; and therefore praying it might not pass into a law.

Beside these petitions, there was, on the 23d, a petition presented from Scarborough, and another from Whitby, on the 1st of February, against this bill: However, on the 6th of February, it was read a second time, and, after counsel had been heard against it and several witnesses examined, it was committed to a committee of the whole house for that day sevennight, the 13th, which order was then put off to the 20th; and in the mean time, that is to say, on the 7th, a petition had been presented against the bill from several merchants and others of Kingston upon Hull, which was ordered to lie on the table. On the 20th, the order of the day being read, it was ordered, that all the books and papers which had been presented to the house, in that session, relating to trading ships and vessels, and to seamen and other persons protected, or taken or pressed into the service of his majesty's navy, and to expences occasioned by pressing men for the service of his majesty's navy, should be referred to the said committee; after which the house resolved itself into the same, went through the bill with several amendments, and ordered the report to be received on the 22d; when it was ordered to be taken into consideration on that day fortnight, and such a number of copies of the bill, with the amendments, to be printed, as should be sufficient for the use of the members of the house.

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 121.

On the 26th, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the merchants, owners, and maſters of veſſels, belonging to the port of Lancaſter, repreſenting, as all the reſt had done, the fatal conſequences of the bill, ſhould it be paſſed into a law. Nevertheleſs, upon the report's being taken into conſideration, March the 9th, the bill, with the amendments then made or agreed to, was ordered to be ingroſſed; and after it was ingroſſed, it was, on the 15th, ordered to be read a third time on the 23d, which it accordingly was, and ſeveral clauſes added to it by way of Ryder; yet ſtill it appeared to be a dangerous experiment, therefore the motion for it's being paſſed was oppoſed, whereupon a debate enſued, which was adjourned till the 27th, when it was reſumed, and the arguments againſt the bill appeared in ſo ſtrong a light, that upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative.

Thus the bill met with the ſame fate in this ſeſſion, which it had met with in the preceding; but the length it was carried in both ſeſſions muſt ſhew, how ſenſible gentlemen are of the hardſhips our ſeamen are expoſed to, by our preſent method of manning the royal navy, and of the great expence brought upon the publick by preſſing, and conſequently how ready they would be to adopt any ſcheme for preventing theſe hardſhips and this expence, that ſhould appear to be ſafe, practicable, and effectual. Both the hardſhips and expence were made evident, by a multitude of accounts and other vouchers that were called for and laid before the houſe during this ſeſſion, and all referred to the committee upon the bill; but the danger that would attend the paſſing of this bill into a law, appeared equally evident from the very nature of things; and its being oppoſed by ſuch a number of petitions, eſpecially that from the great, opulent, and reſpectable ſociety of merchants adventurers of Briſtol, certainly deſerved a very great regard, and probably furniſhed one of the chief reaſons for putting a negative upon the queſtion for paſſing the bill.

But at the end of this war, it is to be hoped, that the method before recommended * will be taken, for preventing theſe hardſhips and this expence in any time to come. In another way, indeed, it will be attended with a greater expence to the publick; but it will be attended with many advantages to the nation: It will be a great ſecurity and advantage to that uſeful and neceſſary body of men, the Britiſh ſeamen: It will procure us a conſtant and high reſpect from all foreign powers: It will keep us always in a condition to begin any future war with vigour, and conſequently to put an end to it with diſpatch; and the government's keeping of 30 or 40,000 ſeamen always at ſea, or upon our coaſts, can never be of ſuch dangerous conſequence to our conſtitution, or ſo troubleſome to the people, as the keeping of half the number of land ſoldiers in the heart of the country.

February 12th, There was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the high ſheriff and grand jury of the county of Flint, reciting the act of the 30th of his preſent majeſty, for rendering more effectual the laws for the amendment and preſervation of the publick highways †; and repreſenting, that the trade and manufactory of that country chiefly conſiſted in its mines and minerals, and in the carriage thereof; and that by reaſon of the aſcents and unlevelneſs of the roads, together with the ſtraitneſs of the paſſages thro' rocks and hollow ways, leading from the turnpike roads to places where carriages to the mines are required, the uſe of nine inch wheels was rendered impracticable, and that the being ſubject to ſuch large additional tolls, was a very great burthen to the commerce and trade of the ſaid county; and that the weights on carriages uſed in that country, were not ſo exceſſive, and conſequently not ſo prejudicial to the turnpike roads, as in England; and that if wheels with fellies of ſix inches, were admitted upon the ſame terms as thoſe of nine inches were then by law admitted, it would in that county effectually anſwer all the purpoſes intended

* *See Ditto, p.* 122.

† *See Ditto, for* 1758, *p.* 172.

tended by the said act, and would be in all other respects of greater utility; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to give the petitioners such relief as to them should seem meet.

At the same time there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the persons whose names were thereunto subscribed, being farmers and other inhabitants, dwelling and residing near certain turnpike roads, in that part of Great-Britain called North-Wales; representing that the petitioners were willing and desirous to conform to the law, as far as they were able, but that in the present situation and circumstances of the bye roads in that country, the using nine inch wheels was, in many cases, utterly impracticable, and that the weights commonly drawn on carriages in that part of the kingdom, as the petitioners conceived, were oftner under, than exceeding twenty hundred weight, and that wheels of six inch fellies would as effectually preserve the roads, as those of nine inches with additional weight proportionable, and would, in every other respect, be of much greater utility and conveniency; and therefore praying as before.

As soon as these two petitions were read, a motion was made, and it was resolved, that the house would, upon that day sevennight resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider the said act of the 30th of his present majesty; and to this committee both these petitions were ordered to be referred.

The very next day there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the gentlemen, freeholders, occupiers of estates, and other inhabitants of several towns, parishes, and other places, in the county of Hereford; representing several hardships which the petitioners alledged they laboured under, and were subject to, by an act of the last sessions *, to render more effectual the laws then in being, for the amendment and preservation of the publick highways, it being, as they alledged, impossible to draw waggons, or other carriages with narrow wheels, with only four horses, or beasts of draught, to carry off the produce of their lands; and therefore praying the house to take their case into consideration, and grant them such relief as to the house should seem meet.

This petition was referred to the same committee; and on the 15th there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the farmers, &c. in the county of Middlesex, praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill for repealing so much of the act of the 30th of his present majesty, as repealed a recited clause in the act of the 28th of his present majesty, and also so much of the said act of the 30th, as took away the exemption from, or reduction of tolls granted by former acts, with respect to waggons, wains, carts, and other carriages loaden with dung, manure, and other matters used in husbandry, so far as the same affected waggons, wains, carts, and other carriages using wheels of the breadth or gage of six inches, or grant them such relief therein, as to the wisdom of the house should seem meet.

This petition was likewise referred to the same committee; and on the 19th, the house having resolved itself into the same, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor reported, that the committee had considered the matter to them referred, and come to a resolution; which was, next day, after being amended by the house, agreed to, and was as followeth: "That the weight to be carried by all waggons and carts travelling on the turnpike roads be limited."

After which Sir William, by direction of the committee, moved, and it was ordered, That leave be given to bring in a bill for amending and reducing into one act of parliament, the three several acts of the 26th, 28th, and 30th years of his present majesty's reign, for the amendment and preservation of the publick highways and turnpike

* *This petition must be supposed to have been drawn up, before the expiration of the session preceding that in which it was presented.*

turnpike roads of this kingdom; and that Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Townſhend, Sir John Glynne, Sir Roger Moſtyn, Sir Roger Newdigate, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Barrow, and Sir Charles Mordaunt, A ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame; to whom Mr. Ward was added on the 26th; and on the 28th there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the inhabitants of ſeveral places in Glouceſterſhire, of the ſame purport with that from Hereford; which was B ordered to lie on the table.

March the 8th, the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Cooke, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. On the 13th, it was read C a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for the 19th, when an inſtruction was ordered, that the committee ſhould have power to receive a clauſe or clauſes for the better performance of ſtatute work up- D on the highways leading over commons, moors, and waſte grounds; and it was alſo ordered, that all the aforeſaid petitions ſhould be referred to the ſaid committee; after which the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, went E through the bill with amendments, and the report was ordered to be received on the 22d, when it was made by Sir John Glynne, and ordered to be taken into conſideration on the 3d of April, and that the bill, with the amendments, ſhould be printed. But ſome objections F being then made to the bill, it was ordered to be recommitted to a committee of the whole houſe; and, on the 9th, there was preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of ſeveral gentlemen, landowners, farmers, and others, G of the counties of Suffolk, and Norfolk, repreſenting that the bill would render it impoſſible to bring freſh proviſions from thence to London, which depended abſolutely upon the quickneſs of the conveyance; and therefore praying to be heard by themſelves or H counſel, &c.

This petition was referred to the ſaid laſt mentioned committee; and the ſame day an inſtruction was ordered, that the committee ſhould have power to receive a clauſe or clauſes, for directing more regular notices to be given by ſurveyors of highways, to perſons liable to do ſtatute labour, and for preventing perſons, performing ſtatute labour, from leaving ſtones or other materials in heaps upon the highways; after which the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee; and the houſe having then adjourned, there was next day preſented to the houſe and read, a petition of the gentlemen, tradeſmen, and farmers, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire; repreſenting, that the uſing nine inch wheels was, in many caſes, utterly impracticable in that riding; and therefore praying relief. Which petition was ordered to lie on the table; and the ſame day it was upon motion reſolved, that the houſe would, on the 30th, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on the ſaid bill; but this order being put off to May the 15th, the motion then made, for the ſpeaker to leave the chair, was oppoſed, and the queſtion carried in the negative; whereupon the order was put off for two months, and the bill thereby loſt.

However, as ſuch numbers of people have a concern in this affair, I think it neceſſary to give the following obſervations made upon this bill, whilſt it was depending.

"To form a right judgment upon this bill, it is neceſſary to conſider how the law formerly ſtood, and what alterations and amendments have been made, and the operations and effects thereof.

Before the act of the 26th of Geo. II. all waggons and four-wheel carriages, were reſtrained in weight to ſixty hundred (the waggon included) and were to be drawn only by ſix horſes.

The great damage done to turnpike roads, even by that weight, upon narrow wheels, was ſo viſible, that the parliament thought proper to reduce the number of horſes to five only, and to appoint weighing engines, but ſtill the weight being not reduced from ſixty hundred, nothing happened from this reduction of one horſe, but the carrier's

raiſing

raising the price of carriage a fifth part at least.

It is necessary here to consider what the carrier's profit was under the regulation of sixty hundred, and six horses, in order to judge what is reasonable to allow him under the present intended act:

The carrier's new strong waggon generally weighed about a ton, without the tilt and furniture, which, with an allowance for wetness and dirt, reduced the freight only to about 3600 weight, which, upon an average price of 5s. *per* hundred, in the distance of 100 miles, amounts to 9l. And this price (at the time that broad wheels were first mentioned) I frequently heard carriers declare, was what they were satisfied with; and I had then lately hired and loaded a common stage-waggon for 100 miles at the same price.

By the 26th of Geo. II. broad wheel waggons were allowed to be drawn by eight horses, with an unlimited weight, toll free, for three years; and narrow wheel waggons were very properly reduced to be drawn by four horses only; but unfortunately no reduction was made in the weight of sixty hundred, in proportion to the reduction of the horses. Had the broad wheel waggons been by that act restrained to an increase of carriage of one ton at least, which would have added a profit of 5l. to the 9l. according to the rate aforesaid, and had the weight of sixty hundred upon narrow wheels been reduced, at least to fifty hundred, as well as the number of horses were reduced to four, and had all waggons been required to have been drawn by horses single, and not in pairs, these three circumstances must have produced the following effects.

Broad wheel waggons would not have made the present great destruction of the roads by their immense weight, though the profit had been great; and the weight being reduced half a ton upon narrow wheels, carriers would in general have used broad wheels, and yet the weight allowed upon narrow wheels would have remained sufficient for all the reasonable purposes of the farmers, as shall be shewn hereafter: And lastly, the consequence of having all waggons drawn single would have been this, that the damage done by narrow wheels throwing up the road would have been repaired by the broad wheels coming afterwards in the same track and pressing it down. This method would have left the roads, where materials are scarce and bad, and where it cannot be afforded to make roads more than 11 or 12 feet wide, it would have left even such roads with a good horse track, and a good quarter for coaches, neither of which exist in the present general state of the publick roads.

Instead of such amendments, by the act of the 28th of Geo. II. an indulgence of unlimited weight was continued to broad wheels, a new fashion of six inch wheels was set up, with an allowance of six horses to a waggon, but with the weight of sixty hundred only (which was certainly much preferable to having the same weight upon narrow wheels); but here again, instead of reducing the weight to be drawn upon narrow wheels, a clause was introduced for allowing five horses to farmers, which, in other words, was allowing farmers to carry as much as five horses could draw.——I say this, because the difficulties of restraining farmers to weight, is much greater than restraining carriers, as it would not be worth the carrier's while frequently to unload and load again upon a long journey, if engines were generally erected. But the farmer being to travel 10 or 12 miles upon only one turnpike road, perhaps, and when the turnpike gate is generally erected very near a city, or market-town, he may drop a part of his freight at a reasonable distance, pass the engine, and find some other conveyance for what was left behind. In the like manner, upon his return, when he has passed the engine, he may take up and increase his load, all along the road, as he pleases: Nor can this be prevented, unless turnpike gates and engines are erected at both ends of the road, which would doubly increase the expences of collection as well as the

engines.

engines. It is true, there is a penalty for ſuch practices with an intent to evade the act, but the difficulties (if not impoſſibilities almoſt) of convicting ſuch offenders, muſt occur to every one's mind; for inſtance, the intention of the goods being to be carried further than the place where they are put down, muſt be proved: It muſt alſo be proved, that the goods ſo put down amounted in the whole, with the waggon and goods that are weighed, to more than the weight allowed: Many other matters might occur to prevent a conviction. Here I may be aſked, Why then would you reſtrain the weight? Is not a reſtraint upon the number of horſes ſufficient? I anſwer, the number of horſes is the moſt certain and effectual, but I would have the reſtraint upon weight alſo; for, by that means, the carrier, as he might be eaſily detected, would be alſo induced to get into a general uſe of broad wheels, by the leſſening of his profit, and the farmer would be prevented from complaining that his number of horſes were inſufficient, as four moderate horſes can draw fifty hundred weight, which is hardly a proportionable deduction for the reduction of two horſes, and within this weight (which allows them upwards of a ton and a half freight; for the waggon itſelf weighs at moſt only eighteen hundred) are all the articles included that are neceſſary for a farmer to carry, viz. a load, or five quarters of wheat, which, at nine gallons and a half to a buſhel, does not exceed 26 hundred. Three hogſheads of liquor, and the like common articles for market; but if farmers want to become great carriers, why ſhould they not be put under the like regulations, and either be thus limited in weight, or obliged to uſe broad wheels, eſpecially if it be conſidered with what reluctance they generally perform their ſtatute-work?

By the act of the 30th of Geo. II. broad wheels remained unreſtrained in weight, and were allowed an indulgence of half tolls; ſix inch wheels were reſtrained as well as narrow wheels to four horſes, and the clauſe that allowed the fifth horſe to farmers was repealed, but no reſtraint was made of the weight of ſixty hundred upon narrow wheels, though, indeed, there was an addition of half tolls laid upon them, and all exemptions and compoſitions were taken away, except for waggons and carriages with broad wheels.

In this act there occurs this remarkable proviſion in two clauſes, viz. That the broad wheel waggons ſhall be drawn by horſes in pairs, and all other waggons by horſes at length. Thus all perſons are obliged by law to do the greateſt miſchief to the roads, by making double tracks of different dimenſions, and thereby ſpoiling the horſe track and the coach quarter beſides.

The intent of the preſent bill, in a ſhort view, is this, to reduce into one and amend the three laſt mentioned broad wheel acts, to aſcertain the penalties, method of conviction, and recovery of the penalties; to reſtrain the weight of broad wheel carriages to a reaſonable degree, to give them the ſame allowance of half tolls; to allow five horſes to the ſix-inch wheels, with the weight of ſixty hundred, upon payment of common tolls; to reſtrain narrow wheels to fifty hundred weight, with the number of four horſes as before, with an addition of half tolls more. And though the ſame two clauſes for drawing horſes in pairs, and at length, in the reſpective carriages, are inſerted in the preſent bill, yet it is hoped that a due conſideration will be had of its effects, and that all carriages may be drawn by horſes at length, if it ſhall be found practicable. I ſay practicable, becauſe perhaps there may be difficulty in going down hills, where the ſtrength of two ſhaft horſes may be neceſſary.

To confirm the foregoing obſervations, I ſhall relate only two facts, both of them ariſing in the county of Glouceſter.

The one upon the great turnpike road, leading from the city of Glouceſter towards London, which has been a turnpike road upwards of fifty years. At the entrance upon this road, on that

part

part next the city, early in the ſummer laſt year (1758) very near the ſum of 200l. was laid out in repairing about four hundred yards of it, which was raiſed, arched, and very well done, but by the wear of heavy broad wheel waggons, and the joint uſe of narrow wheels, with an allowance of three tons (for there are no ſix inch wheels uſed) and the going in different tracks, this road is already almoſt totally demoliſhed, and rendered very inconvenient either for horſemen or coaches to travel upon. The ſtone, indeed, is white, and of a gritty, porous nature, like the ſtone in ſome parts of Oxfordſhire, Berkſhire, and Wiltſhire; but it is the beſt that can be got.

The other fact is this: Upon the turnpike road, leading from Glouceſter to the market town of Newent, there was a certain ſpot of ground, about 500 yards in length, called Butter-Milk-Lane, which, like other parts of that road, was moſt exceſſively bad, the materials being ſcarce, and the ſoil bad; a bank on the ſunny ſide of this road was thrown in, and a new road made in a very good manner, arched, and with an eaſy deſcent, in the ſummer of the year 1754, a neighbouring gentleman having permitted ſtone to be dug in his park for that purpoſe: It was a hard, ſtrong limeſtone, and as good a material as could be found: And though there has not, I believe, a ſingle broad wheel, or ſtage waggon, ever travelled upon it, yet by the conſtant wear of farmers waggons with five horſes, (till laſt year) and the allowance of three tons weight, this ſpot was ſo worn, that it was obliged to be repaired again very ſoon, and now greatly wants to be again repaired; but there being no borrowing clauſe, and the road being to be repaired by the income of the tolls as they ariſe, the farmers in that country complain very heavily of the diſtreſs, which they have in ſome meaſure brought upon themſelves, and have therefore this ſeſſions petitioned the parliament, that they may uſe five horſes, and of courſe continue to make the roads worſe and worſe."

[*To be continued in our next.*]

April, 1760.

The real HISTORY *of a* MAGDALEN, WRITTEN *by Herſelf.*

I AM the daughter of a tradeſman in this city: My father, though engaged in a reputable and advantageous buſineſs, had yet no right to the privileges of a gentleman; but my mother deſired to aſſume thoſe privileges; and from her marriage determined to live and act as a gentlewoman. With this view ſhe always followed the faſhion: Her dreſs was ever in the mode; and her dining-room was furniſhed in taſte; the chimney-piece had no ſmall ſhare of Bow china-ware; and the curtains were made after the moſt elegant manner; and the whole floor was covered with Wilton carpet. You may be ſatisfied from this diſpoſition of my mother's, that ſhe was careful, whatever elſe ſhe might forget, to inſtruct her children in politeneſs. Indeed, Sir, even from the time that I can remember ought, I remember nothing ſo diligently inculcated upon me, as leſſons of my own importance, gentility, and beauty, and the neceſſity of ſetting off myſelf to the beſt advantage. Imagine not, that I mean to diſhonour my mother by repeating theſe things; which may appear trifling, but were in reality the inlets to my ruin: I reverence the memory of my parent; but by mentioning her miſtakes, perhaps, I may happily warn others.

At the age of fifteen I loſt my mother, who left my father a widower, with myſelf, a ſiſter, and two brothers; and, as I was the eldeſt and my father was very fond of me, the chief conduct of domeſtick affairs fell upon me. But oh! how ill capacitated was I for this, who had been initiated into all the faſhionable diverſions and amuſements, for which I had contracted an inſuperable fondneſs, as they led me to diſplay thoſe perſonal graces, which alone I was taught to cultivate; and which, alas! I valued but too highly! My mother's death tended to advance me more early into a ſtate of womaniſh behaviour; and my father gratified too blindly my wild inclinations. As I had heard only general and random

leſſons of virtue, and very few or occaſional inſtructions in religion, it is not to be ſuppoſed, that mere female honour could give me great ſtrength to withſtand temptations. But, indeed, I thought little of temptations: As I A ſcarcely knew what was vice, ſo it gained very little of my reflection: My chief wiſh was to be admired; and my grand aim and purſuit, to get a very fine and wealthy huſband. Chariots, country houſes, routs, dreſs, and gaiety, occupied my waking and ſleeping thoughts. B

Thus a year and more run on: During which time I wanted not admirers; for I muſt be allowed to ſay, my perſon was pleaſing and attractive. Amongſt theſe, the ſon of an opulent merchant C in our neighbourhood attended me moſt aſſiduouſly, and his endearing behaviour ſoon won my unſuſpecting heart. My father encouraged his viſits; which yet he himſelf deſired might be as ſecret as poſſible: "For D his father, he informed us, would be greatly offended, if acquainted with his attachments to me, the only thing, he daily proteſted, which prevented his marrying me." I heard his oaths, I liſtened and believed. But how diſtant was I from ſuſpecting any diſhonourable intentions, when, in all the fervour of paſſion, he would curſe his E fate, and the vile folly of mankind, in ſuffering prieſts to obſtruct their bliſs by a fooliſh ceremony, deviſed ſolely for their profit; when, in the ſight of God, F (if there was a God who took notice of ſuch things) an union of hearts, and mutual oaths and vows, muſt conſtitute a marriage. Much of this I often heard; and love blinded my eyes to its intent.

In the mean time a ſudden ſhock G overwhelmed our family in the deepeſt diſtreſs: My father became a bankrupt; and the miſeries impending over his children ſo affected him, that he turned perfectly melancholy. This accident was Mr. **'s triumph: His H friendſhip and tenderneſs for me on this occaſion was ſuch, that I fear it would have prevailed over a heart better fortified. Wonder not, that it prevailed over me, whoſe heart was melting with the ſofteſt love to him! Cruel deceiver, he perſuaded me to leave that diſtreſsful ſcene, and to take poſſeſſion of a lodging, which he had provided, he told me, till better times would allow him publickly to acknowledge me as his wife. My father's brother took the management of his affairs, and the kind protection of my brothers and ſiſter; while I, only I, was loſt to them; drowned in a ſtate of inſenſibility, tho' not without the tendereſt regard to my dear relations; whom I endeavoured to perſuade, that I was married to Mr. **, but they were too wiſe: They could not be deceived; and, foretelling me my fate with ſeverity enough, utterly caſt me off.

Poſſeſſed of Mr. **'s affection, I felt, I conceived no loſs or hurt from any others neglect. And my heart can bear me witneſs, that I never knew a thought, or indulged a wiſh from him. Seven months he continued all I could fancy; and I began to believe that every thing, (though little enough) which I had heard of formal virtue, was a name; and that outward ceremonies, and the like, tended only to the infelicity of the married ſtate. But ſoon, too ſoon, was I awakened from this golden dream. Mr. ** grew thoughtful in my company, began to make his viſits leſs frequent and more ſhort; urging great buſineſs in the compting-houſe, the preparation of ſhips, and I knew not what: It gave me pain, but I ſuſpected nothing. One day, however, when I was at the window, waiting for him as uſual with fond impatience, a meſſenger came with a letter: But what words can expreſs my anguiſh upon reading it! It was to inform me, that his father had found out his connection with me, and had provided a match for him with a lady of very great fortune; which ſince it was impoſſible for him to refuſe, as he muſt thereby forfeit all his father's regard, he hoped I would make myſelf eaſy; as he would take care of the child I ſhould bring into the world, (for I was then with child by him) and would procure me a good place after my delivery;

livery; to support me till which time, he sent me a bill of thirty pounds.

My torture and distress were beyond all description, I will not therefore attempt it; a miscarriage ensued, and a dangerous illness, in which I had good A hope that I should have finished a burdensome life: Though the dread I had of something future, deterred me from any thing violent, to which my distresses frequently prompted me. For though I wrote, and entreated but for one interview, would you believe that B I intreated always in vain? This hard-hearted man, this most unkind and cruel source of all my sorrow, would scarcely deign me a reply! My relations were equally obdurate: I desired but only to see my sister; my aunt and C uncle sent me only in return to my request, sharp upbraidings and savage counsels! Gracious heaven, what a situation was mine! How early did I begin to drink of the bitter cup of penance, for my unlawful pleasures and D criminal indulgencies!

My youth supported me under this heavy load; the heaviest part of which was my solitude, and the want of some kind female, or some friend to console me, and to amuse my gloomy thoughts. My nurse, to whom I had frequently E made my complaint, and from whom I had concealed no part of my afflictions, at my repeated request, was so kind (I conceived it kind) to introduce to me a lady of the neighbourhood, as she told me; whose frank and generous con- F verse soon engaged my foolish heart; and I thought myself happy in the friendship of Mrs. Marriot. Mrs. Marriot took me to her country house; several ladies were recommended by her to my acquaintance. Two or three gentlemen paid us short visits; and af- G ter a day or two's stay there, we returned to town together; but, as it happened to be late, she pressed me much to take a bed at her house. I complied, and laid me down to sleep under her care and custody, dreaming H of nothing ill; when I awakened in the night, by the admission of a person into my room and bed; whom I found it in vain to resist, as he informed me truly where I was, what I must expect, and how unreasonable and unavailing any refractory conduct would prove. The terror of the scene deprived me of my senses, and I have no recollection of myself; but as surrounded the following day by Mrs. Marrio, and several of her house, using their endeavours to support my life, of which they seemed almost to despair.

It would be fruitless to tell the horrid situation I was now in, since this is an evil but too commonly known: I was again a ruined wretch; and besides this a beggared prisoner, destined to every misery that human nature is capable of. My very soul abhorred my manner of living; but alas, I knew not, I could not apprehend any method of redress! Some months I was compelled to the drudgery of this detestable life; and as ours was a much frequented house, mine was the more deplorable a fate: With some difficulty I again found means to apply to my uncle and my sister, but they were as obdurate as the flint. Good God, that neither wretchedness, relationship, prayers, nor entreaties should avail! If thou wast as severe as our fellow creatures, what must become of sinful mortals!

At length myself, and the rest of our unhappy sisterhood, were delivered from our prison, and dispersed by the disgrace of our mistress, who for some misdemeanour fell into the hands of justice. But, alas! I was then as much to seek as ever. Sally ***, with whom I had contracted a friendship, advised me to go with her to some public office, and there to enquire for a place: But at these we were again and again rejected, unable, as we were, to refer any where for a character: And to plainly, as our improper dress discovered our manner of life. We had no money: We had no friends: We wept together, but we could find no possibility of deliverance from a pursuit of our former life, in order to obtain subtenance. I am sure, and can say it with the most solemn truth, my employment would have been blessed, in comparison of this. For let the hu-

mane only judge of a timorous young girl entering the streets with a guilty mind, and a shameful purpose; darkness and distress around her; and under the dire necessity of submitting to the brutality of lust, with any wretch that is inclined to use her. I was shocked with horror. Exquisite and pressing hunger, I truly declare, alone compelled me. Sally and myself took a little apartment, and there breathed a miserable existence.

Some weeks after which, as I was crossing the Strand, a young man met me, and using my name, I looked at him attentively: But what was my surprize, and my pleasure, to find it my elder brother, who was grown much since I saw him, and was now near sixteen years old! I was ready to faint at the sight of him! For there had always been a particular love between us. I perceived the tears gush down the cheeks of the dear youth, and you may easily conceive, I could not refrain mine. He beckoned me to follow, and when we came to a private avenue in the street, he took my hand, and, "Oh! my dearest sister, said he, how happy am I, that at last I have found you! my uncle and my friends have continually represented you to me as lost, and I have been unable to learn more, than that you are become a vile and abandoned woman of the town!" Oh! brother, I replied, they have indeed been cruel, though I am worthless: But had they been more kind, they might have saved me from my present distress. You must have heard how often I have wrote to them, and to you; why was it that you would never give me one word of an answer? "I never received a line from you, replied he; and whenever I enquired concerning you, my uncle bad me be silent, never ask after the scandal of the family, and using other vile names, which I shall not repeat. But, for God's sake, tell me, are you that unhappy woman? I tremble to think it"—You may be assured I could give no answer. To hear this from a brother, and so young, and whom I tenderly loved, and whose sight renewed the remembrance of all my past offences, the remembrance of my dearest friends, and shewed me myself in the utmost degree of horror; fear thus shocked me beyond expression; and his tears and affectionate anxiety, added poignancy to every reflection. "Oh! sister, said he, this is almost too much to be supported: But heaven has made me happy, that I may be the blessed means, I hope, of administering relief to you. If you have any proper place to go to, let me attend you, and tell you what I have to offer." We went to my little lodging immediately. And can I, oh! can I ever enough express my joy, when this good young man, now dearer to me than life, informed me of the Magdalen-House: Whereof he told me his excellent master was a governor, and to which he had one Sunday introduced him.

There needed not much recommendation; for how could I be unwilling to abandon a life that was big with misery and sorrow only? But had I not been so, his description of this blessed house would have certainly led me to it. I told him, that I hoped he would recommend me to his master, not naming my relationship to himself. But this he said was impossible; since no favour was shewn in admission. The most proper objects, the truest penitents, and the most afflicted, being always preferred. If so, said I, there is no doubt but I shall obtain their favourable regard. I thought the hours long, till Thursday arrived, the day of admission: Upon which I repaired to the Magdalen; petitioned; prevailed; and was blest!

Thus I owe, under God, my present happiness to my brother, which endears it still more: And, during my stay in the house, I have been frequently blest with his company, which is always instructive; and he has constantly supplied me with some religious treatise or other, which I read with double pleasure, as coming from him. I have hopes too of regaining the regard of my other friends, and have already seen my sister. My poor father, to my exquisite sorrow, died soon after my departure.

parture. This is, at preſent, the greateſt burden to my mind.

Such is my ſtory; which I have delivered in the plaineſt manner. I want not to exculpate myſelf: That I am criminal, very criminal; that I have done amiſs, very much amiſs, I am ready to acknowledge in the ſight of God and man. But oh! let the moſt rigidly virtuous conſider a poor uninſtructed young girl, without any principles almoſt but thoſe of vanity, attacked by every thing that can allure; youth, wealth, perſonal graces, ſolemn vows, and the moſt awful proteſtations and promiſes of marriage, with a faithleſs heart; her own, ſick with love; and let pardon at leaſt be granted for one fault. For the reſt, treachery, perfidy, cruelty, neceſſity, will ſpeak. My ſufferings have been very ſevere: And oh! that I had known thoſe dictates of virtue and religion, in which I have been inſtructed at the Magdalen, and which found a properly humbled mind to receive them. Oh! that in early youth I had known them; that my parents had early taught me the ways of piety; for, I am perſuaded, I ſhould then never have taken the firſt falſe ſtep. I ſhould then have preſerved my innocence, and have eſcaped thoſe ſorrows, which, I am ſatisfied, are the neverfailing attendants of vice.

A GRATEFUL MAGDALEN.

The FAREWELL IDLER. No. 104.

MUCH of the pain and pleaſure of mankind ariſes from the conjectures which every one makes of the thoughts of others: We all enjoy praiſe which we do not hear, and reſent contempt which we do not ſee. The Idler may therefore be forgiven, if he ſuffers his imagination to repreſent to him what his readers will ſay or think, when they are informed, that they have now his laſt paper in their hands.

Value is more frequently raiſed by ſcarcity than by uſe. That which lay neglected when it was common, riſes in eſtimation as its quantity becomes leſs. We ſeldom learn the true want of what we have, till it is diſcovered that we can have no more.

This eſſay will, perhaps, be read with care, even by thoſe who have not yet attended to any other; and he that finds this late attention recompenſed, will not forbear to wiſh that he had beſtowed it ſooner.

Though the Idler and his readers have contracted no cloſe friendſhip, they are, perhaps, both unwilling to part. There are few things not purely evil, of which we can ſay, without ſome emotion of uneaſineſs, *this is the laſt*. Thoſe who never could agree together, ſhed tears, when mutual diſcontent has in time determined them to final ſeparation: Of a place which has been frequently viſited, tho' without pleaſure, the laſt look is taken with heavineſs of heart; and the Idler, with all his chilneſs of tranquility, is not wholly unaffected by the thought that his laſt eſſay is now before him.

This ſecret horror of the *laſt*, is inſeparable from a thinking being, whoſe life is limited, and to whom death is dreadful. We always make a ſecret compariſon between a part and the whole; the termination of any period of life, reminds us that life itſelf has its termination; when we have done any thing for the laſt time, we involuntarily reflect that a part of the days allotted us is paſt, and that as more is paſt, there is leſs remaining.

It is very happily and kindly provided, that in every life there are certain pauſes and interruptions, which force conſideration upon the careleſs, and ſeriouſneſs upon the light; points of time where one courſe of action ends and another begins; and by viciſſitude of fortune, or alteration of employment, by change of place, or loſs of friendſhip, we are forced to ſay of ſomething, *This is the laſt*.

An even and unvaried tenour of life, always hides from our apprehenſion the approach of its end. Succeſſion is not perceived, but by variation; when we move forward by an even motion, we are not ſenſible of progreſſion, but as we perceive that we recede from ſomething behind us, or come nearer to ſomething before us. He that lives to-day as he lived yeſterday, and expects that, as the preſent day is, ſuch will be the morrow, eaſily conceives time as running in a circle, and returning on itſelf. The uncertainty of our duration is impreſſed commonly by diſſimilitude of condition; it is only by finding life changeable, that we are reminded of its ſhortneſs.

This conviction, however forcible at every new impreſſion, is every moment fading from the mind; and partly by the inevitable incurſion of new images, and partly by voluntary excluſion of unwelcome thoughts, we are again expoſed to the univerſal fallacy; and we muſt do another thing for the laſt time, before we conſider that the time is nigh when we ſhall do no more.

As the laſt Idler is publiſhed in the ſolemn week which the Chriſtian world has always ſet apart for the examination of the conſcience

and review of life, for the extinction of earthly desires, and the renovation of holy purposes, I hope that my readers are already disposed to view every incident with seriousness, and improve it by inference; and when we see this series of trifles brought to a conclusion, they will consider, that by outliving the Idler, they have past a part of life which is now no longer in their power; that end, in time, must be put to every thing great, as to every thing little; that to life must come its last hour, and to this system of being its last day. At the last hour probation ceases, and repentance will be invain; there will be no longer any place for design of amendment; we can then do no more, and on what has been already done, eternity must depend; at the last day shall be brought to judgment, every work of the hand, and imagination of the heart.

[The author of the Idler, will soon oblige the publick with a correct edition of the papers that have appeared under that title, elegantly printed, in two pocket volumes.]

SUPPLEMENT *to the Letters in our last,* (*p.* 115—120.)

A Letter having been published on Feb. 27, in the Daily Advertiser, to the following purpose,

SIR,

"I am sorry to find an opinion prevail, that Mr. Simpson, in the report which he delivered to the New Bridge committee, gave his sentiments in favour of the elliptical arch, not only as it is an injury done to that able mathematician, but as it may serve to mislead the minds of the publick; since it is certain, that he gave the preference to a semicircular construction: Your inserting this truth, will greatly oblige your humble servant,

G. J."

It gave rise to the following, in Lloyd's Evening-Post.

SIR,

"A paragraph having appeared in the Daily Advertiser, wherein the superiority of circular arches over elliptical ones, is asserted, from the single authority of one of the gentlemen consulted by the New Bridge committee; give me leave, by means of your paper, to observe, that in matters of so intricate a nature, a concurrence of evidence may sometimes be necessary to the forming a positive judgment. If Mr. Simpson has given his judgment in favour of the semicircular construction, it is no less certain that Mr. M—l—r, an author of allowed eminence in the mathematical world, has expressed himself of the contrary opinion, by declaring, in his report, that the elliptical arch is in all respects as strong as a circular one; and that an elliptical arch, well constructed, is the only one that ought to be used on many accounts. As this gentleman has grounded his report on actual demonstrations, which have been already submitted by him to the judgment of the learned, I think it may be concluded, without any impropriety, that the arguments for the superiority of the elliptical construction, stand upon as good a footing as those for the contrary position."

Hereupon Mr. Simpson published the following letter, in Lloyd's Evening-Post.

SIR,

"It is not without a sensible concern that I find myself under a necessity of taking this method to put a stop to injurious representations, and to assert that claim to strict impartiality, which, in my report to the New Bridge committee, I have scrupulously endeavoured to preserve.

How an opinion came to prevail, that in the said report the preference is given to the elliptical construction, I can only guess at. But such an opinion, whereby a number of ingenious men might with good reason think themselves injured, and by which my own character, in case of any sinister accident, would infallibly suffer, cannot be at all justified from any thing that I have advanced; as the calculations I have made give the result intirely in favour of the semicircular arch, when the comparison is made under equal circumstances.

A writer in Lloyd's Evening-Post, of Friday last, has thought proper to declare, That "if Mr. S—mp—n has (indeed) given his judgment in favour of the semicircular construction, it is no less certain that Mr. M—ll—r, an author of allowed eminence in the mathematical world, has expressed himself of the contrary opinion, by declaring, in his report, that the elliptical arch is in all respects as strong as the semicircular one;" and farther, "that his report is grounded on *actual demonstrations*, which have been already submitted by him to the judgment of the learned." The high confidence here reposed in the demonstrations of this gentleman (to whom I am under singular and unmerited obligations) would not have greatly excited either my envy or regard, if my name had not been mentioned along with his, on an occasion wherein the publick are interested; but, as the case now stands between us, I may be allowed, without any breach of decorum, to assure the ingenious advocate of this *eminent* author, that the actual demonstrations whereon the superiority of the elliptical construction is grounded, happen unluckily to be false, both in mechanics and geometry: Though this, I conceive, will not be thought any extraordinary matter, by those who know the difficulty of the subject, and are acquainted with the other works of this author.—But that he, in his report to the committee, should refer to demonstrations, the falsehood of which it is scarce possible he can, at this time, be unapprized of, is, indeed, a little beyond what might have been expected.

An elliptical arch, whose height is but little less than that of the semicircular one, may be made nearly as strong, with an equal quantity of

of materials: And thus much juſtice obliged me to expreſs in behalf of the elliptical conſtruction laid before me, the imperfections of which I have alſo pointed out, with the ſame freedom, and with the ſame ſtrict regard to truth; and as there is reaſon to believe, that thoſe, who have the direction of the whole, will not be wanting to avail themſelves of all ſuch lights and improvements as have a manifeſt tendency to promote the good of the undertaking, I flatter myſelf that my endeavours to be of ſome uſe, by laying down and deſcribing the eſſentials neceſſary to a well-conſtructed arch, will not be entirely ineffectual.

I am, SIR,

Royal Acad. Woolwich, March 10, 1760. Your, &c. T. SIMPSON."

As, in our Vol. for 1759, p. 116, we gave an Account of the Succeſs of the Act for the Encouragement of Seamen; our Regard for that brave Body of Men, inclined us to inſert the following Sketch, of the Frauds and Abuſes committed againſt that Act.

THIS act, which took place Nov. 1, 1758, is intitled, "An act for the encouragement of ſeamen employed in the royal navy, and for eſtabliſhing a regular method for the punctual, frequent, and certain payment of their wages; and for enabling them more eaſily and readily to remit the ſame for the ſupport of their wives and families, and for preventing frauds and abuſes attending ſuch payments." (See 1759, p. 355.) It recites, that, "Whereas the encouragement of ſeamen employed in the royal navy will greatly tend to augment the marine force of this kingdom, whereon, under the good providence and protection of God, the ſecurity of theſe kingdoms, and the ſupport and preſervation of their trade, do moſt immediately depend." It alſo recites, among many other things, that "the preventing, as far as may be, the unwary, the ignorant, or the neceſſitous, from being defrauded and injured by the extortions and uſury of wicked and deſigning perſons, are of the utmoſt conſequence to the publick ſervice." Therefore, "for the effecting theſe important and compaſſionate purpoſes, it is enacted, &c."

Sec. 8. The captain or commander ſhall make out a ticket, upon the death of every inferior officer and ſeaman, and ſhall tranſmit the ſame, by the firſt ſafe opportunity, to the commiſſioners of the Navy, at their board, who are to aſſign the ſame for payment, within one month after the receipt thereof; and the ſame ſhall be delivered, and payment thereon made, without fee or reward, to the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch officers or ſeamen, or to the attorney of ſuch executors or adminiſtrators.

Before this act, the fee of one ſhilling for each ticket was given to the proper clerk for what he called getting the ticket parliamented, i. e. ſigned by the commiſſioners. This, ſince the act took place, he has diſcontinued demanding. But this act takes no notice at all of the one ſhilling which is paid by the widow or repreſentative of every ſailor, for what is called ſearching the books, in order to be informed whether ſuch ſailors be living or dead; and if dead, what wages are due to him: And therefore, as there is no proviſion made againſt the payment of this ſhilling by the legiſlature, the poor widow, &c. of ſuch deceaſed ſailor, who poſſibly has not 6d. left to get her dinner, is obliged to give 3d. more than her huſband's day's wages (which is about 9d.) for the above intelligence.

Sec. 10. The captain ſhall make out ſick tickets for thoſe ſet aſhore ſick, and ſhall tranſmit the ſame with the ſick perſons to the hoſpital, &c.

If the poor ſailor dies at the hoſpital, his diſtreſſed widow applies at the navy-office, to know what wages were due to the deceaſed; which, upon payment of the cuſtomary fee of one ſhilling, ſhe will be informed of by the intelligencer's writing the day of the month, and year, her huſband entered on board the ſhip, and the day and year he was diſcharged from her; with which note or memorandum ſhe goes to the ſick and wounded office, and pays another 1s for writing on a ſlip of paper the melancholy period of his death. She then goes to Doctors Commons, and takes out adminiſtration, and comes back again to the ſick and wounded office, and pays a third ſhilling for the certificate of her huſband's deceaſe: And then being furniſhed with theſe documents, ſhe goes through the remainder of the ceremony; and in about 5 or 6 weeks afterwards (for ſo long payment is delayed, through the inſolence of office) ſhe receives the ſmall pittance due to her. There is no notice taken in this act of theſe two ſhillings paid at the ſick and wounded office; and therefore this being a *caſus omiſſus*, the old practice ſtill continues.

Sec. 20. Preſcribes the form and manner of atteſting letters of attorney made by ſailors, or their repreſentatives; but this ceremony is diſpenſed with; and any letter of attorney, accompanied with a ſhilling in ſilver (for if it be in a baſer metal, or change deſired, it will put the clerk out of humour) will procure the neceſſary intelligence.

Sec. 22. "No more than one ſhilling ſhall be taken by any eccleſiaſtical court, or other perſon, for the probate of any will, or letter of adminiſtration, granted to the widows, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, or ſiſters, of inferior officers, ſeamen, or marines, dying in the ſervice, and for the pains, trouble, and expence, attending the ſame, unleſs the goods and chattles are of the value of 20l. nor more than two ſhillings, unleſs ſuch goods and chattels are of the value of 40l. nor more than three ſhillings, unleſs ſuch goods and chattles are of the value of 60l. nor more than one ſhilling for iſſuing commiſſions to ſwear ſuch widows, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, or ſiſters, being executors or adminiſtrators to inferior officers, ſeamen, or marines, and for the pains, trouble,

trouble, and expence, attending the ſame, unleſs the goods and chattles are of the value of 20l. nor more than two ſhillings, unleſs the goods and chattles are of the value of 40l. nor more than three ſhillings, unleſs the goods and chattles are of the value of 60l. under the penalty of 5ol. to be paid by the offender to the party aggrieved."

As the wiſdom of the legiſlature thought proper, by this act, to abridge the fees of the proctors, thoſe gentlemen judged it prudent to provide for themſelves; and, therefore, as ſoon as the act commenced, they conſulted together, and ſettled, among themſelves, the fees which they were to have for the future, which are very little leſs than they were before the act, and not at all diminiſhed in ſome caſes; as will appear from the two following bills, which now lie before me, with the proctor's receipts thereon.

Charges for the Requiſition and Adminiſtration of M. N. *deceaſed.*

	l.	s.	d.
Feb. 1760. For the requiſition to ſwear the adminiſtrator under ſeal, ſtamps and extracting under 20l.	0	14	6
Adminiſtration — — —	0	6	0
	1	0	6

Charges of the Requiſition and Adminiſtration of D. K.

	l.	s.	d.
Dec. 1758. Charges for the requiſition under ſeal, ſtamps and extracting under 40l. — — —	0	17	0
Adminiſtration under ſeal —	0	19	6
	1	16	6

By the firſt of the foregoing charges we ſee, that the proctor and regiſters have 19s. 6d. more than the law allows out of the poor ſailors wages, if it be under 20l. or amounts only to 6l. for if it be above 5l. the rule is, that an adminiſtration muſt be taken out; but in caſe the wages be above 20l. there is then a defalcation of 1l. 16s. 6d. whereas the ſtatute allows only 2s. But why the widow of a ſailor, who is ſo good an œconomiſt as to ſave above 20l. of his wages, ſhould pay twice as much for an adminiſtration as another, who, by his extravagance, reduces his earnings to 6l. is not eaſy to be accounted for.

This act does not determine how much the regiſter and judge in the country in England, or in Scotland, or in Ireland, ſhall take for returning the commiſſion; and, therefore, they continue to take as much as they did before the making of this ſalutary law.

I ſhall conclude, with the following account, which the widow of a poor ſailor was lately furniſhed with.

	l.	s.	d.
Paid poſtage of a letter of attorney and certificate, from Ireland —	0	5	0
Paid ſearching at the navy-office, to know what wages was due to the deceaſed, when it was found to be only 6l. 12s. — —	0	1	0
A Having loſt the memorandum made by the clerk, who ſearched as above, paid him for making a ſecond memorandum —	0	1	0
Paid proctor's bill in Doctors Commons, wages under 20l. —	1	0	6
Paid to the ſick and wounded office for ſearching when the deceaſed B died, and a certificate thereof —	0	2	0
Paid poſtage to Portſmouth, and commiſſion there for receiving 6l. 12s. poſtage 3s. Commiſſion at 6d. *per* pound — — —	0	6	3
	1	15	9
C London agent's commiſſion on 6l. 12s. at 6d. *per* pound — —	0	3	3
	1	19	0
Paid in Ireland to the judge and regiſter there, for returning the commiſſion (their fees not being ſettled D by the act of parliament) —	0	16	6
Paid the perſon who drew the letter of attorney and certificate in Ireland, and for his trouble in correſponding with the agent in London — — — —	0	10	6
E	3	6	0

So that the widow received only 3l. 6s. out of the 6l. 12s. due to her huſband. (See our Vol. 1758, p. 227—229.)

Improvements and Savings in Inland Navigations exemplified on the River Stroud, *in the County of* Glouceſter. *By the Dean of* Glouceſter.

IT is well known, that in making inland navigations, there are frequently four principal difficulties to encounter with; either of which is ſometimes found ſufficient to mar the whole deſign.

Firſt, The ſtream propoſed to be made navigable, may have many mills upon it: If ſo, G the occupiers and proprietors of thoſe mills will oppoſe every application to parliament to make it navigable, leſt the locks ſhould draw the water away from their mill-ponds.

Secondly, Tho' there were no mill-ponds to be injured, yet the ſtream itſelf may be ſo very inconſiderable, eſpecially in dry ſeaſons, H as not to be ſufficient for the expence of water, occaſioned by the opening and filling of the locks; not to mention that the continual leakage at the gates of each lock is another waſte of water utterly unavoidable.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Were no difficulties to arise, either from the mills on the river, or the smallness of the stream, yet a third might occur, viz. the perpendicular height might be so great in certain places, as to require several locks to be placed together, in the nature of stairs, for the gradual ascent or descent of the boats: The A expence of which, besides the tediousness of the transit, would be insupportable in many cases.

Fourthly, After locks are made, they are very frequently put out of order, especially in winter. Sometimes this is occasioned by floods and freshes bursting open the gates, at other times, by frosts injuring the side walls, and at B all times by the continual wear and tear, if I may so call it, which attends the swell or cascade of water, upon the first opening of the gates; and the misfortune is, that the damages cannot well be repaired till the summer season, when the waters are low.

To remedy these inconveniences, and a great many others attending the common methods C of inland navigation, a person at Tewkisbury, whose name is Bridge, has invented a machine, simple in its construction, easy in operation, and cheap in point of expence.

He considers the mill-ponds, if there are any, as so many navigations ready prepared. If they are good, he never makes them worse; D but if they are bad, he makes them better, by widening and lengthening them, in order to hold more water.

Therefore, a boat being supposed to swim in this canal or reservoir above the mill—the question is, how shall the lading of such a boat be got into the stream below the mill? Or, *vice versa*, without the intervention of a lock E or locks?—The method taken by him for compassing this end is the following:

He cuts a little canal from the water below the mill, to approach towards the canal or pond above the mill; but keeps these upper and lower canals entirely asunder, by means of a strong bank or wall, about twelve feet thick.

On this bank he erects a crane, or rather a F double crane (for it has two necks or levers) and he causes them to operate, either singly or jointly, at pleasure. These necks or levers are made to turn to either the upper or lower canal as they are wanted; and when they both turn the same way, they generally operate as a balance or scales.

His next process is, to construct a boat on G the lower canal, exactly of the same dimensions with that in the upper; and in both these boats he places six, seven, eight, or more frames, capable of holding about one ton weight of goods each, and of being lifted up, by means of strong hooks, with all the goods upon them.

Matters being thus settled, two men (the H boatmen) begin to work the cranes; and then the lever of one crane takes a frame, with all the goods on it, out of one boat, while the other lever is doing the like by the other frame, out of the other boat; and after the necks of the cranes are turned about, they interchangeably deposit their contents; both boats, by this means, being loaded and unloaded at the same time.

Here, you see, is no expence of locks, no damages arising from floods or freshes, or frosts, or the concussion of the water; nor is there any the least waste of it: So that the smallest land-drain, if enough for a canal in a gentleman's garden, is hereby rendered fully adequate to all the purposes of an inland navigation; and when any part of the machine happens to be out of order, it is as easily repaired in winter as in summer. Not to mention, that as the crane is a double one, one part may serve (only using double the time) though the other should be broke. Besides, seeing that all the cranes on the river are of a similar construction, materials for repairing them, such as beams, wheels, pullies, chains, ropes, &c. may always be kept in readiness; so that the whole may be repaired in a few hours. Moreover, as to the difficulties attending heights, falls, or precipices, it is no great difference in the present case, whether the goods are to be lowered down, or raised up four feet only, or twenty-four. And as to the important article of *dispatch*, it can be asserted, as a certain fact, to be seen every day, that both boats will interchange their respective ladings in less than half an hour.

This river Stroud was attempted to be made navigable several times: But the property of the various mills upon it became an unsurmountable objection. At last the method above described was hit upon, as what would remove every obstacle. But I am informed, that the author of it was treated a long time as a chimerical, crack-brained fellow. However, some few there were who thought the project really feasible; and entered into partnership with him for accomplishing it. As far as they have hitherto proceeded, the success has answered their utmost wishes; and the river is made navigable, this second year of their undertaking, for some miles, at the expence of less than one-fourth part of what had been always thought necessary for such a work.

They now carry goods at so cheap a rate, as to induce the ignorant to believe, that they are losers by their undertaking, and that at last they will be ruined by it. But they themselves are unanimously of another opinion; and scruple not to declare, that they shall be able to render the carriage still cheaper, in proportion as they advance. And, indeed, when they shall have proceeded so far towards the town of Stroud, as shall induce the waggons from the corn countries to come down to fetch coal, these waggons, in order that they may make the most of their journey, will certainly bring down corn; and then this corn, by affording a back freight, will consequently be a means of rendering the carriage of goods still cheaper, and, at the same time, of adding to the gains of the proprietors.

This being the ſtate of the caſe, I thought that ſo happy an invention was very well deſerving of publick notice; eſpecially at a time when the navigations of ſo many rivers, rivulets, and ſtreams are now depending before the parliament. As to the utility of inland navigations, ſuffice it to ſay, that by theſe means you give the interior part of the kingdom the advantages of a ſea-coaſt, and the ſea-coaſts the advantages of the interior provinces: You create likewiſe publick roads for the carriage of goods, and for opening of communications between town and town, in times of peace, and very ſerviceable fortifications againſt an enemy, in time of war, and in caſe of an invaſion. The only thing remaining to be wiſhed for is, that all future navigations may be carried on by commiſſioners, as in the caſe of turnpikes, inſtead of proprietors. For it is really an abſurdity to appropriate that to the benefit of a few, which was intended for the good of all. But, abſurd as it is, it is too often the practice. That it may become leſs frequent, are the conſtant endeavours of

Glouceſter, April 3. JOSIAH TUCKER.

LETTER *from the* Magiſtrates *and* Town-Council *of* Edinburgh, *to their Repreſentative in Parliament.*

SIR,

"MY brethren, the magiſtrates and council of this city, unanimouſly ordered me, by their act yeſterday, to communicate to you their ſentiment, with regard to a matter of the greateſt importance, not only to this city, which you repreſent in parliament, but to this part of the united kingdom. We have beheld with the ſentiments which become free men and loyal ſubjects, the formidable preparations carried on by the French during this war, with an avowed intention of invading Great-Britain; and though, under God, theſe attempts have hitherto been defeated by the vigilance of the adminiſtration, and valour of our fleets, whilſt our regular forces were uſefully employed at a diſtance, yet many events have happened which convince us, that no wiſe nation ought to truſt for protection to its fleets and regular forces alone. We are perſuaded, that in times of danger, a national militia is not only the moſt conſtitutional, but the moſt effectual ſecurity againſt the enemies of our liberty, both foreign and domeſtick. The vigour, the extent, and the ſucceſs of the operations of laſt campaign, have been owing, in a great degree, to the internal ſecurity which the nation has acquired by the happy eſtabliſhment of a militia in the ſouthern part of the iſland. The inhabitants of this part of the kingdom are animated with no leſs ardour to manifeſt their zeal in defence of the conſtitution, and in ſupport of a gracious king, from whoſe auſpicious reign they juſtly date the commencement of many of the moſt valuable bleſſings they enjoy. The ſituation of this country renders the eſtabliſhment of a militia ſtill more eſſential to our ſafety than it is to thoſe parts of the iſland which already enjoy that means of defence. Upon every alarm of danger, the great body of regular forces will, and ought to be drawn towards the capital of Britain, the ſeat of government, and the centre of wealth; our extenſive and unguarded coaſts muſt lie open to invaſion; and a pitiful armament, which would be the object of contempt to any people trained to arms, may ſpread ſuch deſolation as would be fatal to us, and create ſuch a diverſion as would be dangerous to the whole kingdom. The vigorous efforts which our enemies are preparing to make againſt the enſuing campaign, give us reaſon beſides to dread, that without ſuch an immediate eſtabliſhment, this part of the kingdom may ſoon be expoſed to the utmoſt calamity and diſtreſs. On all theſe accounts, we hope that the wiſhes of a brave and free people will not be diſappointed, that this part of the kingdom will be ſuffered no longer to remain expoſed to unneceſſary danger, and that by extending the laws eſtabliſhing a militia, to Scotland, its ſafety will be provided for, and an important addition be made to the ſtrength and ſecurity of the whole iſland. For this purpoſe the magiſtrates and town-council did unanimouſly agree, that they would uſe their utmoſt endeavours, ſo far as their example and influence does reach, to carry the ſcheme for eſtabliſhing a national militia into execution; and therefore they have directed me to write to you as our repreſentative in parliament, recommending it to you, to give your utmoſt attention to any bill that may be brought into parliament for having a militia eſtabliſhed in Scotland, and to endeavour to procure the ſame to be paſſed into a law upon the ſame footing with that in England, where the good and ſalutary effects of that inſtitution have been already felt, to the great ſatisfaction of his majeſty's ſubjects, and all the zealous friends of the preſent happy conſtitution."

[The annual committee of the royal burrows of Scotland alſo having conſidered the importance and neceſſity of a national militia for the defence of the nation, they unanimouſly reſolved to empower their præſes to write a letter to every royal burrow, recommending it to them to ſhew a becoming zeal in favour of this national meaſure, and to ſend proper inſtructions to their ſeveral repreſentatives in parliament for procuring a law for that purpoſe.]

To the above letter it may not be improper to add the following extract, from a pamphlet, intitled, *The Queſtion relating to a Scotch Militia conſidered*, &c.

"Scotland, it muſt be owned, has always bred a race of fawning miſcreants, who have built their own fortunes on the diſcredit of their country; vile whiſperers, who take poſſeſſion of the ears of the great; and having neither honour nor abilities, make their way to preferment, by fomenting the prejudices of men in power. Men of this character, equally ſervile and inſolent, cowardly and fierce, having

having often marred the fortunes of private persons, by the odious and false imputation of Jacobitism, are capable of obstructing an establishment for the safety and honour of their country, by secret insinuations of general dissatisfaction. If such men had truth on their side, the friends of the government, it might be thought, would range under them; for in the divisions of a country, zeal burns in proportion to the opposition it meets with. But if they are factious, and yet have no party; if they have power, and yet are not courted; if they have rank, and yet have no influence; if they have fortune, and yet have no friends, the conclusion to be drawn is both certain and obvious.

It is proper to warn such parricides as these, who would stab their mother to the heart, of the just resentment of all her faithful sons. Having already experienced the scorn and neglect of all men of liberal minds, let them forecast in their thoughts, whether or not they will be able to bear the strong antipathy and hate of a whole injured nation. In fact, the disaffection of which Scotland has been accused, has chiefly existed in the violence of parties, who have alternately imputed it to each other, in order to depress their adversaries. But the great body of the people have always been zealous for liberty, and the illustrious family now on the throne. At all times it would have been safe to have intrusted this country with arms, because the disloyal have ever borne a small proportion to the loyal. But as the highlanders, ever prompt to rise in arms, are now out of the question; as the confidence, for which great minds are remarkable, has been successfully applied to win their attachment and fidelity; we can boldly set out the low country of Scotland in competition with any part of Great-Britain, and bid all men defiance to point out any province, division, or county of England, in which there is more loyalty, or less disaffection, in proportion to the numbers of people."

True Account of the Affair that gave Rise to the Report of a Conspiracy *at* GUADALUPE.

IT having been insinuated, in the publick papers, that a sedition had been fomented, and a conspiracy formed, but timely prevented, in the island of Guadalupe; justice makes it requisite to observe, that such has been the fidelity of the inhabitants in observing the capitulation with the greatest exactness, such the wise conduct of governor Crump, and discipline among the troops so well kept up by the officers, as have caused to reign through the whole island such an harmony as must necessarily screen the inhabitants from any such imputation. The affair that gave rise to this report was of the most trifling nature, a dispute between a barber and an English sailor, which was on the following account:

About the latter end of November last, or the beginning of December, one Boidin, a barber, at Basseterre in the island, having an intrigue with a mulatto slave of Mr. Commande, that lived there, who admitted at the same time an English sailor, quarrelled with his rival; they struck one another with their fists and clubs, and not satisfied with this, they agreed to meet the same night on the bridge of Basseterre city; whither Boidin came, and shortly after the sailor with his captain, and each of them a sword, accompanied by several other Englishmen armed with clubs, who fell upon Boidin; of whom he wounded two, but at last, overpowered with numbers, was near being killed; was thence dragged to the warehouse belonging to the ship, where, having put about his neck a cord, they were upon the point of hanging him; when Mr. Netercot, of Antigua, merchant, shocked at their inhumanity, prevented the execution of their design, called the guard, the officers of which ordered Boidin to be transported to Fort Royal, to be taken care of, while Mr. Melville, governor of the said fort, examined into the affair, and ordered the judge of the place to proceed in the informing himself of all the circumstances relating to it, giving orders, at the same time to have the captain and the sailor seized; who were soon after conducted to prison, on the deposition of several English merchants. Upon this, about seven o'clock of the same evening, about 200 Englishmen assembled, armed with sabres, swords, pistols, and clubs, repaired to the prison, with an intention to rescue the two prisoners, and then to set fire to it, whilst such a consternation had seized on the inhabitants as to make them shut themselves up in their houses. Mr. Melvill, informed of this tumult, sent different detachments to quiet the rioters, whom they dispersed, took the two prisoners, and conducted them to the fort. The judges were ordered to prosecute the affair with vigour, governor Crump insisting at the same time that an example should be made of the guilty; but as Boidin recovered of his wounds, the captain and the sailor were condemned to pay him 3000 livres damages, the expence of his cure, and all costs of suit, besides a certain sum to the poor; which amounted, in the whole, to about 8000 livres. This is what gave birth to the reports of a revolt and a sedition.

R. DESHAYES,
Agent of Guadalupe and its dependencies.

REMEDY *for the* AGUE.

THIS simple medicine has cured several persons, afflicted with the ague, at Newcastle upon Tyne, within a few weeks past. ——It is, the white of an egg beat up in a pint of white wine vinegar, which, taken just when the trembling is expected to come on, operates strongly upon the patient, and has seldom or never failed to make a compleat cure, the fits never returning; so that it may be said to be preferable to the Jesuit's Bark.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR.

Continued from p. 133.

AFTER having thus commanded justice to be done his country by the people of Leghorn, Sir Edward continued till about the end of the year in the Mediterranean, during all which time the French men of war kept lurking in their ports; but as most of his ships were more fit for fighting than cruising, the French privateers swarmed in that sea, and very much infested our trade, as they had now, beside numberless neutral ports, the fine harbour of Mahon to run into, in case of their being pursued. About the end of the year he set sail for England, where he arrived January the 16th, 1757, with part of his squadron, having left the rest for the protection of our trade in the Mediterranean, or rather at Gibraltar, the only British port in that sea they had now to retire to; and from whence general Blakeney, with the remains of his garrison, had arrived, November the 19th. Upon his landing at Portsmouth, he had the satisfaction to find himself received by the general acclamations of the people, by ringing of bells, illuminations, and other rejoicings; and this satisfaction could not fail of being compleat, as he was conscious of having deserved it by his brave defence of the important fortress committed to his care. He met with the same satisfaction at every place he passed through in his way to London, where he arrived on the 23d, and was of course most graciously received by his majesty, by whom he was next month promoted to the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the stile and title of baron Blakeney, of Castle-Blakeney, in the county of Galway, after having been in the preceding month created a knight of the most honourable order of the Bath; all which honours were, perhaps, as much owing to our resentment against admiral Byng, as to the gratitude we owed to general Blakeney.

I shall now, before I begin to travel abroad, give an account of the most material affairs, relating to the war, that happened, in 1756, at home, before the declaration of war. During this whole year the proclamations for the encouraging seamen to enter voluntarily into his majesty's service * were continued; as also the proclamation, offering a reward of 20s. to every able bodied landman that should enter voluntarily into his majesty's service, which had been first published in March 1755, and had been continued during the rest of that year. By these encouragements, a considerable number of men were induced to enter voluntarily into both the sea and land service; but a much greater number were pressed into both; for the press for seamen was often renewed with great rigour, and the commissioners appointed by the recruiting act before-mentioned † made the best use they could of the powers with which they had been thereby invested, as every one was willing to promote the publick service as much as possible; and, indeed, there was occasion for all the landmen, as well as seamen, we could any way raise; because the sham preparations made by France for an invasion, had thrown us into such a panic, that it was thought necessary to keep a large number of our own regular troops at home, notwithstanding the arrival of the Hessians and Hanoverians ‡; and it was absolutely necessary to send a considerable number of regular troops to America. For these purposes, over and above the augmentations that had before been made, his majesty, in February, ordered 30 additional companies of marines, of 100 men each, to be forthwith raised, and in August following, orders were issued for raising 20 more companies of marines, of the same number each, and also for raising 15 battalions of 780 men each, to be added by way of second battalion to 15 of the regiments then upon the British establishment.

From these additions we may see that a great number of landmen were wanted, and yet it was not found necessary to press any landman into the service, who was not some way under the description of the recruiting act; for the new levies were promoted as much as possible, not only by many of our cities and boroughs, but also by many of our nobility and rich gentlemen, who out of their own pockets added to the reward given by our government to volunteers; and the scarcity of provisions, especially of corn, which this year prevailed all over the kingdom, probably made recruiting much easier than it would otherwise have been; as bread, and most of the other necessaries of life, rose to such a high price, that our poor could not support their families by their usual wages, which occasioned insurrections in many parts of the kingdom, whereby some poor men lost their lives, and some were taken and hanged; and when men must either starve or be hanged, we may believe, that some listed in the army for a support, or in order to avoid the cries of their starving wives and children.

But though no landmen were pressed into the service, except such as were some way under the character of vagabonds, it was not so with regard to our seamen; for as most of our line of battle ships had been put in commission, and many new frigates had been built and commissioned, a greater number of seamen was wanted than could possibly be had, without entirely stripping our trade; therefore, hardly any character under that of a master could, upon

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 462.

† *See Ditto, p.* 632.

‡ *See Ditto, p.* 699.

upon ſeveral occaſions, ſecure an able and thorough bred ſeaman from being preſs'd into his majeſty's ſervice; and this will always be the caſe, at the beginning of every war, unleſs in time of peace we keep, not only in pay, but in actual ſervice, at leaſt half the number of ſeamen that may probably be wanted in time of war.

This diſtreſs in which we found ourſelves for want of ſeamen, ſuggeſted a moſt excellent ſcheme to ſome generous and publick-ſpirited merchants and others of the city of London. Theſe gentlemen conſidered, that there is always among the poor of this kingdom a great number of healthful robuſt boys and lads, whoſe parents or friends are not able to provide for them, or to put them in any way of providing for themſelves, the conſequence of which is, their being bred up in idleneſs, or betaking themſelves to ſome wicked courſe of life; and that many of theſe boys and lads would willingly enter into the ſea ſervice, if they had any friends to recommend them, and to provide them with proper neceſſaries at their firſt outſet. As theſe gentlemen knew that ſome ſuch boys or lads were neceſſary on board every ſhip of war, as well as moſt of our merchant ſhips, and that more of them than was cuſtomary might be uſefully employed on board of both, which would of courſe prove a moſt flouriſhing nurſery for the beſt ſort of ſeamen, they formed themſelves into a ſociety, under the name of the Marine Society, to receive all ſuch boys and lads as ſhould, with the conſent of their parents or friends, if they had any, offer themſelves for the ſea ſervice; to ſubſiſt them until they could ſend them on board ſome ſhip; and to provide them with proper neceſſaries at their firſt outſet; and all this at the expence of the ſociety, to be raiſed by voluntary contributions among themſelves, or by the charitable donations of thoſe who ſhould be willing to encourage ſo uſeful and generous a deſign. This ſociety, from its firſt inſtitution, met with great encouragement, as it highly deſerved; and by their means vaſt numbers of indigent boys and lads have been provided for, and made uſeful, inſtead of being a plague to their country.

Although this ſociety may help to prevent our being hereafter in any great diſtreſs for want of ſeamen, yet as it could not ſupply the immediate demand, the preſs for ſeamen was continued; and in order to render preſſing the more ſucceſsful, a general embargo was, on the 3d of March, laid upon our trade in all the ports of Britain and Ireland, whereupon the preſs was renewed with ſuch rigour, that no regard was ſhewn even to thoſe ſhips or ſeamen that had before obtained protections; and this rigorous preſs, and the embargo, was continued until the ſquadron then fitting out, to be commanded by Sir Edward Hawke, was compleatly manned, which ſquadron, conſiſting of 10 ſhips of the line, ſailed from St. Helen's on the 11th, with three Eaſt-Indiamen, and our trade to the weſtward, under its convoy, the ſailing of which ſquadron was become neceſſary, as the French had then a ſquadron of ſhips at Breſt, ready to ſail, and conſequently ready to intercept any fleet of our merchant ſhips that ſhould ſail to the weſtward under a weak convoy; but why an embargo, and ſuch a ſevere preſs, ſhould have become neceſſary, I cannot account for, as the ſquadron under admiral Boſcawen had but a little before returned into port; which ſquadron, conſiſting of 12 ſhips of the line, and four frigates, had ſailed from St. Helen's, January 31ſt, to convoy ſeven Eaſt-India ſhips, and above 100 ſail of merchantmen to the weſtward, and was ſuppoſed to have been deſigned for the Mediterranean, after having ſeen the trade under its convoy out of danger; but inſtead of this, it returned to St. Helen's, and ſome of its ſhips were again ſent out under Sir Edward Hawke; ſo that this embargo and preſs was probably thought neceſſary, not for ſecuring our trade, but for ſecuring us againſt an invaſion, the dread of which directed our politicks, during the whole courſe of this year, though the French had collected no where, upon the ocean or Britiſh channel, ſuch a number of tranſport ſhips, or even of flat-bottomed boats, as would have been abſolutely neceſſary for ſuch a purpoſe; though we had, from the beginning of the ſummer, within this iſland, above 6500 Heſſian troops, and near 6000 Hanoverian, beſide our national troops; tho' we had then actually in commiſſion, between 80 and 90 ſhips, from 110 to 50 guns incluſive, and about 60 or 70 frigates of 44 guns or under, beſide a great many more of both ready to be put in commiſſion; and though the people were never more unanimouſly zealous for the ſupport of our government, or more generally exaſperated againſt the enemy.

Notwithſtanding all theſe ſecurities, ſo prevalent was our dread of an imminent invaſion, that on the 3d of February a proclamation was iſſued, requiring all officers civil and military, upon the firſt appearance of any hoſtile attempt to land upon the coaſts of this kingdom, immediately to cauſe all horſes, oxen, and cattle, which might be fit for draught or burthen, and not actually employed in the king's ſervice, or in the defence of the country, and alſo (ſo far as might be practicable) all other cattle and proviſions, to be driven and removed 20 miles at leaſt from the place where ſuch hoſtile attempt ſhould be made, and to ſecure the ſame, ſo as they might not fall into the hands or power of thoſe who ſhould make ſuch attempt; regard being had, however, that the reſpective owners might ſuffer as little damage as might be conſiſtent with the publick ſafety. Surely, if ever terror deſerved the name of panic, ſuch a dread of an invaſion, in ſuch circumſtances, deſerved that name; and yet ſo wholly was our attention fixed upon this danger, that the French found an opportunity to ſteal Minorca from us, as before related, and to ſend

two

two ſquadrons out from Breſt, with troops and ſupplies of all ſorts for their colonies in America, one of which ſquadrons, commanded by Mr. Perrier, ſailed, in February, for their iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, and the other, commanded by Mr. de la Mothe, ſailed the beginning of June for Cape Breton and Canada.

Hitherto, that is to ſay, to the end of the year 1755, the French had, for the reaſon before aſſigned *, continued their pacific pretences; but finding that they could not ſucceed in perſuading any of their allies to look upon us as the aggreſſors, or to join with them againſt us, they began to think of other meaſures; and about the end of that year, they ſent over a remonſtrance, by way of letter from Mr. Rouillé, their miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, to Mr. Fox, ſecretary of ſtate to the king of England, which letter, with Mr. Fox's anſwer, the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1756, p. 45, 46.

This anſwer, ſhort as it was, was as much as ſuch an inſolent remonſtrance deſerved, but for the ſatisfaction of the other courts of Europe, who could not otherwiſe know the facts, it was thought neceſſary to publiſh ſome remarks upon it, which ſet forth, 1ſt, That in January, 1755, when the French ambaſſador returned to London, he propoſed, That before the ground and circumſtances of the quarrel ſhould be inquired into, poſitive orders ſhould be immediately ſent to the reſpective governors in America, forbidding them to undertake any new enterprize, or to proceed to any act of hoſtility; and enjoining them to put things, without delay, *with regard to the lands on the Ohio*, on the ſame footing that they were, *or ought to have been*, before the late war; and that the reſpective claims ſhould be amicably referred to the commiſſaries at Paris. Upon this the Britiſh court immediately declared its readineſs to conſent to the propoſed ceſſation of hoſtilities, and that all diſputes ſhould be diſcuſſed and terminated by the miniſters of the two crowns; but on this condition, that all the poſſeſſions in America ſhould previouſly be put on the foot of the treaty of Utrecht, confirmed by that of Aix-la-Chapelle. To this the French firſt delivered a ſort of reply, and then the draught of a preliminary convention, which was nothing but the firſt propoſal enlarged; and which, with what was then doing in the ports of France, was too plain to deceive any one, as to what was meant by that court. However, the Britiſh court delivered to the French ambaſſador the draught of a counter convention, confined to thoſe points only which were his majeſty's indiſpenſible right, and eſſential to the ſecurity of his colonies. But, inſtead of any anſwer, the ambaſſador, after many evaſions, was ordered to demand, as a previous condition, that England ſhould deſiſt from three points, viz.

1. The ſouth coaſt of the river St. Laurence, and the lakes that diſcharge themſelves into that river.

2. The 20 leagues of country demanded along the Bay of Fundy. And,

3. The lands between the Ohio and the Wabache.

And, inſtead of departing from any of theſe extraordinary claims, the ambaſſador preſented a new memorial, wherein the affair of the neutral iſlands, as well as that of America, was treated of; which was anſwered by a very ample piece, wherein the memorial was refuted, article by article, and the terms of the counter convention fully juſtified; which piece, by the ambaſſador's ſudden departure †, remained without any reply.

2dly, It was in theſe remarks ſet forth, That France would be glad to draw a veil over the hoſtilities committed by her in America, ever ſince the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Almoſt from the very inſtant of ſigning that treaty, and even at the opening of the commiſſion, eſtabliſhed at Paris in conſequence thereof, France cauſed the province of Nova Scotia to be invaded, and after a ſeries of open hoſtilities, erected three forts in the heart of that province; and if ſhe had not been prevented, was going to deſtroy the new ſettlement at Halifax. That the like hoſtilities were committed, at the ſame time, againſt his majeſty's lands and ſubjects, on the Ohio and Indian lakes, where France, without any ſhadow of right, forbid the Engliſh to trade; ſeized their traders by force, and ſent them priſoners to France; invaded the territories of Virginia, attacked a fort which covered its frontier, and, to ſecure their uſurpations, erected with an armed force, a chain of forts on the lands they had invaded. That his majeſty, not knowing that the governors of Canada acted by the orders of their court, complained of theſe hoſtilities to that court, particularly by a memorial in 1752; but as theſe complaints had no effect, the court of France had the modeſty to deny that they were ever made. That at laſt, the king's patience being worn out, he found himſelf obliged to provide for the ſecurity and defence of his ſubjects; but added a ſignal proof of his moderation, in the ſmallneſs of the ſuccours he ſent to America, which were but two battalions of 500 men each, eſcorted by two frigates; and in the orders given to the commanding officer, which were only to diſlodge the invaders of the king's territories; and as the invaſion made by France, and the violences that attended it, were hoſtile, it could never be unlawful, or irreconcileable with the aſſurances of his majeſty's peaceable diſpoſition, to repel an aggreſſor.

3dly, It was in theſe remarks ſet forth, That the ſame law, the ſame principle of ſelf-defence, which authoriſes the reſiſting of an invader, equally authoriſes the preventing of the party attacked, from being overpowered by ſo formidable a reinforcement as France had

* *See Ditto, p.* 598.

† *See Ditto, p.* 650.

had equipped and ſent to America. It was therefore very natural to expect, that the king would provide for the protection of his ſubjects, and endeavour to preſerve his American ſettlements from total ruin, by hindering the landing of ſo powerful an armament in America. And the ſame motive of ſelf-defence hath forced the king to ſeize the French ſhips and ſailors, in order to deprive that court of the means of making a deſcent, with which their miniſters in all the courts of Europe had menaced England; a menace which is the moſt ſignificative to England, as it hath been accompanied or preceded by the precipitate recal of the miniſters of France at London and Hanover; by the march and cantonment of large bodies of troops on the coaſts of Flanders and the channel; and the publickly avowed re-eſtabliſhment of the port of Dunkirk.

4thly, For theſe reaſons the king rejected the peremptory demand contained in the memorial ſigned by Mr. de Rouillé; and to avoid taking notice of the terms made uſe of in it, which ſhock common decency, his majeſty cauſed a ſhort and negative anſwer to be made to it, in the form of a letter written by Mr. Fox, his ſecretary of ſtate, &c.

As theſe remarks give us an authentick account of the negotiations previous to any hoſtilities, I thought it neceſſary to give a pretty full abſtract of them; but I wiſh they had particularly expreſſed when, and at what courts, the French miniſters threw out the menace of invading this kingdom; when the French troops began to march down towards the channel; when the French began publickly to avow their re-eſtabliſhing the port of Dunkirk; and when our orders for repriſals were firſt iſſued; for as our orders for repriſals are therein ſaid to have been in conſequence of the facts before ſtated, their ſeveral dates ought to have been particularly mentioned; becauſe on, or ſoon after, the 5th of September, 1755, the French court ordered governor Lyttelton to be ſet at liberty, as alſo the frigate in which he had been taken *; and though the French court had recalled their ambaſſador, it is not probable that they had then begun to threaten us with an invaſion, or to avow their re-eſtabliſhing the port of Dunkirk; whereas, our orders for repriſals were iſſued before the end of Auguſt, 1755, and a great number of French trading ſhips were taken and brought into our ports before the end of the next following month of September.

I do not mention this with a deſign to ſhew, that, when we iſſued theſe orders, we had no right to do ſo; for the behaviour of the French in America, their refuſing to put all poſſeſſions in America on the foot of the treaty of Utrecht, and their inſolent demand as to the three articles above-mentioned, had long before given us a right to begin hoſtilities in any manner we pleaſed. But I muſt confeſs, that our being obliged to carry our demand ſo far back as to the treaty of Utrecht, was a diſadvantage to us, with reſpect to the opinion that foreigners might form of our conduct, which diſadvantage had been brought upon us by the complaiſance, or rather tame ſubmiſſion, our miniſters had ſhewn to the court of France, from the æra of that treaty, to the year 1742, and by the indefiniteneſs of the definitive treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; for in that peaceful period it was, that the French had made all their incroachments upon our rights and poſſeſſions in America, and had laid a foundation for all the new incroachments which they began to make preſently after the ſaid treaty of peace at Aix-la-Chapelle; and if we ſhould again do as we did at that treaty; if we ſhould leave any thing to the diſcuſſion of commiſſaries, we may bid adieu to the ſecurity, the peace, or happineſs of our people, in any part of America.

Notwithſtanding the juſtneſs of theſe remarks upon Mr. Rouillé's letter, the French court imagined that they had therein given ſufficient reaſons for their proceeding to more violent meaſures, therefore, upon receipt of Mr. Fox's anſwer, his moſt chriſtian majeſty iſſued orders for all Britiſh ſubjects to leave his dominions before the firſt of March, except ſuch as ſhould obtain his permiſſion to remain; and for ſeizing all the Britiſh ſhips in any of his ports, and impriſoning the ſeamen belonging to them; which orders were publiſhed, and ſtrictly carried into execution, about the end of January, and the beginning of February, and which he could not any way have juſtified, even though he had previouſly declared war; becauſe, by the 19th article of the treaty of Utrecht, it had been mutually agreed, "That in caſe of any future war between the two nations, the ſhips, merchandizes, and all the effects, on both ſides, which ſhould be found to be and remain in the ports and dominions of the adverſe party, ſhould not be confiſcated, or any way endamaged; but the entire ſpace of ſix months, to be reckoned from the day of the rupture, ſhould be allowed to the reſpective ſubjects, in which they might ſell the whole, or any part of their effects, or carry and remove them from thence whither they pleaſed, without any moleſtation, and retire from thence themſelves." Nor could his majeſty plead our example for this breach of faith; for though we had ſeized ſuch of the French trading ſhips as we met with at ſea, and had impriſoned the ſeamen taken in them, yet we had not ſeized any one French ſhip found in our ports, or impriſoned any of the ſeamen belonging to them; nor had we ordered the French ſubjects to depart from our dominions, or diſturbed any of them in the proſecution of their mercantile, or other lawful affairs.

At the ſame time that theſe orders were publiſhed in France, there was along with them iſſued and publiſhed a royal edict, inviting all the

* *See Ditto, p.* 598.

the French ſubjects to fit out privateers againſt the Engliſh; and for their encouragement, they were promiſed 40 livres for every gun, and as much for every man they ſhould take from the enemy; with a further promiſe, that in caſe a peace ſhould be ſoon concluded, they ſhould be no loſers by the privateers they had fitted out, becauſe the king would purchaſe them at the prime coſt.

This was plainly in effect, though not in words, a declaration of war, yet we continued the ſame courſe in which we had been for ſome months: We continued our preparations for war, and we continued to ſeize ſuch of the French ſhips as fell into the way of our publick ſhips of war; but we iſſued no commiſſion for the fitting out of privateers, nor did we declare war until we had an authentick account of the French army's having landed in Minorca: Then, indeed, it was reſolved on: May the 18th, a war againſt France was proclaimed in Weſtminſter and London with the uſual ſolemnity; and his majeſty's declaration of war was printed and publiſhed, which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1756, p. 236. And upon the French court's hearing that we had declared war, they then likewiſe declared war againſt us, and publiſhed their declaration, which the reader may ſee in the ſame Magazine, p. 299.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Several Letters have lately appeared upon the Subjects of Marriage, and the Education of Children, ſigned Penelope Prudence, *which contain a Fund of judicious and intereſting Obſervations, we ſhall give one of them, for the uſe of our* Female Readers.

"WHatever women may think or ſay of the opinions or diſpoſitions of men in our days, relative to the female ſex and marriage, I am one of thoſe who do frankly own, that they have many reaſonable grounds of objection to the ſtate of wedlock, from the difficulties and hazards it expoſes them to, by the uſeleſſneſs, levity, vanity, and extravagance of wives, with little or no fortunes; from the very unreaſonable ſettlements demanded by parents for daughters, with fortunes no more than adequate to thoſe of the men they marry them to, and from the exceſſive charge of living, which is occaſioned by great luxury and high taxes.

The man in trade, who has a family to maintain, and children to provide for, cannot hope to diſcharge thoſe duties rightly, but from great application, and as great œconomy; and if he marries a woman with but little or no fortune, he has a right to expect a generous compenſation, on her part, in true affection and good management. As he muſt devote his life to care and induſtry for their common welfare, and the good of their common offſpring, ſhe ſhould think it as much her abſolute duty to be his attentive comforter under toils and in perplexities, and the careful adminiſtratrix of his domeſtick concerns. Where theſe two parts are thus rightly performed, it is generally diſcovered, that proſperity and happineſs reſult from them. But, without pretending to diſculpate men in the cauſes of miſcarriage and miſery, (evils which their inattentions, their vices and follies, too often involve deſerving wives and innocent children in) I muſt apply to the reaſon of parents, in oppoſition to their fooliſh fondneſs, to decide, if the education now generally given to their daughters, and the pleaſurable turn of mind which they indulge them in, afford the promiſes of conduct in them which only can contribute towards happineſs and proſperity in the marriage ſtate, with men who have fortunes to acquire for themſelves and for their families.

No parents, who have not great eſtates to give to their ſons, ever think of educating them but with a turn of mind to induſtry and application in one way or other; and as women can and ought to be as uſeful in their proper provinces as men, it ſurely muſt be deemed a great defect in their educations, who have not fortunes to entitle them to the indulgences of high life, not to be taught the uſeful and œconomical duties of the ſtations they are born to, in order to their becoming profitable wives, good mothers, and able miſtreſſes, and for their due diſcharge of thoſe great duties which are ever indiſpenſible.

Nor ought women without fortunes, or with but very inconſiderable ones, to pretend to put themſelves on a level with ſuch as are amply endowed. It is their misfortune to be born to humbler life, and their duty to accommodate themſelves to the ſtations they are allotted for. But women who have no right to a life of diſſipation and pleaſure, are ſo fooliſh as to expect it, from a wrong turn given them in their education, and a mere inclination to ſuch enjoyments. Fathers and mothers would chuſe diſcreet wives for their ſons, while they indulge their own daughters in every ſpecies of indiſcretion, from the hopes of their being able to catch fools that will indulge them in their follies. Is this acting conſiſtently, and with a true regard for their children's welfare?

With regard to the expence of living, there needs little to be ſaid, as the immenſe increaſe of luxury among all orders of people, and the great growing burthens of government and pariſh taxes, are ſeen and ſeverely felt by every houſekeeper in the kingdom. Theſe, where matters of neceſſity, are all checks upon matrimony with prudent and cautious men, while that of luxury is more alarming, from the turn of mind that is given, by education or cuſtom, to particular women: So that it is not to be wondered at, that many of them miſs good offers from ſober and worthy men, from the fear of their ungovernable appetites for expence. Figure is now become almoſt neceſſary for every one to aim at, in degrees proportionable

to

to their situations in life; and with prudence and good management it is to be sustained without hazard. There are many women in the kingdom who join excellent œconomy with a good outside appearance, and support a respectable figure in the world without risque to their families; but these are no indolents or gadders; they are of that sort of spirit that approaches to perfection; such as can cover even the greatest virtues to keep a giddy world in countenance.

Such women I know there are; and they rarely want good husbands; for wise men can distinguish them from their education and turn of mind; such men as never go to look out for wives in the scenes of dissipation. Pity it is that there are not more then to be readily found, of such kinds, of our own sex; for, if there were, we should not see so many men leading single lives as we now do: And such women, and the parents of them, know how to make proper judgments of men, and can distinguish such as are fit to be trusted with unlimited confidence, and who are worthy of receiving wives and their fortunes without the restraints of parchment-bonds.

Let prudent men, then, be absolved for their great caution in marriage; for every man has a right to consult his own happiness and security, as he is most answerable for the misconduct of all. And if women will but wisely learn to sacrifice silly pleasures to solid happiness, and seek rather to obtain the approval of reason than the adoration of passion, there can be little doubt entertained of their becoming happy wives: But they should measure their pretensions to station by the rule of moderation; otherwise, their disappointment must be attributed to their own vanity and presumption."

The remarkable Trial of Robert Fowler, *Barber, of* Town Malling, *in the County of* Kent, *before the Hon. Sir* Michael Foster, *Knt. at* Rochester *Assizes, on Friday, March* 21, 1760, *for poisoning* Elizabeth Skinner, *of the same Place, in the aforesaid County.*

FRIDAY, March 21, the prisoner was indicted for the murder of Elizabeth Skinner, by giving her a certain black powder, of a poisonous quality, by which the aforesaid Elizabeth Skinner was poisoned, and of which poison she died.

William Purfict, surgeon and man-midwife, and John Sidsley, surgeon, both of Malling, were then called, and both sworn; and William Purfict said, That about five o'clock in the morning of the 2d of October last, he was sent for to the deceased Elizabeth Skinner, whom he found attended by a midwife, and very bad; that he observed she was very low and faint, had frequent reachings to vomit, and an intermitting pulse; and that, from the time of her miscarriage, which was soon after he came to her, until three o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, she continued growing worse and worse; at which time he was called upon to hear the declaration she the said Elizabeth Skinner had made to her mistress: That she declared, that about 11 o'clock of the Saturday night before, the prisoner brought her a black powder, in quantity about as much as would lye upon half a crown, and persuaded her to take it, assuring her that it would make her miscarry, and that it would make her a little sick, but she must not mind that; that she took it the next morning in a little small beer, and in about half an hour afterwards was taken with a reaching to vomit, and brought up a quantity of blood. This evidence farther deposed, That he asked her if she knew what the powder was which she had taken? and that she answered in the negative. That he then asked her, if she had any of it left, and what she had done with the paper it was in? To which she answered, that she had none of it left, and that she had burnt the paper it was in. And that farthermore, he asked her, if she remembered when she felt the child alive last? To which she answered, about an hour before she took the powder, but never once afterwards. He said she was very sensible when she declared this, and in about an hour and a half afterwards died; and that the next day, in company with Mr. Sidsley, he opened the body, and found the stomach and bowels in a state of inflammation; that the rugæ, or wrinkles of the stomach, were mostly obliterated, and its internal coats and right orifice looked red, and were very much inflamed; that the intestines in general were very much inflated, and the three smaller ones in particular greatly inflamed; which inflammation and appearances, he said, seemed to be occasioned by something which the deceased had taken. He said, he could not undertake to determine what it was which she had taken, but believed that it was of a poisonous nature, and that whatever it was, it was the cause of her death.—By the prisoner's council he was asked, whether he had ever sold the deceased Elizabeth Skinner any medicine? To which he replied, That he remembered once (about six months before this unhappy affair) to have sold her an ounce of tincture of steel, but did not believe that if she had taken that quantity of tincture of steel, it could possibly bring on such symptoms as she laboured under. The prisoner's council then asked him, whether, if she had taken that quantity of Spanish flies, it would not have occasioned an abortion, and an inflammation of the stomach and bowels? To which he answered, that he was of opinion it would; but was persuaded to think, that Spanish flies was not the dose she had taken, as she was entirely exempt from any complaints in the urinary parts, which would have been affected had she taken Spanish flies.

John Sidsley deposed, that he likewise heard the deceased declare the same as mentioned by the above evidence, and that upon opening the body, the stomach and bowels were found in a state of inflammation; the cause of which, he said, appeared to be from something she had

taken; what it was, he said, he could not tell, but believed that it was the cause of her death.

Ann Alching, the midwife, declared, that she heard the deceased's declaration, and that it was to the same effect as before-mentioned by the above two evidences.

Elizabeth Bayley, the mistress of the deceased, deposed, That she likewise heard the deceased's declaration, and that it was the same as had been before declared by the other evidences. She likewise deposed, that the deceased would not declare that she had taken any thing, until she told her that Mr. Purfict had very much alarmed her, by telling her that he thought her so ill that she could live but a very few hours.

The prisoner's council asked her, how long the deceased had lived with her as a servant? To which she answered, five years. She was then asked, if she could always depend upon her veracity? She answered, not always.

The prisoner had no other defence to make but that of pleading his ignorance of the whole affair. He called several persons to his character, all of which gave him an exceeding good one; and the judge having summed up his charge in a very clear and impartial manner, the jury, without going out of court, brought in their verdict, *Not Guilty*.

Extract from a humourous Piece, lately published, entitled, *A Companion to the* GUIDE, *and a Guide to the* COMPANION: *Being a complete Supplement to all the Accounts of* Oxford *hitherto published; containing an accurate Description of several Halls, Libraries, Schools, Publick Edifices, Busts, Statues, Antiquities, Hieroglyphicks, Seats, Gardens, and other Curiosities, omitted or misrepresented by Wood, Hearne, Salmon, Prince, Pointer, and other eminent Topographers, Chronologers, Antiquarians, and Historians. The whole interspersed with original Anecdotes, and interesting Discoveries, occasionally resulting from the Subject; and embellished with perspective Views and Elevations, neatly engraved.*

"ANTIQUARIANS, in general, seem to have mistaken the etymology of *Bellositum*, the reputed Roman name of the city of *Oxford*. The Rev. Mr. *Pointer*, in his manuscript notes on Rishanger, who flourish.d in the reign of Henry the Third, writes this word *Bulositum*, and derives it from the Greek Βουλη, i. e. *The City of Wisdom*. This derivation I cannot entirely approve; but must own, that it has suggested a manner of spelling the word, which I take to be right, viz. *Bullositum*.—Mr. Hearne informs us, and indeed the common name *Oxford* implies the same, "that the part of the river *Isis* near the town was the most considerable *ford* in England for the passage of *oxen*." And why not likewise for *bulls*?—I readily agree with that judicious author, that *Oxford* is never written *Ouseford*, or *Iseford*, in the Saxon annals, or in William of Newburgh; and that the adjacent parish of *Binsey*, where the principal ford is supposed to have been, ought to be called, according to its antient Latin name, *Busneia*, BUSNEY, from the Greek Βους, an *ox*. But it should be remembered, that there are many *kindred appellations* in and about *Oxford*, which conduce to illustrate and confirm my hypothesis. Need I mention *Bullington* hundred, in which *Oxford* is situated, *Bullock's Lane*, and *Bullstock Bridge*?—Are not our frequent bull-baitings in *Oxford* standing memorials of this *original* denomination? The same Antiquarian, in his learned preface to * *Robert of Gloucester*, has certainly given a wrong interpretation of the origin of a custom still subsisting at *Oxford*, which plainly regards the point in question. His words are these: "'Tis no wonder that in the jollities of the first of May, formerly the custom of blowing with, and drinking in horns, so much prevailed: which, though it be now generally disused, yet the custom of blowing them prevails at that season, even to this day, at Oxford; to remind the people of that part of the year, which ought to create mirth and gaiety; such as is sketched out in some old books of offices, such as the Primer of Salisbury," &c. I leave it to the reader to draw the proper inference from this passage, and shall add, that I do not mean, by what I have advanced, to *exclude* Mr. *Hearne*'s hypothesis. Why may we not suppose, by way of reconciling both opinions, that the Ford was common to *horned* cattle in general? Nay, that even *cows* had more concern in this case than is commonly supposed, seems very probable from the name of the neighbouring village, *Cowley*.

Having thrown new light on a circumstance which has occasioned so much dispute, the discussion of which was a proper introduction to the ensuing history, I now proceed to a particular description.

It is well known, that before colleges were established, the students were lodged in private houses: At length, places were set apart for their reception, under the appellation of *hospitia*, or *hostels*; in other words, inns, or tippling-houses; or, as our colleges are at present, *places of entertainment*. Many of these still subsist, and retain their original occupation. Modern writers, indeed, mention no more than Twenty colleges, and Five halls, in this extensive seat of learning: But from a diligent enquiry, I have discovered no less than Twelve halls, never yet enumerated or described, namely, TIT-UP HALL,—CLAY HALL,—CABBAGE HALL,—CATERPILLAR HALL,—STUMP HALL,—LEMON HALL,—FOX HALL,—FEATHER HALL,—KETTLE HALL,—TRIPE HALL, WESTMINSTER HALL; lastly, to these we must add KIDNEY HALL, which has been long in esteem as a noted *seminary*, and has lately been re-founded by the name of DIAMOND HALL.

With

* *Page* 18, 19.

With these HALLS we must mention a Thirteenth, formerly distinguished by the name of REDCOCK HALL: This house has been for some years unhappily alienated from the purposes of literature, and is at present inhabited by two widow gentlewomen.

The notion is equally erroneous with regard to the number of our LIBRARIES. Besides those of *Radcliffe*, *Bodley*, and the private colleges, there have of late years been many Libraries founded in our *Coffee-Houses*, for the benefit of such of the Academicks as have neglected, or lost, their Latin and Greek. In these useful repositories, *Grown Gentlemen* are accommodated with the *Cyclopædia*, in the most expeditious and easy manner.—The MAGAZINES afford history, divinity, philosophy, mathematicks, geography, astronomy, biography, arts, sciences, and poetry.—The REVIEWS form the complete Critick, without consulting the dry rules of Aristotle, Quintilian, and Bossu; and enable the Student to pass his judgment on volumes which he never read, after the most compendious method.—NOVELS supply the place of experience, and give lectures of intrigue and gallantry.—OCCASIONAL POEMS diffuse the itch of rhyming, and happily tempt many a young fellow to forsake Logick, turn *smart*, and commence author, either in the Pastoral, Lyrick, or Elegiack way.—POLITICAL PAMPHLETS teach the inexpediency of continental connections; that for the punishment of French perfidy, we should wage perpetual war with that nation; and that our conquests in America will raise the jealousy of *all Europe*.

As there are here books suited to every taste, so there are liquors adapted to every species of reading. Amorous tales may be perused over *Arrack Punch* and *Jellies*; insipid Odes, over *Orgeat* or *Capilaire*; politicks, over *Coffee*; divinity, over *Port*; and defences of bad Generals, and bad Ministers, over *Whipt Syllabubs*. In a word, in these libraries instruction and pleasure go hand in hand; and we may pronounce, in a literal sense, that learning remains no longer a *dry* pursuit.

The most ancient and considerable of these is that in New-College-Lane, founded by the memorable Mr. *Johnson*. He was accordingly constituted the first Librarian, and upon his retiring to the *Isle of Wight*, for the private pursuit of his studies, was succeeded by Librarian *Hadley*, who, though now removed, still accomodates *Students* on their way to *London*: And a *female* Librarian at present fills this important department with applause.

With regard to the *Manuscripts* of these Libraries, they are oblong folios, bound in parchment, lettered on the plan of Mr. *Locke*'s Common-Place Book; are written by, and kept under the sole care of, the Librarian. These Manuscripts, which in process of time amount to many volumes, are carefully preserved in the *Archives* of each respective Library.

That the reader may not be surprised at our mentioning a female Librarian in *Oxford*, (which indeed would be less extraordinary if Fellows of Colleges were allowed to marry) it must be remarked, that the other libraries, established on this plan, viz. *James*'s, *Tom*'s, *John*'s, &c. are also conducted by females, who, tho' properly the *Sub-Librarians*, have usurped the right of their husbands in the execution of this office.

The SCHOOLS of this University are also more numerous than is commonly supposed; among which we must reckon three spacious and superb edifices, situated to the southward of the High-Street, 100 feet long, by 30 in breadth, vulgarly called *Tennis Courts*, where *Exercise* is regularly performed both morning and afternoon. Add to these, certain schools, familiarly denominated *Billiard Tables*, where the *Laws of Motion* are exemplified, and which may be considered as a necessary Supplement to our courses of experimental philosophy. Nor must we omit the many *Nine-pin* and *Skittle Alleys*, open and dry, for the instruction of scholars in geometrical knowledge, and particularly, for proving the *centripetal* principle.

Other SCHOOLS, and places of Academical discipline, not generally known as such, may be mentioned.——The *peripateticks* execute the courses proper to their system upon the *Parade*. NAVIGATION is learnt on the *Isis*; GUNNERY, on the adjacent hills; HORSEMANSHIP, on *Port-Meadow*, *Bullington-Green*, the *Henley*, *Wycombe*, *Woodstock*, *Abingdon*, and *Banbury* Roads. The *Axis in Peritrochio* is admirably illustrated by a *Scheme* in a *Phaeton*.

Adjoining to the East End of *Carfax Church* are to be found the imperfect traces of a place properly dedicated to the MUSES, and described in our statutes, by the familiar but forbidding denomination of PENNYLESS-BENCH. History and tradition report, that many eminent Poets have been *benchers* here. To this *seat* of the Muses we are, most probably, indebted for that celebrated Poem, the *Splendid Shilling* of Phillips: And that the author of the PANEGYRICK *on Oxford Ale* was no stranger to this inspiring *bench*, may be concluded from these verses, where he addresses the God, or Goddess, of TICKING,

> 'Beneath thy shelter *Pennyless* I quaff
> 'The cheering cup.'——

We wish some future Genius may arise, to lament the change which Modern Barbarism has produced in this valuable Antiquity.—Nothing which formerly belonged to it now remains, except two ferocious Warriors, clad in Coats of Mail, originally placed above, to admonish the *loiterers*, by their significant strokes at just intervals, of the rapid flight of Time.

The original pavement of the *Classick* ground beneath, has not indeed been destroyed; but the *seat* itself has been rudely torn away, and the hospitable covering, which formerly protected the Sons of Contemplative Indigence, is at present abridged to an useless scanty *border*, which looks like an *apology* for the devastation *committed* upon the former venerable canopy.

At no very great distance, in the High-street, we find an antique COLUMN of a tetragonal construction, opposite to a venerable Gothick building, called the *Black Pot House*. This column, at present, supplies the neighbouring inhabitants with water, by means of an engine artfully inclosed in the midst of it, and, as it still retains on its top two distinct heads, or busts, has acquired the vulgar appellation of the *Two-faced Pump*.—Various have been the conjectures of the learned concerning this inestimable piece of antiquity. The late industrious and indefatigable Dr. *Rawlinson* affirms it to have been a complete and genuine *Roman* PRIAPUS, but suspects that the *Members* have been impaired *vitio Temporis*. Others imagine that the *double Front* indicates a statue of JANUS: But the most reasonable hypothesis seems to be that of the truly ingenious Author of the MALLARD, who has discovered that this column is a just matrimonial emblem, as it plainly exhibits the faces of a man and woman, but of a very *sour aspect*, and *reverted from each other*. This Hieroglyphick, he conceives, is coeval with the University, and justly supposes, that it was here erected, in the most publick part of the place, as a monitory *memento* to the gownsmen, recommending *celibacy* and a *monastick life*.

Besides these curious particulars, observable in the principal streets, there are many others in the remote parts of the town, which equally deserve illustration.——Science diffuses its benign influence over the suburbs of *Oxford*; in which stands a famous College, founded as early as the conquest, where WISDOM may be truly said to preside. The students of this house are always *resident*, and are lectured in ETHICKS alone, on the subjects of *Temperance*, *Humility*, *Patience*, and other virtues proper to students of this class.—Before the College-gates is the place where the first process is performed on bodies intended for the *Anatomical Lectures*.

Westward of this *College* is the *Dentrifick Elaboratory* of the celebrated *Professor* WEBB. The Portico is decorated with a *symbolical Painting*, and an *explanatory Inscription*. This distinguished *Dentist* and *Dentologist* co-operates with his brother professors in the arduous and important business, according to Mr. *Paul Jullion*'s phrase, of *Rectifying Deficient Heads*.

In this quarter of the town the curious are likewise invited to visit an antique pot-house, known by the historical sign of *Whittington and his Cat*. Here that laborious Antiquarian, Mr. *Thomas Hearne*, one evening, suffered himself to be overtaken in liquor: But it should be remembered, that this accident was more owing to his love of antiquity than of ale. It happened that the kitchen where he and his companion were sitting, was neatly paved with *Sheep's Trotters*, disposed in various compartments. After one Pipe, Mr. Hearne, consistently with his usual gravity and sobriety, proposed to depart; but his friend, who was inclined to enjoy more of his company, artfully observed, that the floor on which they were then sitting, was no less than an original *tessellated Roman Pavement*. Out of respect to classick ground, and on recollection that the *Stunsfield Roman Pavement*, on which he had just published a dissertation, was dedicated to *Bacchus*, our Antiquary chearfully complied: An enthusiastick transport seized his imagination; he fell on his knees, and kissed the sacred earth, on which, in a few hours, and after a few tankards, by a sort of sympathetick attraction, he was obliged to repose for some part of the evening. His friend was probably in the same condition; but two Printers, accidentally coming in, conducted Mr. *Hearne*, betwixt them, to *Edmund Hall*, with much state and solemnity.

As an appendage to a parish church in the northern suburb, we find a small, but commodious structure, dedicated to *Hymen*, whose votaries are here kindly introduced to the mysteries of that deity, and receive their first passport. The officer to whom the care of this hallowed edifice is committed, is an inhabitant of the neighbourhood, and, by the force of an happy invention, has emblematically decorated the entrance of his house with a *pair of Fetters*."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS this comes to you from an old correspondent, by giving the enclosed a place in your next Magazine, you will oblige,

your humble servant,

EDWARD WATKINSON.

Parsonage-house, Little Chart,
Kent, April 8, 1760.

1.

Sacerdotal Combatants should avoid *Rancour*.

2.

There is an Ambition which is *Laudable*.

THE archdeacon of Wilts's Letter to the Dean of Bristol, in 8vo. price 6d. printed for Davis, I have read over with care and attention more than once. It is a laboured piece, wrote with great spirit, and he appears thereby to have considered every argument which he has advanced. Nevertheless, there are *two* particulars wherein the chancellor is by no means *defensible*.

One is the great *acrimony* and *severity* with which he treats his opponent. The other shall be mentioned in its proper place. *Invectives*, *wit*, and *satire*, may, perhaps, give pleasure to some sort of readers, but contribute very little to the establishment of truth.

We lament it as an unhappiness attendant upon the clergy, that instead of meeting with *double honour* from the world, on account of their function, (as the apostle expresses it) they are, by the generality of mankind, *lightly* regarded. Shall I assign a reason for it? It is plainly

plainly this. The clergy uſe one another *very ſcandalouſly*, and what elſe but theſe *perſonal altercations* can be aſſigned as a principal ſource of that *contempt* of the *order* ſo loudly and ſo long complained of.

Certainly the way to be ſcreened from the blaſt of obloquy, is for themſelves to walk *in the houſe of God as friends*—in the *ſtill ſmall voice of harmony and union*; but if *within* are ſchiſms and diviſions, there neceſſarily muſt be ſcoffs and contempts *without*. It has always been obſerved, and very much does it redound to the honour of the biſhop of Wincheſter, in all the controverſial diſputes which he has had with his brethren, (and no man has had more) he ever preſerved an *equanimity of temper*—never was betrayed into any *aſperity of expreſſion*—any *railing accuſations*—any miſbecoming flights or ſallies of *paſſion*.

Sacerdotal combatants ſhould ever preſerve *decency* and *decorum*. As ambaſſadors of Chriſt, they ought to *ſmite friendly*, when obliged to *reprove*, never ſuffering themſelves to be ſo far tranſported as to forget *what manner of ſpirit they are of*. The great end of ſcience, is to enlarge and improve the mind, and remove all contracted views; but this is in a great meaſure defeated, when men of dignity and learning deſcend to *perſonal altercations*, to interſperſe in their writings *ſarcaſms* and *laſhes*, unbecoming a man of letters, and particularly *indecent* in a divine.

The other particular wherein I obſerved he was *not* defenſible is this.

The chancellor diſcountenances a *laudable ambition*. Would Dr. Stebbing then, after deceaſe, be "*clean forgotten as a dead man out of mind?*" pſ. xxxi. ver. 14. Was it not the greateſt curſe David wiſhed might befal his bitterеſt enemy, that, "in the next generation his name might be clean put out." pſ. cix. ver. 12.

The chancellor, in the cloſe of the letter, expreſſes himſelf to the dean in the following manner, viz. "*You* cannot bear the thought, that when you die, your name ſhould periſh,—or that your memorial ſhould periſh with you, pſ. ix. ver. 6. Nothing will ſatisfy *you*, but to go down to poſterity,—and to live in the voice and memory of men." What is there blameworthy in this? How is the dean *culpable?* Does not every *good* man wiſh and deſire to perpetuate his name?

For a full and explicit anſwer to *this*, I will refer my reader to what biſhop Hoadley ſays, at large, in his preface to Dr. Clark's ſermons. "As the works of Dr. Clark muſt laſt as long as any language remains to convey them to future times, perhaps I may flatter myſelf that this ſaint and imperfect account of him may be tranſmitted down with them; and, I hope, it will be thought a pardonable piece of ambition and ſelf-intereſtedneſs, if, being fearful leſt every thing elſe ſhould prove too weak to keep the remembrance of myſelf in being, I lay hold of *his* fame, to prop and ſupport my own, and I ſhall think myſelf greatly recompenced for the want of any other memorial, if *my* name may go down to poſterity thus cloſely joined to *his*, and I myſelf be thought of, and ſpoke of, in ages to come, under the character of, The Friend of Dr. Clark."

Thus did biſhop Hoadley *think*, and thus does he *write*. The world ſees, in him, (I had almoſt ſaid) an inimitable pattern, that 1. Sacerdotal combatants ſhould write without rancour. And that, 2. To deſire to go down to poſterity, and to live in the voice and memory of men, is *not* culpable. Which were the *two points* I undertook to prove.

EDWARD WATKINSON.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ST. Matthew informs us, chap. xxvii. 52, 53. that, at the death of our ſaviour, *the graves were opened, and many bodies of ſaints aroſe and came out of their graves after his reſurrection, and went into the holy city, and appeared unto many*.

I ſhould be glad if ſome of your ingenious correſpondents would give me their thoughts upon the following queſtions:

Whether this reſurrection was a *real* reunion of ſoul and body?——Did theſe ſaints ariſe with ſuch ſpiritual and glorified bodies as that with which our ſaviour aroſe, and with which 'tis ſuppoſed we ſhall be cloathed at the general reſurrection? 1 Cor. xv.——If it was a real reunion of the ſoul to the body ſpiritualized, what became of them afterwards?

I take it for an undeniable truth, that no man is, as yet, ſoul and body, aſcended into the higheſt heavens, ſave only the man Chriſt Jeſus, and am at a loſs to conceive what became of thoſe revived ſaints.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FINDING ſuch a wide difference between ſome of the calculators of the enſuing eclipſe of the moon, May 29, excited me to ſend the following calculations for the Meridian of Greenwich, viz.

	h.	′	″	
Beginning at	9	6	43	P. M. app. time.
Middle	9	35	8	
End	10	3	33	

That in the Royal Magazine, for December, makes the beginning 3-qrs of an hour ſooner than this, between which and the middle and end there is no manner of connection; ſo there muſt have been a moſt egregious miſtake. Mr. White, in his ephemeris, differs from the above about ſeven minutes later in the beginning, five in the middle, and four in the end. The author of the Palladium agrees with Mr. White to two ſeconds in the beginning, but makes the middle about four minutes, and the end about ſeven minutes

ſooner,

ſooner, which he ſays was calculated from de la Caille's Ephemeris, as being the moſt eaſy in theſe caſes. Which will be found moſt correct, obſervation muſt determine.

In reading over the ſaid Palladium, I found ſeveral inaccuracies, viz. p. 12, he aſſerts the moon always keeps the ſame face turned towards us, which is not true, for ſhe ſhews ſometimes conſiderably more parts of her eaſt face, alſo her weſt, likewiſe of her north and ſouth, than at other times, as has been obſerved by the famous Hevelius, and ſince him by divers others. The cauſe thereof is demonſtrated by Sir Iſaac Newton, ſee Whiſton's Aſtronomy, p. 114, anno 1715, &c. &c.

Page 44, there is an unintelligible diſtinction made between a natural and an artificial day, or rather a confounding them both together. Every one knows that the light is called day, and the darkneſs night, according to nature, and this without any regard to hours, minutes, &c. which are all artificial: Therefore, that the day and night together make one natural day, is abſurd; for, at that rate, at either pole, the natural day, viz. one night and one day, would be a year inſtead of 24 hours, which is equally abſurd. Mr. Tipper, in his ephemeris 1711, the then author of the Ladies Diary, ſays the natural day is from ſun-riſe to ſun-ſet (which is ſtrictly according to nature) as is obvious to all; and 24 hours he ſtiles the civil day, as all our civil affairs, and alſo the motions of the heavenly bodies, are meaſured thereby; and, conſequently, if any day is artificial, it muſt be the civil.

Page 54, he obſerves, that in the 585th year (Julian) before Chriſt, the dominical letters were F, E, it being biſſextile; and that May 28, when the eclipſe happened that year, was on a Wedneſday (and not Monday, as in Brent's Aſtronomy); but here happens the miſtake, for it was 585 years complete before Chriſt, and not leap year, and G the dominical letter, ſo conſequently it fell on a Monday, otherwiſe the eclipſe could not have been May 28, as per Sir Iſaac Newton's Chronology, &c.

C. BRENT.

Extract from HOLINGSHED'S CHRONICLE, *vol.* 1. *page* 954. *Anno* 1541. 33 *Hen.* 8.

THE ſame day that Lord Leonard Grey ſuffered, there were executed, at St. Thomas Waterings, three gentlemen, John Mantel, John Frowds, and George Roidon: They died for a murder, committed in Suſſex, in company of Thomas Fines, Lord Dacres of the South; the truth whereof was thus.

The ſaid Lord Dacres, through the lewd perſuaſion of ſome of them, as hath been reported, meaning to hunt in the park of Nicholas Pelham, Eſq; at Laughton, in the ſame county of Suſſex, being accompanied by the ſaid Mantell, Frowds, and Roidon, John Chenie, and Thomas Iſleie, Gentlemen, Richard Middleton, and John Goldwell, Yeomen, paſſed from his houſe at Hurſtmonceux, the laſt of April, in the night ſeaſon, toward the ſame park where they intended ſo to hunt; and coming unto a place called Pikehay, in the pariſh of Hillingley, they found one John Buſbrig, James Buſbrig, and Richard Sumner, ſtanding together; and, as it fell out, through quarrelling, there enſued a fray betwixt the ſaid Lord Dacres and his company on the one part, and the ſaid John and James Buſbrig and Richard Sumner on the other; inſomuch that the ſaid John Buſbrig received ſuch hurt, that he died thereof the ſecond of May next enſuing: Whereupon, as well the ſaid Lord Dacres, as thoſe that were with him, were indicted of murder; and the 27th of June the Lord Dacres was arraigned before the Lord Audley of Walden, then Lord-Chancellor, ſitting that day as High-Steward of England, with other Peers of the realm about him, who then and there condemned the ſaid Lord Dacres to die for that tranſgreſſion: And afterwards, the 29th day of June, being St. Peter's day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, he was brought forth from the Tower, and delivered to the Sheriffs of London, who *led him on foot between them unto Tiburne*, where he died. His body was buried in the church of St. Sepulchre's. He was not paſt one and twenty years of age when he came through this great miſhap to his end, for whom many ſore lamented, and likewiſe for the other three gentlemen, Mantell, Frowds, and Roidon: But for the ſaid young Lord, being a right towardly gentleman, and ſuch a one as many had conceived great hope of better proof, no ſmall moan and lamentation was made; the more, indeed, for that it was thought he was induced to attempt ſuch folly, which occaſioned his death, by ſome light heads that were then about him. (See p. 87.)

Unhappy Affair of the Earl FERRERS.

THIS unfortunate Nobleman is now under ſentence of death for the murder of his ſteward, Mr. Johnſon, who before his death, which happened nine hours after he was ſhot by his Lordſhip, gave the following account of the tragical affair: That his Lordſhip had ſent all his ſervants out of the way, but one, when he called him up to deliver in his accompts; that when he entered the room, he obſerved that he turned the key upon him, and, when he preſented his papers, he expreſſed ſome diſcontent, and bid him fall upon his knees: The old gentleman expoſtulated with him, deſiring to know in what he had offended; that he doubted not but upon examination he would find his accompts exact, and, as they had always been, to his ſatisfaction. He beſeeched his Lordſhip to give him leave to explain them: His anſwer was, that he did not doubt his accompts; but he had been a tyrant, and he was determined to puniſh him, and inſiſted on his falling on his knees to make his peace with his God, for he ſhould never riſe again till he roſe at the reſurrection. The old gentleman

then fell upon one knee, and beſought him to conſider his age and ſervices; that he had been thirty years a ſervant in the family, and that he could never be charged with wrong to any man. His Lordſhip made anſwer, that he muſt be either a rogue to him, or to others, and pulling a piſtol out of his pocket, and cocking it, bid him inſtantly fall upon his knees, and pray to God, for now was the laſt moment he had to live. He then obeyed, and his Lordſhip diſcharged the piſtol full at his body. He dropped; and his Lordſhip, raiſing him, aſked *how he felt himſelf now*; to which he replied, *Like a man who has but a few moments to live.* "Then," ſaid he, "make good uſe of your time," and, taking him in his arms, placed him in a chair. The only ſervant then in the houſe his Lordſhip ſent for a ſurgeon; and, when the ſurgeon came, he took him to the room where the ſteward was, and bid him take care of him, but at the ſame time, with the ſevereſt menaces, told him, that, if ever he ſaid a ſyllable about the wound, he would, with the other piſtol, (which he pulled out and ſhewed him) ſerve him juſt as he ſerved old Johnſon. The ſurgeon, with great preſence of mind, anſwered, there would be no occaſion to ſay any thing, for the man would be *well* in 24 hours: But, when he was got out of his reach, he applied to a neighbouring juſtice, told him of the caſe, and deſired that his Lordſhip might be ſecured, which was accordingly done. He was firſt confined in his own houſe, from whence he endeavoured to make his eſcape; but on Mr. Johnſon's dying, he was committed to the county-priſon, from whence he was brought to London, and arrived at Weſtminſter, in his own landau and ſix horſes, under the care of the goaler and others. On his arrival, he deſired he might immediately go into the Painted Chamber, to avoid the ſight of the concourſe of people; but the crowd there was very great. He was directly conducted from thence into the chamber of the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, where he remained under the care of the goaler of Leiceſter for ſome time. The Gentleman Uſher and his deputy conducted his Lordſhip into the Houſe of Lords, where the Coroner's inqueſt and affidavits touching the murder were read; after which the priſoner and the officers withdrew. Soon after, the Gentleman Uſher conducted him into the Houſe again; when the goaler delivered up his priſoner, who immediately was taken into the care of the Black Rod, and ordered to the Tower.

His Lordſhip ſeemed quite calm and compoſed, but looked ſickly. By his dreſs he appeared like a jockey; and few in the crowd could tell which was the priſoner.

To ſome gentlemen he argued ſtrongly on the power of the Habeas Corpus, and thought its authority could not affect him; but, as he had diſputed it in the country, he deſired the goaler might not be thought culpable for what had paſſed. He gave his keeper a good character, and ſaid he had behaved very civilly to him.

He deſired, on going from the Houſe, that neither his mother, brothers, ſiſters, aunt, nor any relations, might come near him; for he did not deſire to ſee any relations or acquaintances. (For a further account ſee the Chronologer.)

This affair much engaging the attention of the publick, it may not, perhaps, be diſpleaſing, briefly to recount thoſe lords who have been either tried, or have ſuffered for murder, and other crimes, for about 200 years paſt. The firſt ſince the above period was, Charles, lord Stourton, (ſee p. 87.)

The next was Mervin, lord Audley, who was beheaded on Tower-Hill, May 14, 1631, for a rape and ſodomy, in the reign of king Charles I.

In the year 1692, Charles, lord Mohun was tried at Weſtminſter, for the murder of Mr. Montfort, a celebrated actor at that time, and acquitted; and in 1699, the ſaid lord, together with Edward, earl of Warwick and Holland, were tried at the ſame place, for the murder of Richard Coote, Eſq; and both acquitted.

A Scots lord alſo ſuffered, in the reign of James I. for the like offence, viz. the lord Sanquire, who was tried for procuring the murder of John Turner, a fencing-maſter. The caſe was thus: My lord and he were playing at foyls, at lord Norreys's, in Oxfordſhire, and lord Sanquire told him, he played only as a ſcholar, not as a maſter: It was always a rule to ſpare the face; yet Turner puſhed at his eye, and put it out. After the loſs of his eye, he owed Turner a grudge; but going to France, and to the court of Henry, king of France, the king aſked him how he loſt his eye? My lord told him, it was done with a ſword; the king replied, doth the man live? This made ſuch an impreſſion upon the young lord, that he returned to England, and cauſed Turner to be murdered in White-Friars. He was indicted by the name of Robert Creighton, Eſq; at the court of King's-Bench, for procuring the murder of John Turner, a maſter of defence, whom he cauſed to be ſhot with a piſtol, by one Carliel, a Scotchman, for thruſting out one of his eyes, in playing at rapier and dagger. But my lord challenged his trial by peers, which was denied him; becauſe, though he was a lord in Scotland, yet he was no lord of the parliament here in England, nor had any Engliſh barony. He was found guilty, and executed in Great Palace-yard, before Weſtminſter-hall Gate, on a gibbet erected for that purpoſe.

Carliel and Irwing, the two perſons who murdered Turner, were hanged againſt the great gate of White-Friars, in Fleet-ſtreet.—One of the gibbets was higher than the other, by the length of a man; and it was ſaid, Carliel being a gentleman, inſiſted, that the manner of Scotland was, That when a gentleman

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is hanged with a man of meaner quality than himself, the gentleman hath the honour of the higher gibbet, and thinks himself much wronged if it be not so.

We have reprinted the following Letter, first published in our Magazine *for* August, 1748, *at the Request of our Correspondent* X, *of* Andover, Hants, *who informs us, that, four Years since, the* Chaffers, *as he calls them, were, in his Neighbourhood, &c. innumerable, which he expects will appear again in the next Month, as the Grub-worms which proceeded from their Eggs are now four Years old. We hope the Publick in general, as he intends, will be benefited by this Republication.*

A Norfolk *Farmer's* LETTER *relating to* CANKER-WORMS, June 11.

THE destructive calamity, which for 20 years has attended us, in divers parts of this county, by the Cankers, occasions my sending this, with a view of doing good to the publick, as I have been a great sufferer by these vermin, and endeavoured many ways to destroy them, which proved ineffectual.

Some people have fed themselves with hopes, that excessive wet weather will destroy them; others, that a severe winter will do it: But they are greatly mistaken; I once, in digging a piece of firm ground, found some of them at least six feet deep: I have thrown soot on my land, and used many ways to destroy them in the ground, but to no purpose.

The only expedient I ever found out, is, when they become flies, and are on the trees, which are mostly oaks, elms, and maples, to make packsheets or tilters to shake them upon; and by destroying them in this manner when in the fly, you prevent their doing further mischief by lodging in the ground.

These Cankers become flies every 4th year. In 1736 I prepared pack-sheets, and gathered into them at least 70 bushels from the trees in my own premises: Four years after, I had not 40s. damage done; but my neighbours, not gathering them as I did, suffered greatly. In 1740, when they were flies again, I was more industrious, and gathered 80 bushels. In 1744 I was indisposed at the time of flying, and gathered none; for want of which, I suffered above 100 l. damage the second year after they flew, by their getting into my ground.

I advise all farmers, &c. perplexed with these vermin, to observe that this is the time of their flight, being their fourth year, and forthwith to gather them in the manner above-said, by which they may not only in a great measure prevent any future mischief from those insects, but also in time totally destroy them.

JAMES EBDEN.

A QUESTION *by* J. HUDSON, *Schoolmaster and Land-Surveyor, at* Louth, Lincolnshire.

THIS is required to investigate (and give) a general rule to divide a given trapezium, by a line parallel to one of its sides, in such sort, that the two parts may obtain a given ratio?

[*This gentleman answered the question which was solved in our last, p.* 146.]

A brief Account of STOCKHOLM, *Capital of* SWEDEN, *with a correct* CHART *of that* PORT.

THE city of Stockholm is situated on several small islands, in the lake Meller, and lies in 18° E. long. and in lat. 59° 30′, being 300 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 400 miles W. of Petersburgh, and 900 miles N. E. of London. It is so sufficiently secured from any attack by nature, in the little rocks and islands which surround it, that it has neither walls nor fortifications: And though the harbour is very capacious, and sufficient to contain the largest fleets, when they have once entered, yet it is very difficult for ships to get out or in, being locked up with ice for four months of the year; and at other times it requires several different winds to get clear of the islands; nor are there any tides to help them, which is the reason that the grand fleet of Sweden is stationed at Carelscroon, whence they can get out much easier to meet their enemy. That part of Stockholm which is more properly the city, stands on an island that is about a mile and an half in circumference; but the suburbs, on the neighbouring islands, are much larger. The town is elegantly built, and has a brisk trade, its exports consisting chiefly of copper, iron, and naval stores, for which the English, in particular, pay mostly ready money; nay, sometimes beforehand, to enable the Swedes to perform their contracts with them. It has frequently suffered by fire, many of the houses being built of timber. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000. If our readers would know more of Sweden, and Swedish affairs, by consulting those articles in The GENERAL INDEX to our former Volumes, they will reap abundant satisfaction.

☞ *In our Appendix for last year, p.* 705, *col.* 2, *line* 45, *for* 1765 *read* 7165.—*Ditto, p.* 706, *col.* 2, *line* 2, *for* 2709 *r.* 27,000.—*Ditto, p.* 701, *line* 3, *notes, dele* Heat, *and r. confinement, seems to be, &c.*

In our last, p. 157, *line* 4, *r.—of clouds whose* glowing *borders shine, &c.*

Rusticus's proposal should be agreed to; but where are we to have the necessary intelligence?—The Lady's Letter, signed M. S. is received with all due gratitude; but an inspection of her former Volumes, or her General Index, will convince her we have spared neither labour nor expence to please readers of every taste.—J. P's advice is received, and will be maturely considered.

The Song set to Musick, and Country Dance, in our next, with many ingenious Pieces, both Prosaical and Poetical, from our kind Correspondents.

By an Engliſh Gentleman, *Nov.* 1, *at* Liſbon, *after the Year* 1755.

HAIL! ſacred, aweful day, whoſe light
Another circling year brings round;
Hail! gracious God of love and might,
By whom our ſoul in life is bound.

A moment paſt, thy wrath ſubſides,
And mercy's chearing gleam returns;
But ſee! nor man nor earth abides
The pow'r with which thine anger burns!

Lord! how the trembling mountains ſhook!
The earth, affrighted, fled away;
Diſtracted man, in ev'ry look,
Confeſs'd the horrors of diſmay.

From Sion's aſhes, penſive heart,
Avert thine eye to deeper thought;
Pray for her peace, and learn thy part
Of what her chaſten'd ſons were taught.

Review thy ſoul in that dread hour,
Amazement doubling all her fear;
Her cry, ſcarce "Save me, mighty pow'r,"
Was then, "Oh! how ſhall I appear?"

If ſeeming truce thoſe fears aſſuag'd,
Bid her remember, and confeſs,
That, when again the tempeſt rag'd,
No tongue can ſpeak her deep diſtreſs.

"Enough, enough, almighty lord,"
In phrenzy, more than pray'r, ſhe ſaid;
"Oh, ſtay thine hand! oh, ſheath thy ſword!
Hold, ſpare, and thou ſhalt be obey'd."

Ah! morning-dew of good reſolves,
Thy Maker's mercy grants thee ſpace;
With days and years his love revolves;
But how haſt thou improv'd the grace?

An evil heart of unbelief
Claims for the world and ſenſe their ſhare:
The ſober mind ſeems too like grief,
If wiſe remembrance muſt be there.

Call now from death the ſhrowded coarſe,
Bid his reſpected voice explain,
His pow'rful form theſe truths enforce,
Which thou haſt felt and own'd, in vain.

Tuſh to thy preachments! Nature's laws
Doth aught but nature's courſe uphold?
See ſcience trace effect from cauſe!
See ſov'reign reaſon both unfold!

O fools, and ſlow of heart, whoſe eyes
Have ſeen the throes of ſick'ning nature,
Can reaſon ſtoop to low ſurmiſe,
And not from leſs infer the greater?

Whilſt faith maintains her holy fear,
To nature's laws mad ſcience flies;
The ſceptic ſlays, with ſcornful ſneer,
The ſeer with uncommiſſion'd lies.

Does all in peace ſo ſafely run,
That marks of woe no ſight can catch?
Are ſorrows not indeed begun? [watch?"
Nor cries the voice "Take heed, and

Watch, then; but ſeize not judgment's throne:
Tho' ſcoffers pour their venom'd breath,
Tho' ſorrows riſe, and faith ſink down,
Not ev'ry fickly ſymptom's death.

Let bulruſh ſwords of wit decide,
That Faith's pretence is queer and odd;
Let Nature hug her reaſ'ning guide,
And ſcorn the farther help of God:

Hear thou unmov'd ſuch falſe alarms;
From rocks of ſtrength warn mud-built walls,
Where'er thy King ſhall ſnatch his arms,
That Pandæmonium ſhakes and falls.

Where is the Promiſe? Scorn cries out,
He comes, he comes! The ſeer replies,
Scorner! he comes, not urg'd by doubt;
Nor haſten'd, ſeer! by prophecies.

What whiteneſs marks the ripen'd field!
Is Iſr'el's blindneſs done away?
Know'ſt thou the Gentiles' time's fulfill'd?
More than the Son! Know'ſt thou that day?

To point what orb's deflected courſe,
Dares Pride direct her lawleſs aim,
What fatal mine's eruptive force,
Shall fire this earth, or burſt its frame?

Enough for her, that God in ſtore,
Or train'd ten thouſand years ago,
Or at his Now, has theſe and more,
Prepar'd to ſtrike the deadly blow.

What worth hath ſcience? what this earth?
Still higher, man, thy views conſign;
'Tis thou alone haſt real worth,
'Tis thou, the human ſoul divine.

Heav'n ſtamps this worth, and bids thee feel;
Compell'd to feel, ſelf bids thee guard:
Changes ſhall come—come when they will,
'Tis thine to wait, and ſtand prepar'd.

Great day of wrath, how hid! how ſhewn!
Wiſdom thy ſtated hour conceals;
Love wills thy certainty be known;
And Type the high accord reveals.

With loins ungirt, with feet unſhod,
To judgment leſt thy people come;
For Chriſt's ſake, and for their's, O God!
Let mercy yet award the doom.

Regard, regard a feeble race;
Eternity's whole ſtream is thine:
Wilt thou cut ſhort the work of Grace?
Bend human will to will divine.

Unleſs who Chaos' empire broke
Pervade the heart, a Saviour's merit
In vain we plead, or Thee invoke.—
O fill us with thy Holy Spirit!

NEPTUNE's DECREE.

THen Neptune roſe, and with him ſeas ariſe:
Winds waft his wat'ry mantle to the ſkies,
Forming a cloud: And thus in ſtorm he ſpoke,
"What bold invader's this, that dares provoke
My juſt revenge, and ſupreme right to drown
The foe that ſeeks his neighbour's triple crown?
From time of old I've been the Ocean's czar,
Six thouſand years yon Moon has drawn my car:
No mortals then my empire dare invade,
No noiſe was heard but what Æolus made;
Here all was peace, for rivals I had none,
I govern'd here deſpotick and alone."

He paus'd a while, and to the combat drew:
No ſooner he appear'd than Conflans flew.
Diſguſted more at this apparent ſlight,
Or to be preſent at a running fight,
He cries, "What can my expectation baulk?
'Tis Conflans!" But he caſt a ſmile on Hawke,
To ſee the eager Britiſh Tritons play
Their flaming tubes; and next aſſum'd to ſay,
In ſounds ſo loud they reach'd the Gallick ſhore,
Proclaim'd in Britiſh thunder, "Come no more,
Thou daunted Gaul! but henceforth know thy doom:
Be creeks and harbours all thy ſcanty room."
They bow'd, obey'd, and left the ſmoking main,
Scudding away to Rochfort and Vilaine.
This done, he turn'd to England's rocks and ſaid,
Shewing the crown of rock upon his head,
"By this great crown, and by the Alpine wave,
Albion is ſhe! 'Tis ſhe ſhall honour have
To touch my wand, and, while this throne is mine,
Shall reign with me, and lave herſelf in brine.
Soft on my couch her martial ſons ſhall ſleep,
And meaſure liquid mountains on the deep;
Celeſtial orbs ſhall mark the pathleſs way,
And Thetis ſelf her pearly tribute pay:
Through ſultry climes in queſt of honour led;
Shall rend the di'mond from Hydaſpes' bed;
Precipitate the ore from Africk's ſands,
And wing the ſpoils from Quebeck's lakes and lands:
Rich with the fatneſs of the frozen line,
Heavy with wealth of the unboſom'd mine,
Rapid in triumph, conq'ring ev'ry zone,
Till ev'ry iſle the Queen of Iſles ſhall own."

R. F. *Britannicus.*

An ODE *in Praiſe of* Military Bravery,

In Imitation of the 2d ODE *of the* 3d BOOK *of* HORACE.

By J. GLASSE.

LET Britiſh youth be taught t' endure
Of poverty the pinching pain,
And, from luxurious eaſe ſecure,
Shine foremoſt 'midſt the martial train
That under Fred'rick's banners fight,
In Freedom's cauſe, and Europe's right.

Expert the warrior horſe to rein,
Let him too ſhine in tented fields,
And ſeek the glorious wreath t' obtain
Which nought but patriot Virtue yields:
So ſhall the harraſs'd Frenchmen fear
The lightning of the Britiſh ſpear.

How ſweet, how glorious, 'tis to die
In arms for Britain's publick weal,
And on the crimſon plain to lie,
A comely corpſe array'd in ſteel!
For Fame—Immortal makes the brave;
But Death purſues the trembling ſlave.

Britons, unknowing baſe retreat,
Have long with ſcorn the Gaul ſurvey'd,
And, glorying in their pow'rful fleet,
Bid Louis, if he durſt, invade:
For what's the pow'r of France combin'd
'Gainſt Britiſh ſwords in union join'd?

True Virtue, ever known to ſoar
Above the low and groveling crowd,
With rapid wing does Heav'n explore,
And ſounds the patriot's fame aloud;
But daſtards who in fight retreat,
Tho' late, ſhall ſure, with juſtice meet.

Kingſton near Taunton,
Nov. 28, 1759.

The 15th ODE *of the* 3d BOOK *of* HORACE, *tranſlated. By the ſame.*

CLEARER than glaſs thy ſilver ſtream,
Blanduſia, to the eye does ſeem;
And worthy to be mix'd with wine,
From flow'r-wreath'd cups, thoſe waves of thine.
A kid to-morrow will I kill,
(An off'ring to thy cryſtal rill)
That with his lut-inflamed blood
Shall ſcarlet dye thy cooling flood;
For not the Dog-ſtar's burning beam
Can waſte, or dry, thy limpid ſtream,
While, fenced from th' intemp'rate heat,
Thy banks afford ſecure retreat
To oxen on the graſs that lay,
And ranging flocks that nibbling ſtray.
Yes, I thy fountain's praiſe will ſing,
With which the hollow rocks ſhall ring;
And to the diſtant plains proclaim,
In Lyrick lays, Blanduſia's name.

The RESOLVE.

Res eſt ſollicitiplena timoris amor.—Ovid.

I Loved once like other fools,
And rank'd among the ladies' tools,
So willing to obey;
I cring'd, I bowd, us'd all my art
To gain the fair Lucinda's heart,
And own'd her ſov'reign ſway.

At ev'ning mild I'd oft repair
To lonely groves to meet the fair,
And tell ſoft tales of love;
Whilſt feather'd ſongſters tun'd their throats,
And thrill'd their ſweet, melodious notes,
Our pleaſure to improve.

I falſely thought myſelf poſſeſs'd
Of ev'ry joy to make me bleſs'd,
Whilſt in Lucinda's arms;
With rapture gaing on her eyes,
My ſoul was loſt in fond ſurprize,
And raviſh'd by her charms.

Oft' by the Moon's pale luſtre led,
I, paler wretch! of light afraid,
Would for Lucinda wait,
Expos'd to bluſt'ring winds, and rain,
Till, tir'd with expectation vain,
I curs'd my wretched fate.

B'ing thus by Cupid's art enthrall'd,
At laſt for Reaſon's aid I call'd,
To free me from his chain;
Reſolv'd no more to bear the ſmart,
I tore the traitres from my heart,
Dear Liberty to gain.

Thus

Thus once escap'd, I'll now take care
To shun the pain-creating snare;
For Reason is my guide:
Ye false, alluring Fair, adieu!
Sweet Freedom's paths I'll now pursue,
And scorn your arts and pride.

W. P.

TOBY REDUC'D.

DEAR Tom, this brown jug, that now foams with mild ale, [vale)
(In which I will drink to sweet Nan of the
Was once Toby Fillpot, a thirsty old soul,
As e'er drank a bottle, or fathom'd a bowl:
In boozing about 'twas his praise to excel,
And among jolly topers he bore off the bell.
It chanc'd, as in dog-days he sate at his ease,
In his flow'r-woven arbour, as gay as you please,
With a friend, and a pipe, puffing sorrows away,
And soaking, with honest old stingo, his clay,
His breath-doors of life on a sudden were shut,
And he dy'd full as big as a Dorchester butt.
His body, when long in the ground it had lain,
And time into clay had reduc'd it again,
A potter found out, in its covert so snug,
And with part of fat Toby he form'd this brown jug, [ale:
Now sacred to friendship, and mirth, and mild
So here's to my lovely sweet Nan of the vale.

On Miss MO—TH, *Daughter of the Hon.* WALTER MO—TH.

MARIA's face, her shape, her air,
With charms resistless wound the heart;
In vain you for defence prepare,
When from her eyes Love throws his dart.
So strong, so swift the arrow flies,
Such sure destruction flying makes,
The bold opposer quickly dies!
The fugitive it overtakes.
No stratagem nor force avails,
No feign'd submission sets you free;
One look o'er all your arts prevails;
There's no way safe—but not to see!
For such the magic of her charms,
And, wounding, she does so allure,
The unexperienc'd court their harms,
The wounded never wish a cure.

FIDELIO.

The FALL *of* CUPID.

Occasioned by a gentleman's beating a China image of Cupid from a chimney piece, in bowing to a young lady.

CLOE, her naked breast display'd,
Invok'd the wanton Cupid's aid,
To pierce Philander's heart:
But vain the suit—for, at a nod,
Philander both destroy'd the god,
And broke each useless dart.

As round the painted fragments lay,
A fault'ring voice was heard to say,
"Forbear exulting, swain;
For hence succeeding times shall see
A pow'r, capricious, blind as me,
A tyrant sway maintain.
Though Love shall aid the fair no more,
More potent than those arms I bore
Their sparkling Gems shall prove;
And venal beauty shall be sold
To ev'ry wealthy ass, and Gold
Usurp the place of Love.

R. R.

A VALENTINE *to the ever-agreeable Miss* D—N, *of* Diss, *Feb.* 14, 1760.

ONCE more I touch the silver lyre,
And wake the sleeping string:
When you, bright maid, the song inspire,
Who can refuse to sing?
Tho' trembling I attune the lay,
And supplicate a smile;
From thy bright eyes one gentle ray
Would all my fears beguile.
This is a day when birds of kind,
Amid the leafless grove,
Their mates with mutual chirping find,
And tune their hearts to love.
See, charming Patty! how they throng,
And hop from spray to spray,
While love provokes the rural song,
And pleasure crowns the day.
Then why should hapless mortals know
The fiercest pangs of love,
Yet never know an end of woe,
But all its torments prove?
Can sordid int'rest thee persuade
To wed with dazzling gold?
Or was so fair a creature made
To be ignobly sold?
No sure! thy gen'rous heart's inclin'd
To fix on nobler views:
Alone, the base and vulgar mind
Such sordid end pursues.
Yet, while I smile at threat'ning Fate,
And think my wishes crown'd,
My potent rivals round thee wait,
And all my hopes confound.
Thus chearful Hope and black Despair
By turns my soul possess;
Yet, O thou fairest of the fair!
'Tis in thy pow'r to bless.
Tho' clouds obscure the rising day,
And gloom the morning sky,
When Sol emits a stronger ray,
The dark'ning vapours fly.

PHILEMON.

ANSWER *to the* ÆNIGMA, *p.* 158.

THAT *Silence* did o'er Chaos reign,
And quits all routs and balls, is plain;
That from our sex too much it flies,
And want of sense does oft' disguise;
That guilt's secure beneath its shade,
There can be no objection made:
So think it may be plainly seen,
That *Silence*, Sir, is what you mean.

CHARLOTTE M——

REBUS.

A Place to which people when ſick do repair;
What all of us uſe when we write to the fair;
A beaſt that's admir'd for its beautiful ſkin;
What we all often do, tho' we know 'tis a ſin;
What we ſeldom can love, tho' we know that we ought;
In what a bird moſt, I imagine, is caught;
What a man is ſuppos'd if he never does ſpeak;
And a ma culine article uſed in Greek;
With a wind that o'er mountains will blow very bleak:
If now you can find the word meant in each line.
Take all the firſt letters, and add them with care,
And a town will appear, tho' I cannot ſay fine,
Yet near it there lives a remarkable fair.

L——r, March 31. E. TWILOM.

TWO LYRICK EPISTLES, one to my Couſin *Shandy* on his coming to Town, and the other to the Grown Gentlewomen, the Miſſes of ****, *being lately publiſhed; from the latter we ſhall give our Readers the following Extract, as a Specimen of Humour and Verſification not perhaps hitherto to be met with.*

"WHEN a man's ſaying all he has to ſay,
And ſomething comes acroſs the way,
Without a provocation,
I do not call it a digreſſion,
But a temptation,
Which requires diſcretion.
And therefore I petition
For leave to give a definition
Of the word Reputation:
'Tis an impreſſion or a ſeal
Engrav'd, not upon ſteel,
On a tranſparent education,
Which, held up to the light,
Diſcovers all the ſtrokes and touches
That mark the lady of a knight,
A mantua-maker, or a dutcheſs.

A miſs brought up in fairy courts,
Practis'd in ſublunary ſports,
And contemplations in the dark,
Is apt to be ſurpriſed
By a ſuperior power, diſguiſed
Like an attorney's clerk.
Oft in the darkeſt night, when every head
Is wrapp'd in ſleep,
And free from cares,
He ſallies from the deep,
Stealing up the back ſtairs;
And without dread
He'll creep
Upon you unawares
Into your bed.
A Fairy is a cunning elf,
And ſeldom meditates a rape
In any ſhape
That you ſuſpect yourſelf.
Sometimes in front he will appear
Juſt like a barber's block,
And ſometimes hang upon your rear,
Dreſs'd in your footman's frock.
When once you are enchanted,
You are commonly poſſeſs'd all night,
Like any houſe that's haunted; [right.
And like a haunted houſe, a prieſt muſt ſet you
And then, by reaſon of your tender age,
You are in no leſs danger
From Hamlet and Ranger,
The enchanters of the ſtage.
You are not open to ſo many ſnares,
From dancers, ſingers,
And fiddle-ſtringers,
As from players.
Players make love by letters patent;
All other artiſts are excluded;
But now and then it has ſo happen'd,
The law has been eluded:
And by a trick of a logician,
No lawyer's whim,
For inſtance, if the artiſt's a muſician,
You muſt convert the propoſition,
That is, you muſt make love to him.
I do not mean, my dears,
To alarm you with my fears,
Though I could bring examples recent,
And make reflections,
To ſhew that ſuch amours are neither decent,
Nor good for your complexions.
Let but a ſingle ſpark of fire fall
Into a powder magazine,
It blows up all,
Quite and clean:
So when you have finiſhed a neat billet-doux,
All but the ſtopping,
And you're in raptures leaning,
A drop of ink, you know not how,
Comes dropping,
And blots out all the meaning.
If you delight in ſlops,
And will be always taſting and touching,
You may meet ſlops where a few drops
Will blot your ſcutcheon:
Your face breaks out in ſpots, or you're inflated
To a degree,
So as to be
Homunculated.
I quite forgot, I was in ſuch a trance,
To give a hint,
Aſquint,
About a country dance.
Dancing contributes greatly, 'tis confeſs'd,
To open and dilate your cheſt,
And is exceeding good
To purify the blood
And humours:
But if you ſit too long, and cool too quick,
Your hand is ſeiz'd and you fall ſick:
It feels as if it felt—all over—tumours,
Shaking, as if you ſhook a ſtick,
Tingling and numb,
Finger and thumb,
Paralytick.
If people would but ſtick to their profeſſions,
You would be dancing,
Not ſitting and romancing,
Like an old juſtice at a ſeſſions.

Sup-

Suppoſing now you have eſcaped all rocks,
Not without many ſhocks
Amongſt the ſhoals of calumny and rancour;
Thank heaven you are not ſtranded,
Throw out your anchor, [landed.
And then do what you pleaſe when you are
Sure I ſpeak plain enough; you underſtand
That I would have you marry out of hand:
Whether you wed a coxcomb or a ſloven,
By fair means or by covin.
Marriage reſembles a perpetual oven,
Your chief expence and trouble's in the making,
Which need not be repeated,
Unleſs you are cheated,
From the firſt time you put a cake in:
For after that, without being heated,
It will continue fit for baking,
Conſtantly ready night and day;
If you don't bake at home, your neighbour may.
Do but contemplate a pudding's end;
There is a ſtring goes round about
Her ſnout,
The ſtring is very much the pudding's friend:
He keeps her within bounds, or elſe ſhe would be
And by his means ſhe gets well boil'd. [ſpoil'd;
Look at that ſpit again:
What is it keeps your meat from burning?
It is a chain
That humours it in turning;
And by that means, as you have often boaſted,
Your meat is always nicely roaſted.

Juſt ſuch another tye is marriage.
I take the marriage-nooſe, or wedding-ring,
If you are prudent in your carriage,
To be a pudding-ſtring: [as glaſs,
And for the marriage-chain, 'tis prov'd, as clear
To be but a jack-chain—a chain for a jack-aſs,
'Tis all made out as fine as ſilk.
Now attend, my lovely laſſes,
And I'll provide you all with aſſes:
—You ſhall not want for aſſes milk.

I wiſh a miſs was like a leek,
Whoſe head is long
And ſtrong,
Altho' the tail
Be frail
And weak.
I could ſay in three words all that I have to ſpeak,
Diſſemble
Whether you reſemble
The proud or weak.

Meekneſs and pride alike inflame deſire;
A truth well known amongſt the wenchers:
So oil or brandy, thrown into the fire,
Are neither of them quenchers. [dames;
Take that which ſuits you beſt, my gentle
Either will do to ſet a houſe in flames.
'Tis not ſufficient to inflame;
You muſt provoke, but you muſt tame.
Obſerve the anglers;
They don't take every fiſh that comes:
So, many of your danglers
Are but bull-heads and miller's-thumbs.
A captain, or ſome pretty fellow,
May dangle with you at a rout;
Juſt as they fiſh for ſalmon with a menow,
Or a red clout:
But when you walk with Strephon arm in arm,
And feel all over new-milk warm,
Whilſt he complains of penalties and pains
You'll ſeem
Like an iced cream
If you have any brains.

Adam was weary of a ſingle life;
And ſeeing Eve baſhful and nice,
He thought her fitter for a wife
Than any beaſt in Paradiſe.

So when a ſquire ſees a maiden coy,
He makes a jointure,
And in a fit of joy
Prefers her to a pointer.

Milton's *Delay* (it is no word of my inventing)
Lies in a point,
If you can hit the joint,
Between forbidding and conſenting.
Juſt like the cream of which you have been told,
Delicious when 'tis not too cold.
All ſmall delays are right;
They make folks keen,
Whether they mean
To play or fight.

So at a battle and a cocking,
The combatants, before they let them go,
Stand a little while and crow.
And when you throw the ſtocking,
After the bride and bridegroom's bedded,
The bride, encouraged by that pauſe
Yields to the laws
And is beheaded."

VALENTINE'S DAY.

THE tuneful choir in amorous ſtrains
Accoſt their feather'd loves,
While each fond mate with equal pains
The tender ſuit approves.

With chearful hop from ſpray to ſpray
They ſport along the meads;
In ſocial bliſs together ſtray,
Where love or fancy leads.

Thro' ſpring's gay ſcenes each happy pair
Their flutt'ring joys purſue;
Its various charms and produce ſhare,
For ever kind and true.

Their ſpritely notes from every ſhade,
Their mutual loves proclaim;
Till winter's chilling blaſts invade,
And damp th' enlivening flame.

Then all the jocund ſcene declines,
Nor woods nor meads delight;
The drooping tribe in ſecret pines,
And mourns th' unwelcome ſight.

Go, bliſsful warblers! timely wiſe,
Th' inſtructive moral tell!
Nor thou their *meaning* lays deſpiſe,
My charming Annabelle!

THE

List of the East-India Company Directors for the Year ensuing.

*Those marked * are new ones.*

GEORGE *Amyand, Henry-Crabb Boulton, John Boyd, John Broune, *Chrif. Burrow, Charles Cutts, *John Dorrien, Geo. Dudley, Peter Godfrey, Charles Gough, Henry Hadley, John Harrifon, Frederick Pigou, John Raymond, Giles Rooke, *Thomas Rouſe, *Henry Savage, Geo. Stevens, Rich. Smith, *Laurence Sulivan, *Timothy Tullie, *Richard Warner, Thomas Waters, Bouchier Walton, Eſqrs.

The directors have choſen Mr. Sulivan their Chairman, and Mr. Rouſe their deputy-chairman.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28.

Was held a ſeſſions of Admiralty, at the Old Bailey; but there were no trials, only one perſon being committed ſince the October ſeſſions, the witneſſes for whoſe proſecution were not ready.

The lords of appeal ſat at the Cockpit, Whitehall, and condemned the cargo of the Juffrow Titia. The St. Joachim and St. Joſeph, two Dutch ſhips, were ordered to be reſtored to the owners, without coſts.

SATURDAY, 29.

The queſtion, upon a motion made in the court of common-council to petition the houſe of lords againſt the diſtillers bill, was not carried.

SUNDAY, 30.

An houſe, mill, &c. &c. at Knap-mill, near Chriſt-church, Hants, were conſumed by fire.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1.

Came on the election of governor and deputy-governor of the bank of England, when Bartholomew Burton, Eſq; was choſen governor and Robert Marſh, Eſq; deputy-governor.

WEDNESDAY, 2.

Came on the election of directors of the bank of England for the preſent year, when the following gentlemen were choſen: Cha. Boehm, Eſq; Rt Hon. Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt. lord-mayor of the city of London, Peter Du Cane, Eſq; Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. and alderman, William Hunt, Benjamin Longuet, Charles Palmer, Edward Payne, Henry Plant, Thomas Plumer, Robert Saluſbury, John Sargent, Alexander Sheaſe, John South, Peter Theobald, John Weyland, Merrick Burrell, Samuel Beachcroft, Matt. Clarmont, William Cooper, Philip Delahaize, Robert Dingley, James Sperling, Harry Thompſon, Eſqrs.

SATURDAY, 5.

The court-martial on Lord George Sackville cloſed their proceedings, and broke up. (See p. 159.)

Near 60 houſes were conſumed by fire, at Hadnam, Bucks.

Samuel Bundy, alias Sarah Paul, (ſee p. 160) was diſcharged from confinement, her wife not appearing to proſecute.

A pike was caught in Buxton river, near Norwich, 46 inches long, 21 broad, and weighing 26 lb.

MONDAY, 7.

A ſtable, barns, 13 horſes, &c. were conſumed by fire, at Lydden-court, near Dover.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

By a letter from Capt. Thomas Harriſon, of the ſhip Britannia, to his owners, from the Downs, it appears, that, in his paſſage from Guadalupe, he had a very hot engagement with a French ſhip of 18 guns, 20 ſwivels, and 220 men, on March 30th, which was perhaps as deſperate and heroic an one as has happened this war. The action laſted upwards of an hour and a half, in which the Frenchman endeavoured to board the Britannia twice, but was gallantly prevented. After a very hot fire on both ſides, in which they were upwards of an hour yard-arm and yard-arm, the brave Britons obliged monſieur to ſheer off. They wore ſome time after him, but were forced to deſiſt, having their courſes and top-ſails ſhot away, their fore-maſt, main-maſt, mizen-maſt, mizen-top-maſt, all wounded, and ſeveral of their ſhrouds gone; neither brace, bow-line, or ſcarce one rope left whole; eleven round ſhot thro' her hull on the larboard ſide, and every part of the ſhip full of ſwivel and muſket ſhot, ſlugs, old iron, &c. &c. The Britannia carried only 26 men, yet during the engagement fired upwards of 256 ſhot, 128 cartridges of powder, which is 16 broadſides.

THURSDAY, 10.

Admiralty-Office. In the courſe of a few days laſt paſt, advices have been received here, of the following privateers of the enemy having been taken or deſtroyed.

The Chevalier Barro, of Bayonne, having 20 guns, and 146 men; taken the 25th of March, to the weſtward, by his majeſty's ſhip the Repulſe.

A ſhallop privateer of ſix guns, drove on ſhore by two cutters the 27th of March near Calais, where ſhe bulged.

The Providence of St. Malo, having four guns, and 32 men; taken the 1ſt of April, in the Channel, by his majeſty's ſhip the Lynn.

A ſchooner privateer, having four carriage and ſix ſwivel guns, and 38 men; taken the 3d of April, off Plymouth, by his majeſty's ſhip the Rocheſter.

A lugſail privateer, with 26 men; taken the 5th of April, off the Start, by the Peggy ſloop.

The Villegenie privateer, of St. Malo's, having 12 carriage and 6 ſwivel guns; taken the 5th of April, off the Lizard, by his majeſty's ſhip the Antelope.

The

The Chauve Souris, of Cherbourg, with 17 men; taken the 6th of April, off the isle of Wight, by his majesty's ship the Kingston.

A small brig privateer; taken the 6th of April, off the Berry Head, by his majesty's ships the Vengeance and Mercury.

The Mercury, of Rochelle, having 10 carriage and 10 swivel guns, and 90 men; taken the 6th of April, between Portland and Torbay, by the Carcass sloop.

A lugsail privateer, of the isle Brehat, having two carriage and four swivel guns, and 24 men; taken the 6th of April, off Portland, by his majesty's ship the Launceston.

SUNDAY, 13.

A soldier's wife in Newtoner's Lane, in a quarrel with her husband, stabbed him with a case knife; and as he was going to a surgeon's for relief, the inhuman wretch, lost in rage, followed and stabbed him a second time, when the knife entered his heart, and he expired immediately: The woman was secured, but the resentment of the mob was so great, that some cried out to sacrifice her on the spot.—We hope this will be a lesson of instruction to those people who give way to passion.

TUESDAY, 15.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to,—An act for preventing the excessive use of spirituous liquors, by laying additional duties thereon: For shortening the prohibition of making low wines and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, or other grain; and from meal, flour, and bran: For encouraging the exportation of British-made spirits, and for more effectually securing the duties payable upon spirits, and preventing the fraudulent relanding or importation thereof.—An act to enable his majesty to make leases and copies of offices, lands, and Hereditaments, parcel of his Dutchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned.—An act for taking down and removing the magazines for gunpowder, and all buildings thereto belonging, situate near Greenwich in the county of Kent, and erecting, instead thereof, a new magazine for gunpowder at Purfleet, near the river of Thames, in the county of Essex.—An act for extending and continuing the navigation of the river Wey, otherwise Wye, in the county of Surry, to the town of Godalming in the said county.—To eleven road bills, and twelve private bills.

St. James's. This day M. d'Agino, minister from the republic of Genoa, had a private audience of his majesty, to deliver his letters of credence. (Soon after he had audience of the prince of Wales, and the rest of the royal family.)

The collection at the feast of the governors of the London hospital, at the church and at Merchant Taylors Hall, amounted to 1063l. 4d.

Whitehall.

The following is a Translation of the Declaration, delivered on the 3d Inst. by the Austrian *Minister residing at the* Hague, *to his Serene Highness Prince* Lewis *of* Brunswick, *in answer to that which his Highness had delivered on the Part of his Majesty and the King of* Prussia *on the 25th of* November *last, to the Ministers of the Belligerent Powers. A like Declaration was also delivered, separately, at the same Time, by the respective Ministers of the Courts of* Russia *and* France.

Their Britannick and Prussian majesties having thought proper to make known, by the declaration delivered, on their part, at the Hague the 25th of November last past, to the ambassadors and ministers of the courts of Vienna, Petersbourg and Versailles, residing there;

"That, being sincerely desirous of contributing to the re-establishment of the publick tranquility, they were ready to send plenipotentiaries to the place, that shall be judged the most convenient, in order to treat there, of this important object, with those, which the belligerent parties shall think proper to authorize, on their side, for attaining so salutary an end."

Her majesty the empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia; her majesty the empress of all the Russias; and his majesty the most Christian king, equally animated by the desire of contributing to the re-establishment of the public tranquility, on a solid and equitable footing, declare in return:

That his majesty, the Catholic king, having been pleased to offer his mediation in the war, which has subsisted for some years, between France and England; and this war having besides, nothing in common with that which the two empresses with their allies have likewise carried on for some years against the king of Prussia;

His most Christian majesty is ready to treat of his particular peace with England, through the good offices of his Catholic majesty, whose mediation he has a pleasure in accepting.

As to the war, which regards directly his Prussian majesty; their majesties, the empress-queen of Hungary and Bohemia; the empress of all the Russias; and the most Christian king, are disposed to agree to the appointing the congress proposed. But, as by virtue of their treaties they cannot enter into any engagement relating to peace, but in conjunction with their allies, it will be necessary, in order that they may be enabled to explain themselves definitively upon that subject, that their Britannic and Prussian majesties should previously be pleased to cause their invitation to a congress, to be made to all the powers, that are directly engaged in war against the king of Prussia; and namely, to his majesty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony, as likewise to his majesty the king of Sweden, who ought specifically to be invited to the future congress.

As an English sailor was walking in Mill-Yard, Whitechapel, he was stabbed in the back by a Portugueze sailor and instantly died; the fellow was pursued to Rag-Fair, where the

mob

mob nailed him by his ear to the wall; after some time he broke from thence with the loss of part of it, and run; but the mob were so incensed, that they followed cut, and wounded him with knives; till at last, he either fell or threw himself into a pudde of water, where he died. This strange circumstance was occasioned by a terrible fray which happened the Sunday night before, between some Portuguese and English sailors.—Instances of stabbing, in the streets of Lisbon, for tle slightest quarrels, are very common.

Disputes ran so high at this time between the Portuguese and English sailors in the neighbourhood of Ratcliff and Shadwell, that seldom a day passed without some maiming.

WEDNESDAY, 16.

About nine o'clock, the Right Hon. earl Ferrers passed through Conhill, in his own landau and two horses, from the Tower, to take his trial before the lords at Westminster-Hall. He was attended by the major of the Tower and some other gentlemen, and guarded by a party of the foot-guards and wardours of the Tower. At about a quarter after ten he arrived at Westminster-hall, and was immediately followed by the lord keeper in state, who was preceded by six of his lordship's coaches with his attendants, and followed by the judges. There was the greatest number of ladies, elegantly dressed, to attend the trial, that was ever known; many of them went by six, and the place was filled before eight in the morning.

THURSDAY, 17.

The earl Ferrers was brought up again to Westminster-hall, when the remainder of his lordship's witnesses were examined; after which the lords adjourned to their own chamber, and came in again, and the lords opinions were taken by the lord high steward, when their lordships unanimously found him guilty of the felony and murder.

FRIDAY, 18.

The earl Ferrers was brought, a third time, from the Tower to Westminster-hall, to receive his sentence, which was passed on his lordship, by the lord high steward, about two o'clock, and is as follows, that "his lordship be taken back to the place from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, on Monday next, and there to be hanged by the neck till he was dead, after which his body was to be delivered to Surgeons-hall, to be dissected and anatomized."—Afterwards the lord high steward took notice, that the lords, his judges, had a power of respiting; and therefore, that he might have more time to prepare himself, they respited his execution to Monday the 5th of May next.

Earl Ferrers read a paper, in which he expressed his concern for the trouble he had given their lordships, but that he was advised by his friends to make the plea of lunacy, and begged their lordships to recommend him to the king for mercy.——Then the lord high steward broke his wand, and thereby dissolved his commission. (See p. 206.)

It was particularly remarked by foreigners, and many others, that the grandeur, solemnity, and awfulness of the court, at this trial, exceeded all imagination: It was supposed to be the greatest court of judicature in the world, and the whole was conducted with as great order and regularity.

The nature of the office of lord high steward being generally little known, the following short account of it may be acceptable to many of our readers:—The lord high steward, according to the account of our ancestors, was the first great officer of the crown, as having the authority of what we call Vice-roy. But the power of this highest officer under the king, was found to be so very great, that it was thought unsafe to vest it longer in the hands of any subject; for, according to an ancient record, the office was no less than to supervise and regulate the whole kingdom, both in time of peace and war, immediately under the king, and after him. The office was hereditary and permanent, in the family of the dukes of Lancaster, till the time of Henry IV. The last who possessed it, was Henry of Bolingbroke, son and heir to the great duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt, afterwards king of England: Since whom, it has been made, *pro hac vice*, occasionally only, as to officiate at a coronation, where a lord high steward sits judicially, and keeps his court in the king's palace at Westminster, and there receives the bills and petitions of all such noblemen, and others, who claim to do services on that occasion; or to officiate at the arraignment of a peer of the realm for treason, felony, or any other crime, to judge and give sentence, as the ancient high stewards were wont to do. When the trial is ended, his grace breaks the white staff, which, during his stewardship, he bears in his hand, and with this ceremony the commission expires.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Robert Tilling, for robbing the house of Mr. Lloyd, his master (see p. 106.) received sentence of death. Twenty eight criminals were sentenced to be transported for seven years, and one to be whipped.

By a dreadful fire, seven houses, with warehouses &c. were consumed, in Thames street, with great quantities of valuable goods; it also very much damaged St. Magnus's church, the roof of which fell in. The loss it is fear'd amounts to 40,000l. The fire began at Messr. Barrow and Reynolds, an oil shop.

Seventeen houses, with barns, &c. were consumed by fire, at Hemmingford, in the county of Huntington.

SATURDAY, 19.

A house fell in, in Carter-Lane; but the family being absent, no mischief happened from the accident, but to the furniture.

SUNDAY, 20.

A dreadful fray happened at Stepney, between the Spaniſh and Portugueſe ſailors, occaſioned by the former having declared the latter to be the aggreſſors in the late quarrel between them and the Engliſh ſailors on the 13th; both parties drew their long knives, and cut and hacked each other in ſo horrible a manner, that many lives are deſpaired of (ſee p. 215.)

WEDNESDAY, 23.

Was held the anniverſary feaſt of the laudable order of Antigallicans, at the Crown-Tavern, behind the Royal-Exchange; when Thomas Godfrey, Eſq; an eminent merchant of this city, was unanimouſly choſen grand preſident for the ſecond year, and Richard Carter, Eſq; grand treaſurer.

THURSDAY, 24.

The collection for the Magdalen charity, amounted to 220l. 7s. 3d.

The collection for the Middleſex hoſpital, amounted to 176l. 10s. And the additional ſubſcriptions to 291l. 13s.—In all 468l. 3s.

MONDAY, 28.

The 4 malefactors were executed, at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence. (See p. 159, 216.)

The following Dutch ſhips are ordered to be reſtored, viz. the Elizabeth, De Hoop, Lenalle Poſt, and De Unyheid.

The commiſſioners of the cuſtoms have offered a reward of 20l. for apprehending any of the offenders concerned in obſtructing the Cuſtom-houſe officers, in their attempt to board a ſmuggling cutter, at Eaſt-Dean, in Suſſex, on the 14th inſtant, by which means a great quantity of uncuſtomed goods were run out of the ſaid cutter.

Mr. Phillips has agreed with the commiſſioners for building the new bridge over the Thames at Black-Friars, for the ſum of 110,000l. and to finiſh it in five years from Midſummer next enſuing, according to Mr. Mylne's plan; he is to act both as maſon and carpenter, and has given 20000l. ſecurity for his performance of the contract.

George Keith, late earl marſhal of Scotland, attainted in 1715, has obtained, by a patent, dated the 29th of May laſt, his majeſty's pardon and releaſe; and a bill will be paſſed this ſeſſions, to enable him to ſue or maintain any action or ſuit, notwithſtanding his attainder, and to take and inherit any real or perſonal eſtate, that may hereafter deſcend to him, or to which he was intitled before his attainder.

In the report of the ſtate of the ſeveral hoſpitals, given to the lord mayor and aldermen this Eaſter, for the year 1759, is the following account.

Chriſt's Hoſpital. Children put out apprentices 102.—Buried 17.—Remaining in the houſe, and at nurſe, with 150 newly admitted 1032.

St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. Cured and diſcharged 7729.—Truſſes given to 105.—Buried 339.—Remaining in the houſe 726.—Total admitted 8899.

St. Thomas's Hoſpital, Southwark. Cured and diſcharged 7353.—Buried 348.—Remaining under cure 705.—Total admitted 8406.

Bridewell Hoſpital. Vagrants, &c. received 346.—Apprentices maintained, &c. 80.

Bethlem Hoſpital. Admitted 108.—Cured and diſcharged 155.—Buried 56.—Remaining under cure 264.——There are generally about 270 patients maintained in this hoſpital.

The prize ſubjects, propoſed by Meſſrs. Finch and Townſhend, for this year, are, For the ſenior batchelors: "Qualis fuit in academia veteri & nova philoſophandi ratio, & quænam ſit ad verum exquirendum accommodatior.". For the middle batchelors: "Utrum quo auctior fuerit hominum eruditio eo magis corrumpantur mores."

His majeſty's pardon is offered to any one who ſhall diſcover his accomplice, or any perſon concerned in the ſetting fire to one of the houſes that were lately conſumed in Lad-Lane, (as there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe that fire was occaſioned by ſome wicked perſon) (ſee p. 159, except the owner or occupier of the houſe where it began.—The Royal-Exchange aſſurance have offered a reward of 200l. for the like diſcovery; but with the ſame exception.

The Pitt, Wilſon, armed ſhip, in the India company's ſervice, of 50 guns, and the Warren Indiaman, are arrived at their moorings in the river, from China, laſt from Portſmouth. The arrival of the Pitt, was ſix months earlier than expected, the commander having conducted her there and back, by the eaſtern paſſage of the Indian ocean, through ſtraits among the Spice iſlands, which, not being particulariſed by name in the charts, were denominated Pitt's ſtraits, in honour of the great miniſter from whom the ſhip was called. From thence the rout was by New Guinea and the Phillipine Iſands, to Canton.

The Taviſtock Indiaman, Capt. Jenkins, is, at laſt, arrived at Kinſale, in Ireland. She ſailed from Rio Janeiro on the 6th of November, 1759, and had been kept back ſo long by contrary winds, that they were obliged to put into St. Helena for proviſion. 60 *per cent.* was given for inſtrauce upon her. (See our laſt vol. p. 567.)

Three dwelling houſes, ſeveral outhouſes, two barns, with 200 quarters of malt and barley, two horſes, four calves, a fat hog, with ſeveral ſtacks of wheat, beans, and hay, were conſumed by fire lately, at Stanford, near Farringdon, Berks, damage 1500l.

A Ewe of Mr. George Lawſon's, at Buckworth, near Newcaſtle upon Tyne, has lately lambed five lambs. (See p. 160.)

The houſe of the Rev. Mr. William Richardſon, at Milton, in the pariſh of Weſt-Markham, Nottinghamſhire, having for three months laſt paſt been infeſted, in the night, twice or thrice in a week, by perſons ſuppoſed to have evil deſigns; and on Wedneſday the 20th of February laſt, a letter being found ſtuck

upon the outside of one of the windows of the said house, containing the words and figures following, viz.

" Sur—the 1st. thing I order You to do is send Whoeme Yar wacheng devil 2. tac all surs and traps away 3. houere kew as You col it wen You think no bode heres 4. lay a great deal of Muny in the Dearay as we can get it or We will Morder You all some time or other ith House or out or beds We are Yar Eneimis.

For Riciſſon of Milton."

His majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to justice the persons concerned, has promised his most gracious pardon to any of them, except the person who actually wrote the same, who shall discover his or her accomplice or accomplices therein, so that they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Germany, dated Quakenbruge, March 30, 1760.

" The regiments quartered here received the generous gift of their fellow subjects in England with great joy, and the strongest expressions of gratitude: To use their own words, they will fight, up to the knees in blood, to shew themselves worthy of the notice taken of them at home.

The waistcoats, caps, gloves, &c. were of great use; we got them early last month, and have had much cold weather since. When we take the field, which may be very soon, the waistcoats will probably be laid up against another winter's campaign. The shoes and stockings will come most seasonably; one pair of English is better than two pair bought here; and, indeed, the pay of our poor fellows is scarcely sufficient to purchase them necessary provisions in this * dear country; which makes these kind presents of high value to the soldiers, who must otherwise buy them out of their pay. It was a well-timed thought, and has been well executed in Lodon; and carefully distributed here. I am, your, &c."

By letters from Germany we have an account, that only 151 men out of upwards of a thousand, have died of the wounds they received on the memorable first of August, in the battle near Minden, viz. of general Napier's 38, Kingsley's 36, Husk's 22, Stuart's 33, Brudenell's 7, and Hume's 15. The number of the French wounded were much greater: But they lost, by an exact list made by their surgeons, three to one in proportion to the numbers.

During the year 1759, 1781 ships of different burthens arrived at Venice. In which city, during the last year, 5172 children were born, and 6832 persons have died.

An Epitaph now in Hedon Church-Yard, Yorkshire.

Here lies William Sturton, of Patrington, who died in 1726. He had by his first wife 27 children, by his second 17. He was father to 41, grandfather to 56, and great grandfather to 51. In all 151 children.

At the assizes at Stafford, two were capitally convicted; but afterwards reprieved. At Shrewsbury, four. At Taunton, one; but reprieved. At Hereford, four; but reprieved. At Warwick, three. At East Grinstead, one. At Kingston, six; but reprieved. At Lancaster, one; but reprieved. Glouceſter was a maiden assize. (See p. 161.)

They write from Newcastle, in Staffordshire, that a cause that has been depending in Chancery, ever since the year 1749, between two eminet potters, of Handley-green, for 21. 9s. 1d. was put an end to the 28th ult. by John Morton, and Randle Wilbraham, Esqrs. to whom it was referred; when they determined, that the complainant filed his bill without any cause, and that he was indebted to the defendant, at the same time, the sum of 21. 9s. 1d. which they awarded him to pay, with a thousand guineas cost. On which occasion there has been such a general rejoicing, that bonfires were made in many places, and the bells in all the neighbouring churches were rang, for three days together; and so much money was sent, by different persons, to the ringers and populace, that after they had drank what ale they could, there was such an overplus remaining, as purchased 500 yards of ribband for cockades.

On Saturday the 15th, arrived at Youghall, in Ireland, the ship Good Intent, belonging to Waterford, but last from Bilboa; she was taken the Tuesday before, by a French privateer, off Ushant, and had on board 10 or 12 hands, her lading brandy and iron. The French took away the master (Bengar) and all the men, except five and a boy. On Friday four of them (the fifth not consenting) formed a plan to surprize the nine Frenchmen, who were navigating the vessel to France, and succeeded therein. Four of the Frenchmen were under deck, three aloft, one at the helm, and the other man near him; three of the Irishmen were under deck, one at the helm, and the fifth hiding. One Brien, by surprize, tripped up the heels of the Frenchman at the helm, seized his pistol, and discharged it at the other at the same instant, making a signal (a noise) for his three comrades below to follow his example; they assailed the Frenchmen, and by getting at their broad swords, soon compelled them to be quiet; and immediately getting above, shut the hatches. After a desperate cut one of the Frenchmen received on the arm in defending his head, and another a bruise, by throwing the pistol at his head, after it was discharged, for he missed him, those above likewise called out for quarter, and yielded up the quarter-deck to the intrepid Mr. Brien, who we could wish to see rewarded, as so much conduct and bravery deserves. Not one of these fellows could read or write, of consequence they knew not how to navigate the ship; but Brien

* *This dearness, we apprehend, is the necessary consequence of the ordinary and extraordinary calamities of war, which have been alternately felt in most parts of Germany; otherwise things would be cheaper there than in England.*

Brien ſaid, that as he knew his courſe was north in general, being near Uſhant, he ſteered at a venture; and the firſt land he made was near Youghall, where he happily arrived, and landed his priſoners, who are now in Youghall goal.

Thirty houſes were lately conſumed by fire, at Charleville, in the county of Cork, Ireland.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Feb. 23. Letters are juſt received from Fort Prince George, dated the 24th paſt, containing the following account of the late attempt of the Indians to ſeize that place, viz. That on the 16th, two Indian wenches appearing on the river ſide at Keowee, Mr. Dogharty went out of the fort to aſk them what news: That preſently after the great warrior of Chote (Ocunnaſtota) appeared, and deſired that he would call the commanding officer of the fort, and tell him he wanted to talk with him: That Dogharty accordingly did ſo; and lieutenant Coytmore went to the bank of the river, accompanied by enſign Bell, Dogharty, and Forſter the interpreter: That the great warrior told Mr. Coytmore, he intended to come down to the governor, and would be glad to have a white man to accompany him as a ſafeguard, having ſomething of conſequence to impart: That Mr. Coytmore anſwered, he ſhould have one: Whereupon the great warrior ſaid, he would then go and catch a horſe for him; Mr. Coytmore told him he need not give himſelf that trouble; but the warrior ſaid he would; and while he was ſpeaking, ſwung a bridle (which he held careleſsly in his hand) thrice over his head; upon which, 25 or 30 guns were immediately diſcharged at Mr. Coytmore and his company, from different ambuſcades, where the Cherokees were placed before day, and to whom the ſhaking of the bridle was a ſignal; Mr. Coytmore was ſhot through the left breaſt, which proved mortal, Mr. Bell, in the calf of the leg, and Forſter in the buttock: That enſign Milln, who was left in the fort, upon ſuch a piece of treachery, judging it improper and unſafe for the garriſon, that the hoſtages ſhould continue any longer only confined to a room, ordered the ſoldiers to bind and put them in irons: That the ſoldiers accordingly ſet about executing the order, when the firſt who attempted to take hold of an Indian, was killed on the ſpot, being ſtruck with a tomahawk on the head, ſtabbed in the belly with a knife, and having his jaw broke; and another was wounded in the forehead, alſo with a tomahawk: This outrage being committed directly after that upon Mr. Coytmore, ſo alarmed, and highly incenſed the garriſon, that it was thought expedient to put all the hoſtages to death immediately, which was done accordingly: That in the evening ſome Indians came near the fort, fired two ſignal guns, and ſeveral times cried out in the Cherokee language (not knowing what had happened) *Fight ſtrong, and you ſhall be aſſiſted*; ſoon after which, the Indians began, and continued moſt part of the night, firing on all ſides upon the fort, but did no damage. That hence it was ſuſpected, that it had been concerted between the hoſtages within, and their friends without, to attack and maſſacre the garriſon that night, which ſuſpicion was confirmed the next day; for, upon ſearching the apartment in which the hoſtages lay, there was found, beſides a bottle of poiſon, (doubtleſs deſigned to have been emptied into the well) ſeveral tomahawks buried in the earth, which their friends who were ſuffered to viſit them muſt have privately conveyed thither; ſo, in all probability, the putting the hoſtages to death has proved a very critical event, while the garriſon are freed of future apprehenſions from within.

Mr. Patrick Colhoon, one of the unfortunate ſettlers at Long Canes, who were attacked by the Cherokees on the 1ſt inſtant, as they were moving their wives, children, and beſt effects, to Auguſta, in Georgia, for ſafety, is juſt come to town, and informs us, That the whole of thoſe ſettlers might be about 250 ſouls, 55 or 60 of them fighting men; that their loſs in that affair amounted to about 50 perſons, chiefly women and children, with 13 loaded waggons and carts; that he had ſince been at the place where the action happened, in order to bury the dead, and found only 20 of their bodies, moſt inhumanly butchered; that the Indians had burnt the woods all around, but had left the waggons and carts there empty and unhurt. (See p. 161.)

March 12. James Hackman, Eſq; late captain of his majeſty's ſhip Mermaid, is arrived here in the St. Andrew, Capt. Moatt, from New Providence, who likewiſe brought hither the other officers and men of the ſaid ſhip, and moſt of her ſtores, &c. that were ſaved. (See p. 161.)

Yeſterday in the evening Mr. Robert Gowdie, arrived from the fort at Ninety-ſix: Alſo two meſſengers from Fort Prince George, by whom we have the following advices.

Fort Prince George (Keowee) Feb. 28. Mr. Coytmore died of his wound the 25th inſtant, the day after the laſt expreſs ſet out. The ſame day one of the ſoldiers was ſhot in the north-eaſt angle of the fort, from the hills on the other ſide of the river: He died of the wound yeſterday. We have reaſon to believe the Indians have a good many rifle-barrelled guns amongſt them, as their bullets ſeem to come this way with great force. There is no communication at preſent with Fort Loudoun.

Ninety-ſix, March 6. On Monday morning the 3d, upwards of 300 Cherokees appeared in ſight of this fort, about 100 of them marched off towards the ſettlements, the reſt run up within 60 yards of the ſtockade, and began an attack upon us, which they continued for near thirty-ſix hours, at the end of which time they were obliged to make off. We killed at leaſt five or ſix of them, and wounded a great many: In the engagement two of

our men were much wounded, but it is hoped they will both recover; the one received a ball in the mouth, which lodged in the back of the neck, and the other was shot in the shoulder. After the action was over we plainly perceived about 100 of them march off in a travelling equipage towards Congarees or Orangeburg, and we learn since, that they burnt and laid waste all before them, not leaving a single house in their way: they also burnt all the corn and wheat on this side Saluda river; in some places they called up the hogs into the houses, and burnt them also. The Indians carried off their wounded and killed, except one whom we shot dead within a few yards of the fort, and him some of our people scalped next day. Yesterday major Lloyd, from Amelia, brought us a small, but very acceptible reinforcement. Capt. Grennan, with his rangers, are at William Turner's fort.

The two men from Keowee came up with the two Indians, near 18 mile branch, whom they fired at, and killed one of them, whose scalp they have brought to town.

An Anecdote from the Baron Bielfield's Political Institutes.

The etiquette (or rules to be observed in the royal palaces) is necessary for keeping order at court. In Spain it was carried such lengths as to make martyrs of the kings. Philip III. being gravely seated by a chimney, where the fire-maker of the court had kindled so great a quantity of wood, that the monarch had like to have been suffocated with heat, his grandeur would not suffer him to rise from the chair to call for help: The officers in waiting were not within call, and the domesticks could not presume to enter the apartment, because it was against the etiquette. At last the marquis de Pobat appeared, and the king ordered him to damp the fire; but he excused himself, alledging, that he was forbidden by the etiquette to perform such a function, for which the duke d'Ussceda ought to be called upon, as it was his business. The duke was gone out, the fire burned fiercer, and the king endured it, rather than derogate from his dignity: But his blood was heated to such a degree, that an erysipelas broke out in his head the next day, which being succeeded by a violent fever, carried him off in 1621, and in the 24th year of his age.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 28. DR. Lucas, was married to Miss Catherwood.

Thomas Rogers, jun. Esq; to Miss Radford.

April 1. Richard Lloyd, Esq; to Miss Wheate.

2. Capt. Charles Manning, of the guards, to Miss Susanna Harvey.

5. Mr. James Collings, of the Royal-Exchange, to Miss Sally Tonge.

6. Scroope Egerton, Esq; to Miss Lindsey.

8. Sir Matthew Blackiston, Knt. and alderman, to Miss Bayley.

19. Sir George Armytage, of Kirklees, in Yorkshire, Bart. to Miss Anna-Maria Wentworth.

Mr. Petre, of Bellasys, in Essex, to Miss Manby.

11. Sir Charles Smith, of Thoydon-Boys, in Essex, Bart. to Miss Elizabeth Burgess.

William Whitaker, Esq; a king's serjeant at law, to Miss Burkin.

23. Mr. James Cowley, to Miss Warde.

March 31. Lady of Frank Schutz, Esq; was delivered of a daughter.

Countess of Harrington, of a daughter.

April 5. Lady of Dr. Markham, of a son.

Dutchess dowager of Hamilton, lady of general Campbell, of a son.

Lady of James Digges Latouche, Esq; of a daughter.

14. Countess dowager of Upper-Ossory, lady of Mr. Vernon, of a daughter.

Mrs. Usher, of White-Horse-court, Westminster, of two sons and a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 21. RELICT of Alexander Brodie, Esq; late lord Lyon, of Scotland.

22. Stephen Fryer, of Little-Benton, near Newcastle, Esq;

27. Mr. Richard Du Cane, eldest son of Peter Du Cane, Esq;

Robert Naysmyth, of New-Posso, in North-Britain, Esq;

28. Mrs. Coutts, wife of Mr. Coutts, Banker, in the Strand.

Mrs. Margaret Woffington, a celebrated actress.

29. Lady dowager viscountess Cobham.

30. Rev. Mr. Warneford, sen. lecturer of St. Michael's, Cornhill.

Mark Hermson, Esq; a West-India planter.

31. Lady Amelia Butler, sister of the late duke of Ormond, and of the late earl of Arran, aged 100.

Right Hon. lady dowager Petre.

Simon Pratt, of Askrigg, in Yorkshire, Esq;

April 1. John Clifford, Esq;

George Mackenzie, of Inchcoulter, in North-Britain, Esq; aged 98. He was a member of the Union parliament.

2. Capt. William Holburne, brother of the admiral.

3. Edmund Lemington, Esq; formerly an eminent merchant.

M. Winslow, the celebrated anatomist, at Paris.

5. William Bennett, of Lewisham, Esq;

10. Sir Atwell Lake, Bart. governor of the Hudson's-Bay company.

Mr. Davy, Bookseller, in Ave-Mary-lane.

Mr. Simon Dryden, of the Lees, in Northumberland, aged 49, who, in four years and two months was tapped 53 times in the dropsy, and had 1300 pints of water taken away.

16. Henry Thompson, of Kirby-Hall, in Yorkshire, Esq;

Mr. Campbell, an eminent banker, in the Strand.

22. Thomas Mapp, Eſq; an eminent Barbadoes merchant.

Sir Thomas Farnaby, Bart.

Lately. Robert Bland, Eſq; a commiſſioner for hawkers and pedlars.

Mr. Robert Elliot, a common-councilman for the ward of Cripplegate within.

Richard Reynolds, Eſq; recorder of Hertford.

Robert Matthews, Eſq; yeoman of the Jewel-Office.

Mrs. Charlotte Charke, daughter of the late Colley Cibber, Eſq;

Sir Nathaniel Mead, Knt.

Capt. Rouſe, of his majeſty's ſhip Sutherland.

Sir William Temple, of Kempſey, in Worceſterſhire, Bart. ſucceeded by his brother, now Sir Peter Temple, Bart.

William Aſhby, of Harefield, in Middleſex, Bart.

Mrs. Sarah Taylor, of Harefield, in Glouceſterſhire, aged 107.

Sir Robert Dickſon, of Muſſelburgh, in Scotland, Bart.

William Lemon, of Truro, in Cornwall, Eſq; worth about 300,000l.

Edward Drummond, ſtiled duke of Perth, at Paris.

John Addey, Eſq; high ſheriff of Cumberland and Huntingdon.

Mr. Pearſon, an apothecary, at Durham, worth 2000l. whoſe whole ſtock and library ſold for 2l. 19s.

Mr. Joſeph Gandolphie, merchant, at Leghorn.

Brigadier Crump, the brave governor of Guadalupe.

In the pariſh of Roholt, in Zealand, John Erneſt Jonge, aged 106.

A man in the dioceſe of Maine, in France, aged 124. And John Crequet, of Tinchebray, aged 123.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. Mr. Sterne, was preſented to the curacy of Coxwold.—Mr. Paine, to the rectory of Hatchley, in Staffordſhire.—Mr. James, to the vicarage of Bewdley, in Cornwall.—Mr. Gale, to the vicarage of Caſtleton, in Somerſetſhire.—John Andrews, M. A. to the perpetual curacy of Stincombe, in Glouceſterſhire.—Mr. George Durant, to the rectory of Athelſtone, in Wilts.—Mr. Mills, to the vicarage of Oxhill, in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Bartlet, to the vicarage of Farleigh, in Wiltſhire.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable the Rev. John Dobſon, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Market Lavington, with the vicarage of Deveril-Longbridge, and Deveril-Monkton, in Wiltſhire.—To enable Thomas Wickins, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Dormington, with the rectory of Mordeford, in Herefordſhire.—To enable John Whaley, M. A. to hold the rectory of Hugett, with the vicarage of Rudſton, in Yorkſhire. — To enable Thomas Wray, M. A. to hold the rectory of Great Chart, with that of Rucking, in Kent.—To enable Henry Woodward, M. A. to hold the rectory of Worth, with the vicarage of Eaſt-Grinſtead, in Suſſex.

Promotions Civil *and* Military.

From the London Gazette.

WHitehall, March 29. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Sir Robert Henley, Knt. keeper of the great ſeal of Great-Britain, and to his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of lord Henley, baron of Grainge, in the county of Southampton.

———, April 1. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto his majeſty's dearly beloved grandſon, prince Edward Auguſtus, and to the heirs male of his royal highneſs, the dignities of duke of the kingdom of Great-Britain, and of earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, ſtiles, and titles of duke of York and of Albany, in the ſaid kingdom of Great-Britain, and of earl of Ulſter, in the ſaid kingdom of Ireland.

———, April 12. The king has been pleaſed to order letters patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto Sir George Ribton, of Stillorgan, in the county of Dublin, Knt. and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baronet of the ſaid kingdom.

———, April 22. His majeſty has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Ralph Woodford, Eſq; to be ſecretary to the extraordinary embaſſy to the court of the catholick king, in the room of Ruvigny De Coſne, Eſq;

His majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to nominate, conſtitute, and appoint, Stanier Porten, Eſq; to be conſul at Madrid, in the room of John Burnaby Parker, Eſq; deceaſed.

War-Office, April 12, 1760. Field-officers of lieutenant-colonel Morris's battalion. — Lieutenant-colonel commandant, Staats Long Morris, Eſq;—Firſt major, George Scott, Eſq; — Second major, Hector Munro, Eſq; with 7 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 18 lieutenants, 8 enſigns, a chaplain, adjutant, and quarter-maſter.

Mr. Eyre was choſen clerk of Chriſt's-Hoſpital.

Alterations *in the* Liſt *of* Parliament.

GUILDFORD. Col. Onſlow, in the room of his father, general Onſlow, deceaſed.

Southampton. Henry Dawkins, Eſq; in the room of Anthony Langley Swymmer, Eſq; deceaſed.

Winchelſea. T. Orby Hunter, Eſq; in the room of general Grey, deceaſed.

BILLS of Mortality from Feb. 19. to April 22.

Chriſt.	Males 1364	Fem. 1677	3041
Buried	Males 1791	Fem. 1967	3758

Died under 2 Years old	1180
Between 2 and 5	326
5 and 10	141
10 and 20	128
20 and 30	356
30 and 40	335
40 and 50	374
50 and 60	319
60 and 70	295
70 and 80	219
80 and 90	72
90 and 100	12
100 and 110	1
	3758

Buried		
	Within the Walls	279
	Without the Walls	850
	In Mid. and Surry	1849
	City and Sub. Weſt.	780
		3758

Weekly, Feb. 26	405
March 4	499
11	418
18	380
25	447
April 1	398
8	377
15	461
22	373
	3758

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1s. 8d ½.

B—KR—TS.

JOHN Waud, of York, miller and cornfactor.
Robert Stephenſon, of St. James, Clerkenwell, ſaleſman.
John Gregory, of Feverſham, linnen-draper and mercer.
John Richards, of Birmingham, baker.
John Young, of Cornhill, woollen-draper.
Samuel Tucker, now or late of Exchange-Alley, broker.
Joſeph Richards, of the Hill, in the pariſh of St. Martin, Birmingham, buckle maker.
Edward Wilmot, of Manchester, dealer and chapman.
John Bevan, of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, victualler.
Gerard Vanhorn, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, glaſs-bottle-maker.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Thurſday, April 24, 1760.

Amſterdam 35 8 2 ½ Uſ.
Ditto at Sight 35 5.
Rotterdam 35 9 2 ½ Uſ.
Antwerp No Price.
Hamburgh 35 8 2 ½ Uſ.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 ⅜ a ½.
Ditto 2 Uſance 30 ⅛.
Bourdeaux ditto 29 ⅞.
Cadiz 39 a 38 ⅞.
Madrid 39.
Bilboa 38 ⅞.
Leghorn 48 ⅞.
Genoa 47 ½.
Venice 49 ⅞ a 50.
Liſbon 5s. 5d. ¼.
Porto 5s. 5d. ⅞.
Dublin 8 ½

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE march of a body of French troops towards Fulda, (which we mentioned in our laſt,*) was, it ſeems, occaſioned by a body of the allies having marched that way. There was a ſkirmiſh between them, in which, from Paderborn it is ſaid, that gen. Luckener, with his hunters, ſignalized himſelf; and from Frankfort it is ſaid, that the reſiſtance which the allies met with from the French at Newhoff, on the 19th ult. terminated their incurſion; however, they acknowledge that this reſiſtance did not prevent the allies from carrying off hoſtages from the city of Fulda, for the contribution they demanded, as a compenſation for the damage the French had done at Marpurg and Hanau.

As to the war in Saxony and Sileſia, we ſhall give an account of the only remarkable affair that has lately happened, from our Gazette, as follows:

Magdebourg, March 25. Lieut. general Baron Goltze having received intelligence of general Laudohn's aſſembling his troops, and of the enemy's cavalry and infantry having moved from behind the Oppa towards Hotzenplotz and Johanisthal, recalled all his detachments, and began his march towards Neiſs on the 15th inſtant, with his whole force. In the mean time general Laudohn, who had ſet out from his quarters on the 14th with Palfy's regiment of cuiraſſiers, Lowenſtein's dragoons, 500 huſſars of Nadaſti, 500 of Kalnocki, 2000 Croats, and 14 companies of grenadiers, marched all night with a view to ſurpriſe our troops at Neuſtadt. The latter were ſcarce out of the gates, when they were ſurrounded by thoſe of the enemy. General Jacquemin was poſted with the regiment of Lowenſtein near Buchelſdorff on the road to Steinau, general Laudohn followed with the regiment of Palfy and 2000 croats, ſupported by 14 companies of grenadiers; 1000 of their huſſars were upon our right flank, the advanced guard of which conſiſted of 100 men under captatn Blumenthal of the regiment of Manteuffel. Captain Zittzwitz commanded the rear guard, conſiſting of the ſame number; and the reſt of the aforeſaid regiment, with a ſquadron of dragoons of Bareith under captain Chambaud, followed with the baggage.

General

* *See before p.* 164.

General Laudohn ſummoned our troops twice, by the ſound of trumpet, to lay down their arms; which they not complying with, he ordered all his cavalry to advance: Whereupon general Jacquemin fell upon the advanced guard, while general Laudohn himſelf attacked the rear, and the huſſars, in platoons, flanked the baggage. The captains Blumenthal and Zittzwitz formed their ſmall force in a kind of ſquare, from whence they kept a continual fire. The enemy's cavalry nevertheleſs advanced ſix times on a gallop, to within ten paces of our troops; but perceiving many fall on their ſide, among whom were ſeveral officers, they retreated in great diſorder. Afterwards the croats having taken poſſeſſion of a wood, between Siebenhauſen and Steinau, through which the roads were very bad, and by the rains rendered almoſt impaſſable for carriages, there attacked our troops on all ſides. Unfortunately a waggon broke down there in a defile, and as our people did not think proper to ſtay to repair it, they were obliged to abandon all that were behind it; and five covered waggons laden with baggage, and 18 carts with meal and oats, fell into the hands of the enemy, who harraſſed our troops as far as Steinau, and were conſtantly engaged with our rear guard.

The loſs of the Auſtrians however greatly exceeds ours, they buried above 300 men in different places, and ſent 500 wounded to Neuſtadt. Beſides which, we have taken 25 priſoners; among whom are ſeveral officers. We had 35 men killed, and 4 officers, and 69 private men wounded, in Manteuffel's regiment; as alſo one lieutenant, with three dragoons, in Bareith's. The enemy made a ſubaltern officer, two drummers, and 36 private men priſoners; ſo that our loſs, in the whole, including the miſſing, amounts to about 170 men; which is not much, conſidering the great ſuperiority of the enemy. The officers, taken priſoners by our troops, commend highly the bravery of the regiment of Manteuffel upon this occaſion.

Subſequent letters bring advice, that on the 17th, at break of day, the Auſtrians had abandoned the city of Neuſtadt; and that general Laudohn had retired to Jagernſdorff with the 14 companies of grenadiers under his command; and that the Auſtrian cavalry were marched to Freywalde. The ſame letters add, that the Auſtrians had loſt 28 officers in this action, and that the number of dead and wounded amounted to 1000 men. The regiment of Lowenſtein (cavalry) muſt have ſuffered greatly.

An account has likewiſe been received here, that a conſiderable body of troops from the army of the empire, under the orders of general Luckinſki, who had with him a train of artillery of 15 pieces, had approached the village of Zeitz in the night between the 16th and 17th inſtant, and attacked two ſquadrons of the regiment of Garabineers, and taken priſoners 8 officers and about 100 troopers; but that the enemy retiring from that poſt immediately after, the Pruſſian general Solomon, with the free battalion under his command, had retaken them.

As to the Ruſſians and Swedes, we have had nothing remarkable from either ſince our laſt; and as to the other parts of Europe, the accounts we have are ſo trifling, or ſo uncertain, that none of them deſerve repeating; or they are meerly prophetic, and tho' our news-writing-politicians affect to have a great deal, they appear to poſſeſs ſo little of the true prophetick ſpirit, that we ſeldom think any of their prophecies worth mentioning: But the following article deſerves ſome attention at the preſent conjuncture.

Marſeilles, March 4. Letters from Conſtantinople, of the 7th of February, mention that things were in ſuch a ferment at the Ottoman court, that a revolution was apprehended. It has been the horrible policy of the Turkiſh emperors, for ſeveral generations, to ſacrifice the lives of their brothers to their own ſafety. Muſtapha, the preſent emperor, on his acceſſion to the throne, in 1757, ſpared the life of his brother Bajazet, but confined him in the palace called the Old Seraglio, where he wanted for nothing but his liberty. He had ſeveral women allowed him, who had ſtill a great ſhare of beauty left, but were judged to be paſt child-bearing. One of them, however, has brought a ſon into the world. This would be a thing of no conſequence if Muſtapha himſelf had ſons; but, as he has not, he is become jealous of his brother, and apprehenſive leſt, the eyes of the people being fixed on him, he ſhould avail himſelf of their affection to ſeize the throne. He therefore wanted either to diſpatch Bajazet, or to impriſon him more cloſely. The grandees, to whom he communicated his deſign, oppoſed it; and the people getting notice of it, an inſurrection enſued. Some Armenians and ſeveral Turks, imagining that a revolution was at hand, bought up great quantities of grain; which increaſed the ſcarcity that already began to be felt. Several monopolizers have been put to death, and their puniſhment has ſerved to increaſe the diſcontent of the people. The reigning ſultan hath given orders to aſſemble the troops. Such was the ſtate of matters when the letters came away.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, *for* April, 1760.

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

1. FAmiliar Letters on Free Agency. By W. Stevenſon, D. D. pr. 2s. Whiſton.
2. A Letter to Dr. Law, &c. pr. 1s. Bladon.
3. A Letter to Mr. Pike, pr. 6d. Buckland.
4. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. B—n, pr. 6d. Wilkie.
5. A ſhort Account and Defence of the Athanaſian Creed. By Dr. Troughear, pr. 1s. Rivington.

6.

6. Truth from the Original Univerſity, part 1. pr. 9d. Lewis.

7. An Anſwer to five Queries on Methodiſt Preachers, (ſee p. 168.) pr. 2d. Lewis.

SERMONS.

8. By Ja. Muſcut, M. A. pr. 5s. Whiſton.

9. On Divine Oeconomy. By Mr. Taylor, pr. 1s. Wilkie.

10. Two. By Dr. Mayhew, pr. 1s. 6d. Millar.

11. Before the Commons, on March 14. By Dr. Hall, pr. 6d. Rivington.

12. Before the Lords, March 14. By the Biſhop of Rocheſter. Dod.

13. Before the Univerſity of Oxford. By Thomas Griffith, M. A. pr. 6d. Rivington.

14. Before ditto. By Dr. Randolph, pr. 6d. Payne.

15. On the Sufferings of Chriſt, pr. 6d. Fenner.

16. Vol. II. By Henry Stebbing, D. D. pr. 5s. Townſend.

PHYSIC, MATHEMATICS, HUSBANDRY, and GARDENING.

17. An Eſſay on Bilious Fevers, &c. from the French of Dr. Tiſſot, pr. 3s. 6d. Wilſon.

18. Introductory Diſcourſe to the firſt vol. of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery, from the French of Dr. Queſnay, pr. 1s. 6d. Wilſon.

19. A Treatiſe on the Gout, from the French of Dr. Liger. Griffiths.

20. Mr. Ferguſon's Lectures on ſelect Subjects in Mechanics, &c. pr. 6s. Millar.

21. A Treatiſe of Huſbandry on the Improvement of Dry and Barren Lands, &c. &c. By Thomas Hitt, Richardſon. [This treatiſe ſhould be carefully peruſed by all landholders, farmers, and huſbandmen, as containing a great deal of uſeful matter, by which they may be benefited in their eſtates or profeſſions.]

22. The London Gardener, pr. 1s. Caſlon.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY.

23. Hiſtory of the cruel Sufferings of the Proteſtants, by Queſtion and Anſwer. By Mr. Lockman. Baldwin.

24. Memoirs of the Life of the late George Frederick Handel, &c. Dodſley. [Theſe memoirs are wrote with ſo much ſkill and judgment, and ſome paſſages in the life of this great maſter of muſic are ſo very extraordinary, that we are reſolved to oblige our readers with an abridgment thereof, in our next.]

ENTERTAINMENT.

25. The Hiſtory of Ophelia. Publiſhed by the Author of David Simple, 2 vols. pr. 6s. Baldwin.

26. The Life and Adventures of a Cat, pr. 2s. 6d. Mynors. [We could have wiſhed that the *ſtrange genius*, author of this piece, had not *let the cat out of the bag*; for it is ſuch a mad, ranting, ſwearing, caterwauling puſs, that we fear no ſober family will be troubled with her.]

27. Letters from Juliet Lady Cateſby, to her Friend Lady Henrietta Campley. Tranſlated from the French. Dodſley. [Whether or no any ladies of theſe names ever exiſted, we have not time to determine; but the letters abound with fine ſentiments, and contain an agreeable relation of the amours of lady Cateſby and lord Oſſory: We believe the reader's time will not be thrown away in the peruſal of them; they may improve a good mind, and ſoften, to politeneſs and virtue, the rugged and vicious.]

28. Louiſa, or Virtue in Diſtreſs, pr. 2s. 6d. Corbet.

29. The Narrative Companion, 2 vols. pr. 6s. Becket.

POETICAL.

30. Elegies. By Mr. Delap, pr. 6d. Dodſley.

31. Novus Epigranmatum Delectus, pr. 2s. Kearſley.

32. Works of Anareon, Sappho, Bion, &c. pr. 3s. Newbery.

33. Two Lyrick Epiſtles, pr. 1s. Dodſley.

34. The Times. A ſecond Epiſtle to Flavian, pr. 1s. Burd.

35. The Apparition to a Great Man, pr. 6d. Pyle.

36. Four Elegies, deſcriptive and moral, pr. 1s. Owen.

37. Ranger's Progreſs, pr. 2s. 6d. Kinnerſley.

38. Freedom, a Poem, pr. 2s. Dodſley.

39. The Actor. To Bonnell Thornton, Eſq; pr. 1s. Dodſley.

MISCELLANEOUS.

40. A Dialogue between two Great Ladies, pr. 6d. Cooper. [Theſe two great ladies are the two empreſſes, who are made to converſe on the continuance of the war, in very odd terms; and, if any meaning can be gathered from it, it means ſomething ſatirical upon the Engliſh.]

41. The Intereſt of Great Britain conſidered, with regard to her Colonies, and the acquiſitions of Canada and Gudalupe, pr. 1s. Becket. [This is a very ſenſible, judicious performance, and very well deſerves the notice of the public.]

42. A Letter to the Great Man, occaſioned by the letter to two Great Men. By a Citizen of London, a Diſciple of Sidney and Locke, pr. 1s. Briſtow. [The writer is very angry with lord B—, whom he ſuppoſes the author of the letter to two Great Men; with the duke of —, and with Hanover. There are ſeveral ſhrewd arguments ſcattered throughout the piece, and it deſerves reading; but the diſciple of Sidney and Locke is rather too much bigotted to his own opinions.]

43. Harris's Liſt, or the Man of Pleaſure's Kalendar, pr. 1s. 6d. [If this liſt can be of any uſe to others than the *gentlemen of the town*, as a ſort of Blades may be well 'yclep'd, it may deter youngſters from any connection with females, who, tho' here dizen'd out in their beſt, are ſufficiently frightful, and ſmell ſtrongly of paints, pills, blus's, and every venereal ſlop.]

44. A GENERAL INDEX to the firſt Twenty-Seven Volumes of the LONDON MAGAZINE, pr. 5s. Baldwin.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For MAY, 1760.

A Dialogue of the Dead—Louis le Grand, and Peter the Great 227
Life of George Frederick Handel, Esq; 228
State of the National Debt 230
Produce of the Sinking Fund 231
Account of the Irish Giant 232
Sea-Fight in the East-Indies ibid.
References to the View of Oswego ibid.
The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without doors 233—241
An impartial and succinct History of the Origin and Progress of the present War 241—248
Disputes about the Operations in America in the Year 1757 242, 243
Bravery of the Batte: Men 243
Account of the Loss of Oswego 246
Letter from Prince Ferdinand 248
Discourse on the Nature, Causes, and Cure of Corpulency 249—251
Extraordinary Event in Switzerland 251
Life of the famous Jane Shore 252
Experiments on the Structure of the strongest Arch possible 253
Abstract of the Act to prevent the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors 254—256
Letter from a Frenchman, giving an Account of the taking of Louisbourgh 256—258
Brave Descent of our Troops 257
The Servants Petition 258
Lady Palmerston's Will ibid.
Method to know when a Dog is really mad ibid.
POETICAL ESSAYS 259—262
A New Song, set to Musick 259
A full Account of the Execution of the Earl Ferrers 262
Antiquity, &c. of the Shirley Family 263
Account of the Battle of Minden, referring to the elegant Plan of it 264
Installation of Knights of the Garter 265
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 266—270
Hot Engagement between two English and French Frigates 267
Acts passed at the Close of the Session 268
Speech of the Lords Commissioners 269
Adventures of a Negro ibid.
Ships taken by Admiral Boscawen 267
Arrival of the Spanish Ambassador 269
Penguin Sloop of War taken ibid.
Cruelty of the French displayed ibid.
Tragical Accident in Scotland 270
Number of Inhabitants, &c. in Rome ibid.
Marriages and Births; Deaths 270, 271
Ecclesiastical Preferments ibid.
Promotions, civil and military ibid.
Bankrupts ibid.
Course of Exchange ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 271
Prices of Stocks, Grain, Wind and Weather 226
Catalogue of Books; with Remarks 270
Monthly Bill of Mortality 272

With an elegant and accurate PLAN of the BATTLE of MINDEN, and a fine South View of OSWEGO, on LAKE ONTARIO; both beautifully engraved on COPPER.

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1	110	137	93	82	83	82	82	84	81	85	87	82	94	2 o	2 0 0	E. N. E.	fine
1	110	137	93	83	83	82	82	83	81	86	88	82	94	3 o	2 0 0	E. N. E.	fine
2	109	137	92	83	83	82	82	82	81	85	87	82	93	3 o	2 0 0	N. W.	cloud
3	109	137	92	82	83	82	82	82	81	85	88	82	93	4 o	2 0 0	S. W.	rain
4	Sunday															S. W.	rain
5	109	137	92	81	82	82	82	82	81	86	87	81	93	3 o	2 0 0	S.	rain
6	109	136	92	82	82	82	82	82	80	85	87	81	93	1 o	2 0 0	E.	rain
7	109	136	92	82	82	82	82	82	80	86	87	81	93	1 o	2 0 0	N. E.	rain
8	109	136		82	82	82	82	81	80	85	87	81	93	4 o	2 0 0	N. E.	rain
9	109	136		82	82	82	82	82	80	86	87	82	94	4 o	2 2 6	N. by E.	misl.
10	109	136		82	81	81	82	82	80	86	87	82	94	5 o	2 2 6	N. by E.	fair
11	Sunday															S. W.	fine
12	109	136	92	82	82	81	82	82	80	85	87	82	94	4 o	2 2 6	N. E.	fine
13	109	136	92	82	82	81	82	82	80	85	87	81	94	3 o	2 2 6	N. E. by N.	fine
14	109	136		82	82	81	82	82	80	85	87	81	93	3 o	2 5 o	S. E.	fine
15	109	136		82	82	81	81	82	80	85	87	81	93	3 o	2 5 o	E. N. E.	fine
16	109	136		81	82	81	81	81	80	85	87	81	93	3 o	2 5 o	E.	fine
17	109	136	92	81	82	80	82	82	80	85	87	81	93	3 o	2 5 o	S. by E.	fine
18	Sunday															S. E.	rain
19	109	136		81	82	81	81	81	80	85	87	81	93	4 o	2 5 o	N. by E.	rain
20	109	136		82	82	81	82	82	80	85	87	81	93	4 o	2 5 o	W. S. W.	rain
21	109	136	92	82	82	81	82	82	80	85	87	81	93	4 o	2 10 o	S. W.	rain
22	109	137	92	82	82	81	82	82	80	85	87	82	94	4 o	2 10 o	W. by S.	fine
23	109	137	92	82	82	81	82	82	80	85	87	81	94	3 o	2 10 o	E. N. E.	fine
24	109	136	92	82	82	81	82	82	80	85	87	81	93	4 o	2 10 o	S. W. by W.	fine
25	Sunday															S. W.	misl.
26	109	136	92	81	82	81	82	82	80	85	87	81	93	4 o	2 10 o	S. W. by W.	fine
27	109	136	92	82	82	81	82	82	80	85	87	81	93	4 o	2 10 o	S. W.	fine
28	109	136	92	82	82	81	82	82	80	85	87	81	93	4 o	2 10 o	S. W.	misl.
29	109	136	92	82	82	81	82	82	80	85	87	81	93	4 o	2 10 o	S. W.	fine
30	109	136	92	82	82	82	82	82	80	85	87	82	94	4 o	2 12 6	S. S. W.	fine
														4 o	2 15 o	S. W.	fine

Price of Corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London
	Wheat 28s 6d qu.	7l. 10s. load	8l. 10s load	8l 15s load	8l. 04s load	08l. 02s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qr	4s 6d Buſhel	3s 09d buſhel	Hops 2l. to 4l. cwt
	Barley 13s to 16s od	14 to 17 qu.	13s to 18 qr.	27s to 30 qu	16s to 20s qr	19s to 21s qr	14s to 20	15s to 20s	2s 3d	2s 7d	Hay per load 54s.
	Oats 12s to 14s od	14 to 15	14s to 15s	18s to 20s	14s to 16s	14s to 16s 6d	16s to 24	14s to 18s	1s 9d to 2s od	1s 6d	Coals 37s. per chald.
	Beans 15s to 17s 6d	15 to 18	21s to 24s	36s to 40s	20s to 21s	23s to 25s	34s to 40	23s to 30s	3s od	3s od	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS, May 1. 5l. 4s. 0d.—9. 5l. 6s. 6d.—20. 5l. 5s. 6d.—29. 5l. 6s. 0d.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1760.

EXTRACT *from a* BOOK, *lately publiſhed, entitled,* Dialogues of the Dead; *ſaid to be written by a Noble Peer, one of the greateſt Ornaments of the Republick of Letters.*

DIALOGUE II.

LOUIS LE GRAND——PETER THE GREAT.

LOUIS.

WHO could have thought that, when you were learning the trade of a ſhipwright in the dock-yards of Holland, you would become my rival in fame, and acquire, like me, the ſirname of Great?

Peter.] Which of us deſerved that title beſt, poſterity will decide: But my greatneſs appeared in that very act which ſeemed to you a debaſement.

Louis.] The dignity of a king does not eaſily ſtoop to ſuch mean employments. For my own part, I never cared to appear to the eyes of my ſubjects, or foreigners, but in all the ſplendor and majeſty of royal power.

Peter.] Had I remained on the throne of Ruſſia, as my anceſtors did, environed with all the pomp of barbarous greatneſs, I ſhould have been idolized by my people, as much, at leaſt, as you were by the French. My deſpotiſm was more abſolute, their ſervitude was more humble. But then I could not have reformed their ill cuſtoms; I could not have taught them arts, learning, navigation, and war; I could not have turned them from brutes into men. In this the force of my genius appeared, beyond any compariſon with all other kings, that I could think it no degradation, or diminution of my greatneſs, to deſcend from my throne, and go and work in the docks of a foreign republick; to ſerve as a private ſailor in my own fleets, and as a common ſoldier in my own army; 'till I had raiſed myſelf, by my merit in the ſeveral ſteps and degrees of promotion, to the higheſt command, and given my ſubjects a leſſon of the neceſſity of a regular ſubordination in the ſea and land ſervice, by my own practice, more convincing to them than any inſtructions.

Louis.] I am forced to confeſs, that it was a great act, and that, when I thought it a mean one, my cenſure aroſe from the ridicule thrown upon it by ſome of my courtiers, whoſe minds were too narrow to comprehend or diſcern the greatneſs of your's in that ſituation.

Peter.] It was an act of more heroiſm than any ever done by Alexander or Cæſar; nor would I exchange my glory with their's. They both did great things; but they were at the head of great nations, far ſuperior, in valour and military ſkill, to thoſe with whom they contended. I was the king of a barbarous people, undiſciplined, ignorant, hard to inſtruct. My enemies were at firſt ſo ſuperior to my ſubjects, that 10,000 of them could beat 100,000 Ruſſians. They had powerful fleets: I had not a ſhip. The king of Sweden was a prince of the moſt intrepid courage, aſſiſted by generals of the moſt conſummate knowledge in war, and ſerved by ſoldiers ſo diſciplined, that they were the admiration and terror of Europe. Yet in the end I vanquiſhed theſe ſoldiers; I drove that prince to take refuge in Turkey; I won battles at ſea, as well as at land; I *new-created* my people; I gave them arts, ſcience, policy; I made them the moſt reſpected of nations; I enabled them to keep all the powers of the North in awe and dependance, to give kings to Poland, to check and intimidate the Ottoman emperors, to mix with great weight in the affairs of all Europe. What other man has ever done ſuch wonders as theſe? Read all the records of ancient and modern times, and find, if you can, one fit to be put in compariſon with me!

Louis.] Your glory would indeed have been ſupream and unequalled, if, in civilizing your ſubjects, you had reformed the brutality of your own manners, and the barbarous vices of your own nature. But, alas! the legiſlator and reformer of Ruſſia was drunken and cruel.

Peter.] My drunkenneſs I confeſs: Nor will I plead, to excuſe it, the example of Alexander: It was a ſtain on his character as well as mine; and it inflamed the tempers of both, which were by nature too fiery, into extravagant paſſions of anger, and acts, of which our reaſon, when ſober, was aſhamed. But for my cruelty I have

I have some excuse: Fear of punishment was, in the hearts of my barbarous subjects, the only principle of obedience: They could not be governed with a mild curb and gentle hand: To make them respect the royal authority, it was necessary to arm it with thunder and lightning, and all the terrors of rage. You had a pliant people to govern, a people whose polished and delicate minds could be ruled, like a fine managed horse, with an easy and gentle rein: Your praise was a spur sufficient to excite them to obey your commands, and run the race of glory with all their strength: The fear of shame did more with them than the fear of the *knout* could do with the Russians. Your government might be therefore less rigid than mine; and the ferocity of my nature was in some degree necessary to the great work I had to perform. But what excuse can you find for the cruelties which you exercised on your *protestant* subjects? They had been ever obedient and affectionate to you; they desired nothing but to live under the protection of laws you yourself had confirmed; and they repaid that protection by the most hearty zeal for your service. Yet these did you force, by the most inhuman severities, either to quit the religion in which they were bred, and which their consciences still retained, or to leave their native land, and endure all the woes of perpetual exile. It makes one shudder, to think that such orders should come from a gay, polished court, from a king engaged in all the elegant pleasures which humanize and soften the heart; that such orders, I say, should be given by him, as the most savage Tartars could hardly have executed without remorse and compassion!

Louis.] It was not my nature, but my religion, that dictated these severities. My confessor told m , they would atone for all my sins.

Peter.] In defending yourself you condemn your religion. Had I believed in my patriarch, as you believed in your priest, I should not have been the great king that I was.—But I will press you no farther upon that matter. We have both been illustrious in different ways: The memory of us both is dear to our subjects, and they are proud of having obeyed us; which is the highest praise to a king. But there is this capital distinction between us: The pomp and pageantry of state were necessary to your greatness; mine was independent of those outward trappings: I was great in myself, great in the energy and powers of my mind, great in the superiority and *sovereignty* of my soul over all other men.

MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *of the late* GEORGE-FREDERICK HANDEL*.

THIS celebrated musician was born at Hall, a city in the circle of Upper-Saxony, Feb. 24, 1684. His father was an eminent physician and surgeon of that place, was about 60 years of age at the time of his birth, and had likewise a daughter by the same wife, which was his second.

"While he was yet under seven years of age, he went with his father to the court of the duke of Saxe-Weisenfels. His strong desire to pay a visit to his half-brother, a good deal older than himself, (for we have before observed that he was the issue of a second marriage) and at that time valet de chambre to the prince, was the occasion of his going. His father intended to have left him behind, and had actually set out without him. He thought one of his age a very improper companion when he was going to the court of a prince, and to attend the duties of his profession. The boy, finding all his solicitations ineffectual, had recourse to the only method which was left for the accomplishment of his wish. Having watched the time of his father's setting out, and concealed his intention from the rest of the family, he followed the chaise on foot. It was probably retarded by the roughness of the roads, or some other accident; for he overtook it before it had advanced to any considerable distance from the town. His father, greatly surprized at his courage, and somewhat displeased with his obstinacy, could hardly resolve what course to take. When he was asked how he could think of the journey, after such a plain refusal had been given him; instead of answering the question, he renewed his entreaties in the most pressing manner, and pleaded in language too moving to be resisted. Being taken into the chaise, and carried to court, he discovered an unspeakable satisfaction at meeting with his brother above mentioned, whom till then he had never seen.

This was not the first instance of the father's ill success when he judged it expedient to oppose or over-rule his son's inclinations. This matter demands a more particular explication before an account can properly be given of what afterwards passed at the court of Weisenfels.

From his very childhood Handel had discovered such a strong propensity to musick, that his father, who always intended him for the study of the civil law, had reason to be alarmed. Perceiving that this inclination still increased, he took every method to oppose it. He strictly forbad him to meddle with any musical instrument: nothing of that kind was suffered to remain in the house; nor was he ever permitted to go to any other, where such kind of furniture was in use. All this caution and art, instead of restraining, did but augment his passion. He had found means to get a little clavichord privately conveyed to a room at the top of the house. To this room he constantly stole when the family was asleep. He had made some progress before musick had been prohibited, and, by his assiduous practice at the hours of rest, had made such farther advances, as, though not attended to at that time, were no slight prognosticks of his future greatness."

At the court of the duke of Saxe-Weisenfels he found opportunities and instruments enough to indulge his prevailing inclination. The father,

* *See, before, p.* 224.

father, vexed at the pertinacity of his ſon in the purſuit of a different ſtudy from that he intended to dedicate him to, (the civil law) often complained to, and adviſed with his friends upon the likelieſt means to wean him from his fondneſs for harmony. The wiſer of theſe adviſers argued upon the impoſſibility of ſtifling an inclination which ſeemed inſpired by nature herſelf, and even went ſo far as to hint that it was *pity* any thing *ſhould* prevent it. An incident ſoon gave this advice its due weight and authority. "It happened, one morning, that, while he was playing on the organ after the ſervice was over, the duke was in the church. Something there was in the manner of playing, which drew his attention ſo ſtrongly, that his highneſs, as ſoon as he returned, aſked his valet de chambre who it was that he had heard at the organ. The valet replied, that it was his brother. The duke demanded to ſee him. After he had ſeen him, and made all the enquiries which it was natural for a man of taſte and diſcernment to make on ſuch an occaſion, he told his phyſician, that every father muſt judge for himſelf in what manner to diſpoſe of his children; but that, for his own part, he could not but conſider it as a ſort of crime againſt the publick and poſterity, to rob the world of ſuch a riſing genius!

The old doctor ſtill retained his prepoſſeſſions in favour of the civil law. Though he was convinced it was almoſt become an act of neceſſity to yield to his ſon's inclinations, (as it ſeemed an act of duty to yield to the prince's advice and authority) yet it was not without the utmoſt reluctance that he brought himſelf to this reſolution. He was ſenſible of the prince's goodneſs in taking ſuch notice of his ſon, and giving his opinion concerning the beſt method of education: But he begged leave humbly to repreſent to his highneſs, that, tho' muſick was an elegant art, and a fine amuſement, yet, if conſidered as an occupation, it had little dignity, as having for its object nothing better than mere pleaſure and entertainment: that, whatever degree of eminence his ſon might arrive at in ſuch a profeſſion, he thought that a much leſs degree in many others would be far preferable.

The prince could not agree with him in his notions of muſick as a profeſſion, which he ſaid were much too low and diſparaging, as great excellence in any kind entitled men to great honour: And, as to profit, he obſerved how much more likely he would be to ſucceed, if ſuffered to purſue the path that Nature and Providence ſeemed to have marked out for him, than if he was forced into another track to which he had no ſuch bias, nay, to which he had a direct averſion. He concluded with ſaying, that he was far from recommending the ſtudy of muſick in excluſion of the languages, or of the civil law, provided it was poſſible to reconcile them together: What he wiſhed was, that all of them might have fair play; that no violence might be uſed, but the boy be left at liberty to follow the natural bent of his faculties, whatever that might be.

All this while he had kept his eyes ſtedfaſtly fixed on his powerful advocate; and his ears were as watchful and attentive to the impreſſions which the prince's diſcourſe made upon his father.

The iſſue of their debate was this: Not only a toleration was obtained for muſick, but conſent for a maſter to be employed, who ſhould forward and aſſiſt him in his advances, on his return to Hall. At his departure from Weiſenfels, the prince filled his pockets with money, and told him, with a ſmile, that, if he minded his ſtudies, no encouragements ſhould be wanting."

Warmed with the diſtinction this powerful advocate had ſhewn him, his young breaſt was more and more inflamed with the ambition of diſtinguiſhing himſelf in his beloved art. At his father's return to Hall, he placed him under one Zackaw, who was organiſt of the cathedral church; a man of great abilities in his profeſſion; and young Handel pleaſed him ſo much, that he thought he could never do enough for him: He grounded him thoroughly in the principles of harmony: He cultivated his imagination, and formed his taſte: He ſhewed him the different ſtyles of different nations; frequently gave him ſubjects to work; and made him copy, play, and compoſe, in his ſtead. Zackaw, who loved company and a chearful glaſs, by theſe means procured an aſſiſtant who, by his uncommon talents, was capable of ſupplying his place when he was abſent, and who already attracted the attention of all perſons who lived near Hall, or reſorted thither. By the time he was nine years old he began to compoſe the church-ſervice for voices and inſtruments, and from that time actually compoſed a ſervice every week for three years ſucceſſively. The pupil now ſoon ſurpaſſed the maſter; and, impatient to leave this ſituation for one that would afford him more opportunities of diſplaying himſelf, and having a friend and relation at Berlin, by the licence of his friends he went thither in the year 1698. The opera then met with great encouragement, from the grandfather of his preſent Pruſſian majeſty, who had thereby drawn ſome of the beſt ſingers and compoſers from Italy and other parts, amongſt whom Buononcini and Attilio held the firſt rank. Buononcini had, from the natural vanity of his temper, ſtill more increaſed by the admiration and applauſe that he had excited, entertained a contempt for ſo mere a child as Handel, though he was talked of as a moſt extraordinary player upon the harpſichord. However, reſolved to try him, he compoſed a cantata in the chromatick ſtyle, difficult in every reſpect, and ſuch as he thought would puzzle even a maſter. Handel treated this compoſition as a trifle, and executed it, to the compoſer's great ſurprize, at ſight, with accuracy, truth, and expreſſion.

[*The reſt in our next.*]

A STATE

A STATE *of the* NATIONAL DEBT, *provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood on January* 11, 1759, *and on January* 11, 1760, *together with an Account of the Produce of the* Sinking Fund *in that Year, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before December* 25, 1716, *the said Fund has been applied.*

	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1759.	Increased between Jan. 11, 1759, & Jan. 11, 1760.	Paid off within that time.	Amount of the national debt on Jan. 11, 1760.
EXCHEQUER.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company	1836275 17 10¾	— — —	— — —	1836275 17 10¾
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 0 0	— — —	— — —	108100 0 0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen by deaths	78755 14 10¾	— — —	1000 0 0	77755 14 10¾
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills	2200 0 0	— — —	— — —	2200 0 0
Note, The Land-Taxes and duties on Malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1000000 l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on Pensions, nor the sum of 1000000 l. charged on the supply anno 1760.				
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.				
By two acts of parliament 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Annæ, at 3 l. per cent.	3200000 0 0	— — —	— — —	3200000 0 0
Annuities at 3 l. per cent. anno 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters	1000000 0 0	— — —	— — —	1000000 0 0
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3 l. per cent. from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000 0 0	— — —	— — —	3200000 0 0
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 Geo. I.	500000 0 0	— — —	— — —	500000 0 0
Purchased of the South-Sea Company	4000000 0 0	— — —	— — —	4000000 0 0
Annuities at 3 l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals since Lady-day 1719	1750000 0 0	— — —	— — —	1750000 0 0
Ditto at 3 l. per cent. charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000 0 0	— — —	— — —	1250000 0 0
Ditto at 3 l. per ct. an. 1746, chd on the dut. on lic. for retailing spirit. liq. since L. day 1746	986800 0 0	— — —	— — —	986800 0 0
Ditto at 3 l. per cent. charged on the Sinking Fund by the acts 25, 28, 29 and 31 Geo. II.	13537821 5 1¼	— — —	— — —	13537821 5 1¼
Ditto at 3 l. per cent. charged on the duties on Offices, Pensions, &c. by the act 31 Geo. II.	500000 0 0	— — —	— — —	500000 0 0
Ditto at 3½ l. per cent. charged on the Sinking Fund by the act 25 Geo. II.	17701323 16 4	— — —	— — —	17701323 16 4
Ditto at 3½ l. per cent. charged on the said fund by the act 29 Geo. II.	1500000 0 0	— — —	— — —	1500000 0 0
Ditto at 3½ l. per cent. charged on the duties on Offices, Pensions, &c. by the act 31 Geo. II.	4500000 0 0	— — —	— — —	4500000 0 0
Ditto at 3 l. per ct. charged on the addit. subsidy on Poundage, &c. by the act 32 Geo. II.	- - - - -	6600000 0 0	— — —	6600000 0 0
Ditto at 3 l. per ct. addit. cap. of 5 l. per ct. on the 6600000 l. charged on said fund by said act	- - - - -	330000 0 0	— — —	330000 0 0
Ditto at 3 l. per ct. addit. cap. of 10 l. per ct. in Lott. T. on ditto, charged on said fund by said act	- - - - -	660000 0 0	— — —	660000 0 0
Mem. The subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1745 were allowed an annuity for one life of 9s. a ticket, which amounted to 22500 l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 19570 l. 15 s. And the subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1746 were allowed an annuity for one life of 18 s. a ticket, which amounted to 45000 l. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in. to 39053 l. 10 s. And also the subscribers of 100 l. for 3 l. per cent. annuities anno 1757 were allowed an annuity for one life of 11. 2s. 6d. which amounted to 337501. but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 333831. Which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.				
SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.				
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I.	25025309 13 11½	— — —	— — —	25025309 13 11½
Annuities at 3 l. per cent. anno 1751, charged on the sinking fund	2100000 0 0	— — —	— — —	2100000 0 0
£.	82776586 8 2¼	7590000 0 0	1000 0 0	90365586 8 2¼

Dr.

THE Exchequer is to cash on the Sinking Fund, Jan. 11, 1759 — — — 162824 1 3¼

Produce of the Sink. F. betw. Jan. 11, 1759, and Jan. 11, 1760,

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Surplus of the aggregate fund — — — — —	1073995	17	2¼			
Surplus of the general fund — — — — —	640357	1	3			
Surplus of the South-Sea company's fund — — —	153406	12	9			
				1867759	11	2¼
Monies brought to this Fund pursuant to act 25 Geo. II.						
Duty on wrought plate anno 1720 — — —	30	0	0			
Additional duty on paper anno 1731 — — —	27460	11	7			
Surplus of the duties on wines anno 1745 — — —	41582	0	11½			
Ditto - - - duty on glass and addit. duty on spirits anno 1746	12281	5	4½			
Ditto - - - additional duty on spirits annis 1743 and 1751 —	67990	18	3			
Ditto - - - duty on houses and windows anno 1747 — —	115324	7	6¼			
Ditto - - - duty on coaches anno 1747 — — —	59164	7	9½			
Additional duty on poundage since March 1, 1747 — —	321250	15	0			
Plate licenses since July 5, 1758, pursuant to act 31 Geo. II. -	6784	1	4½			
				651868	7	10¼
Duty on salt since April 5, 1753, pursuant to act 26 Geo. II. — — — —				236844	7	3
Duty on sweets since Midsummer 1737, purs. to act 27 Geo. II. — — —				4590	7	5¼
Surplus of the additional duties on soap, paper, and coals, anno 1714, pursuant to act 28 Geo. II. — — — —	46232	0	4			
Surplus of the duty on coals anno 1719 — — —	29404	12	10			
				75636	13	2
Additional duty on cards and dice, pursuant to act 29 Geo. II. -	7426	14	4			
Additional duty on ale licenses since Easter 1756 — —	56489	14	8			
New duty on plate — — — — —	15667	14	4			
				79584	3	4
Addit. duty on wine lic. since July 5, 1757, purs. to act 32 Geo. II.	12524	1	9¾			
Additional duty on stamp'd vellum since ditto — —	58533	6	4			
Ditto on coals exported since ditto — — —	9719	16	3			
Surplus licenses for retailing spirituous liquors since Lady-day 1746	21033	12	8			
				101810	17	0¾
To Cash brought from the supply for the year 1759, to replace to this fund the like sums paid thereout to make good the deficiency of the following funds, viz.						
Duty on glass and spirits, for life-annuities granted anno 1746 -	8881	11	10½			
Several duties granted for payment of annuities anno 1757 —	24371	6	11½			
				33252	18	10¼
By an unknown person, for conscience sake — — — —				624	0	0
				£. 3214795	7	5¼

Per Contra, Cr.

	£.	s.	d.
Monies issued between Jan. 11, 1759, and Jan. 11, 1760.			
By the Bank of England, for subscribed annuities at 3l. per ct. for 12 months, interest and charges of management to Oct. 10, 1759 — — —	540996	14	0
By ditto, for ditto at 3l. per cent. for 12 months, interest and charges of management to Jan. 5, 1760 - -	416118	18	2
By ditto, for annuities anno 1756, at 3½l. per cent. for 12 months, interest and charges of managem. to Jan. 5, 1760	53343	15	0
By the S. S. comp. for annuities anno 1751, for 12 mo. interest and charges of management to Jan. 5, 1760 —	64181	5	0
By cash to pay life-annuities anno 1757, at the Exchequer — — —	33397	10	0
By cash to make good the deficiency of annuity-funds anno 1758 — —	95895	3	2
By cash to make good the deficiency of annuity funds anno 1759 — —	90111	8	5½
In further part of 2491848l. 5s. granted for service of the year 1758 — —	345415	7	11¾
In full of 1800761. 17s. 0¾d. granted for service of the year 1759 — —	180076	17	0¾
In part of 2250000l. granted for service of the year 1759 — — —	942072	9	11½
	2761609	8	9½
Ballance Jan. 11, 1760 — —	453185	18	7¾
	£. 3214795	7	5¼

Account of the IRISH GIANT.

DUBLIN, May 20. Friday died, in College-Green, Cornelius M'Grath, born in the county of Tipperary, within five miles of the ſilver mines, in the year 1736. His parents were no way remarkable for their ſtature, being of the middle ſize, and were common country people; nor were their other children taller than ordinary. In July, 1752, Cornelius was in the city of Corke, being then about 16 years of age, and was followed about by crowds of people, on account of his extraordinary ſize, for he then meaſured ſix feet eight inches and three quarters. The preceding year he was much afflicted with violent pains in his limbs, for which he bathed in ſalt water: However, theſe were no other than growing pains; for he actually grew from little more than five feet to the above-mentioned ſtature in the ſpace of one year. The good Dr. Berkley, then biſhop of Cloyne, kept him at his houſe for two or three months, and was very charitable and humane to him, and cauſed great care to be taken of him until he recovered the uſe of his limbs. His hand was then as large as a middling ſhoulder of mutton; and the laſt of his ſhoes, which he carried about with him, meaſured 15 inches. He always eat and drank very moderately: His drink was then chiefly cyder, and that he took only at meals. When he was at Corke he was perſuaded to exhibit himſelf as a ſhow; and he went for that purpoſe to Briſtol, and from thence to London; and an account was given of him in the London Magazine for July, 1752*. He afterwards went to Paris, and to moſt of the great cities in Europe. At Florence, one Bianchi, a phyſician there, wrote a ſmall tract concerning him. About two months ago he returned to his native country, and then meaſured ſeven feet eight inches without ſhoes. When he arrived he was in a very bad ſtate of health, owing, as he ſaid, to an intermitting fever that he had been firſt ſeized with in Flanders. His complexion was miſerably pale and ſallow; his pulſe very quick, at times, for a man of his extraordinary height, and his legs were ſwollen. Upon his death, his body was carried to the diſſecting-houſe in the college, where his ſkeleton, on account of its extraordinary ſize, will amuſe the curious, and fill poſterity with wonder.—He was not the only perſon, of a gigantick ſize, born of late years in Ireland; for in the 3d vol. of Lowthorp's Abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, the late Dr. Molyneaux has given an account of one Edmund Malone, whom he meaſured in this city, with his ſhoes off, and who was ſeven feet and ſeven inches high. Cornelius M'Grath was equal, in ſtature, to Daniel Cajanus, the Sweediſh giant, who was ſeven feet and eight inches high, and whoſe pulſe, according to the late Doctor Bryan Robinſon, beat 52 times a minute; but M'Grath's, on his arrival here in March laſt, beat near 60 times a minute.—Beſides his ſkeleton, (now in preparation) there is at preſent, in the college anatomy-houſe, that of Clarke, the famous oſſified man, whoſe bones grew all together into one, (the property of Dr. Edward Barry) of whom figures and an ample account may be ſeen in the ſecond volume of Dr. Charles Smyth's Natural Hiſtory of the county of Corke: A caſe ſo extremely rare and curious, that no other inſtance of the like has ever yet appeared.

Our giant wanted but four inches of the height of a ſkeleton which was dug up in the place of a Roman camp near St. Alban's, by an urn, inſcribed MARCUS ANTONINUS; which, by the dimenſions of the bones, was judged, by the late celebrated anatomiſt Mr. Cheſelden, to be eight feet four inches high; and who publiſhed an account of it in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N°. 333. Goliah, mentioned in Samuel, chap. xvii. 4. was ſix cubits and a ſpan, which, according to biſhop Cumberland, is ſomewhat above eleven feet Engliſh. Maximinius the emperor was nine feet high; and in the reign of Auguſtus, other perſons are mentioned to have been as tall.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Denham *Indiaman, in* Madraſs *Road, Oct.* 24, 1759.

"OUR fleet has had a ſmart engagement with the French, on the 10th of September. Being to the windward, the admiral made the ſignal to bear down; and the French formed a line of battle, (having eleven ſail and four frigates) and began to fire; but our admirals reſerved their's till they got cloſe enough to do more execution, which was about three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Elizabeth, Newcaſtle, Tyger, Grafton, Yarmouth, Cumberland, and Saliſbury, returned their ſalute with great ardour. The admirals behaved with the greateſt courage and conduct, and the men were all animated with a true Engliſh ſpirit; but falling little wind, the Weymouth and Sunderland, being a great way a-ſtern, could not come up. The Tyger ſuſtained the fire of four ſhips almoſt two glaſſes, when, having loſt her fore and main top maſts and mizen maſt, ſhe muſt have ſunk, had not Adm. Stevens, in the Grafton, broke the line, and run between her and the enemy, and, by an inceſſant fire, drove three of them out of the line, and ſoon after obliged the other to ſheer off. The Grafton received 116 ſhot in her hull, 19 of which were between wind and water. The captain of the Newcaſtle was killed, a lieutenant, a maſter, and about 250 men. It is ſaid the French loſt 1500. The engagement laſted about three hours; after which, they made all the ſail they could, and got off."

WE thought the annexed VIEW of Oſwego and the lake Ontario might be pleaſing to our readers, who are deſired to turn to our Volumes for 1756, p. 519, 562, 602, 637,—640; 1757, p. 14—17; 1759, p. 25,—593. and the preſent month, p. 242.

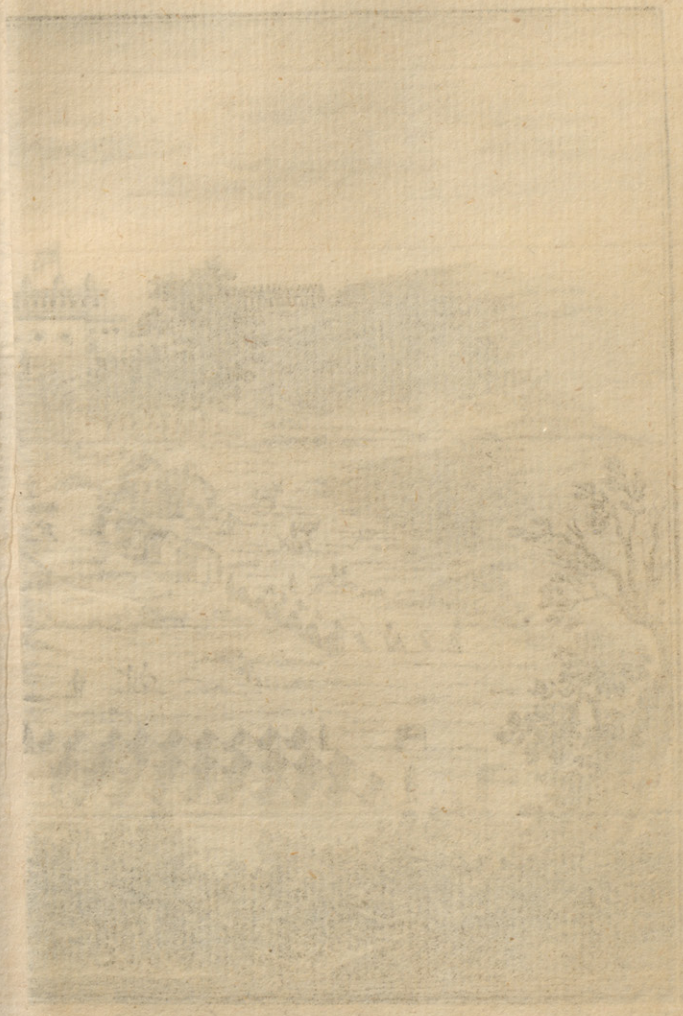
The

* *For the month of Auguſt, p.* 381.

Engraved for the London Magazine, *1760.*

Explanation
1 *The River Onondago*
2 *Lake Ontario*

A South View of OSWEGO, *on Lake Ontario, in North America.*



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors. Continued from p.* 183.

FEBRUARY 15th, there was presented to the house and read, a petition of the several bankrupts, whose names were thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and others in their unhappy situation; alledging, that the petitioners, and many others who had been found and declared bankrupts, having strictly conformed to the laws made concerning bankrupts, by a surrender of their all, upon oath, for the benefit of their creditors, had nevertheless, through the misapprehension of some of their principal creditors, been refused their certificates, without any probability of relief, as the law then stood, and that by such refusal, several of the said bankrupts had been necessitated to abscond, whilst others had been thrown into prison; and that these unhappy sufferers were under the particular hardship of being incapable of receiving any benefit from the law frequently made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the power vested in creditors for refusing certificates to their bankrupts, was, as the petitioners conceived, upon a presumption, that such power would be tenderly and but seldom exercised, and only in notorious cases; but the great increase in the number of bankrupts, within two years past, and the small proportion of those who had been able to obtain their certificates, made it more than probable that the power had been exercised for cruel and unjust purposes, and contrary to the meaning and intention of the legislature; and, as most of the petitioners and their fellow-sufferers must inevitably and speedily perish, with their desolate families, unless timely relieved by the interposition of parliament, therefore praying the house to take the petitioners very compassionate case into consideration, and to grant them such relief therein, as to the house should seem meet.

Although this petition was accompanied with a printed case, which set the impolicy, as well as the cruelty of our laws, relating to bankrupts, in a strong and glaring light, yet all the regard it then met with, was its being ordered to lie on the table; but a great number of petitions having been afterwards presented to the house from the other sort of insolvent debtors, who were then prisoners in several of the goals within this kingdom, it was, on the 27th, ordered, *nem. con.* that leave should be given to bring in a bill for relief of insolvent debtors; and that Mr. Thornton, Mr. Olmius, Mr. Cornewall, and the Lord Mayor of London, should prepare and bring in the same, to whom Mr. Cooke, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, and Mr. Alderman Dickinson were afterwards added. And as it was necessary to consider the case of bankrupts before the passing of any insolvent bill, a committee was, on the 12th of March, appointed to consider the laws relating to bankrupts, and to report their opinion to the house; to which committee the said petition was referred, and they were impowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

Beside the said general printed case, in favour of bankrupt prisoners, there was likewise, in this session, printed and distributed to the members, the particular case of one George Walker, a bankrupt, and a prisoner in the King's-Bench prison; and as in this case there was an appearance of oppression and injustice, the said committee thought it incumbent upon them to inquire particularly into it. For this purpose, on the 9th of April, it was upon motion ordered, that the marshal of the said prison should, next morning, bring in

ſafe cuſtody, Capt. George Walker, then a priſoner for debt in his majeſty's priſon of King's-Bench, to the ſaid committee; and ſhould alſo bring him, in ſafe cuſtody, to the ſaid committee, at any other time or times as the ſaid committee ſhould think fit to require the ſame, and that Mr. Speaker ſhould iſſue his warrant accordingly.

Upon this the plaintiffs, at whoſe ſuit he was detained in priſon, likewiſe cauſed their caſe, in anſwer to his, to be printed and diſtributed to the members; and the priſoner was ſeveral times brought before and examined by the committee. As to the facts ſtated in either caſe, the publick have very little concern; but in the plaintiff's caſe there is a point of law ſtated, which I think neceſſary to take ſome notice of. In the third ſection of this caſe, the point of law is ſtated as follows:

"All the ſtatutes concerning bankrupts have, for their principal object, the relief of creditors, and the preventing of frauds by bankrupts, who in theſe laws are ſtiled offenders, and particularly by the 21ſt of James I. cap. 19.

It is enacted, "That if a bankrupt cannot make it appear that he hath ſuſtained ſome caſual loſs, whereby he is diſabled to pay what he owed, he is to be indicted, and ſet in the pillory." And by the ſtatute of the 5th of his preſent majeſty, intitled, *An Act to prevent the committing of Frauds by Bankrupts*, it is alſo enacted, that every bankrupt ſhall diſcover

"How, and in what manner, to whom, and upon what conſideration, and when, he hath diſpoſed of, aſſigned, or transferred any of his goods and effects not diſpoſed of in the way of his trade, and the ordinary expences of his family; and that if he removes, conceals, or embezzles any thing to the value of 20l. with intent to defraud his creditors, he ſhall be adjudged guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy."

From the ſpirit of theſe laws it appears as clear as a ſelf-evident propoſition, that every commiſſion of bankrupt obtained at the inſtance of the debtor himſelf, merely to procure a certificate, is an abuſe of juſtice."

Now this argument, or at leaſt the propoſition pretended to be deduced from it, is ſo far from being ſelf-evident, that it is evidently falſe, and muſt appear to be ſo, to every man who is acquainted with the hiſtory and ſpirit of our laws, which are remarkable for their lenity as well as juſtice. By the original and common law of this kingdom, no man could be impriſoned for debt. The plaintiff in any action which was merely of a civil nature, could have no execution upon his judgment againſt the body of the defendant, nor even againſt his lands: He could have no execution but only againſt the goods and chattels of the defendant; and even as to theſe he was obliged to leave him thoſe things that were neceſſary for tillage. For this extraordinary lenity, the lord Coke gives a very good reaſon. "At the common law, ſays he, where a ſubject ſued execution upon a judgment for debt or damages, he ſhould not have the body of the defendant, or his land in execution (unleſs it were in ſpecial caſes); and the reaſon of the law was: That the body, in caſe of debt, ſhould not be detained in priſon, but be at liberty, not only to follow his own affairs and buſineſs, but alſo to ſerve the king and his country, when need ſhould require; nor to take away the poſſeſſion of his lands in that caſe, for that would hinder the following of his huſbandry and tillage, which is ſo beneficial to the commonwealth *."

But as knavery with trade increaſed, this lenity was found to be prejudicial to trade, by preventing foreign merchants from coming into, or giving credit to the people of this kingdom, therefore, by the ſtatute of Acton Burnel, and the ſtatute merchant, paſſed in the 11th and 13th of Edward the firſt, execution was given againſt the perſon of the debtor, and he was to be detained in priſon, until he agreed with his creditor; but by the firſt of theſe ſtatutes this was only when he had no goods

* *Coke's notes on the ſtat. Weſtminſter, 2d. chap.* 18.

goods or chattels, or not sufficient to pay the debt; consequently the debtor very probably often secreted his goods, and absconded, especially if he had a land estate by which he could support himself, and the sheriffs or their officers sometimes, perhaps, connived at his doing so; therefore, by the second of these statutes, immediate execution was granted against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor. He was himself arrested and imprisoned, and his lands and goods were sequestered; but then he had three months allowed him before his goods could be sold, or appraised and delivered to his creditor, in which time he might sell his lands or goods, and thereby discharge the debt, or agree with his creditor. If he did not, the goods were then sold, and if by sale of them the debt was not satisfied, the creditor was put in possession of his lands, in which he continued, until the residue of the debt was satisfied, by the rents or profits of the land; and in the mean time the debtor himself remained in prison, unless he could agree with his creditor, who was obliged to find him bread and water for his support, from whence, I suppose, came that custom which is now called the goal allowance.

This, it must be allowed, was a severe sort of execution, but it was granted only for the encouragement of our trade, which was then in its infancy; for it was at first designed to be granted only to merchants who sold their goods upon credit in our market-towns; and to them only when they got the debt acknowledged in the solemn manner prescribed by these two statutes, which acknowledgment was from thence called a statute merchant. It is true there was, by the same king, and in the same 13th year of his reign, another writ of execution introduced upon judgments that were of a meer civil nature, which was called an elegit, and by which a moiety of the defendant's lands might be taken in execution, in case the judgment was not fully satisfied by the sale of his goods and chattels. But still, except upon the statute merchant, no execution could be had upon any judgment of a meer civil nature against the body of the defendant, until the 25th of Edward the third, when that writ of execution was introduced, which is now called a *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, as we are told by lord Coke, in his notes upon the statute Westminster 1st, chap. 23. and by the same king, in the 27th year of his reign, was introduced the statute staple, which is of much the same nature with the statute merchant, and like unto it designed only for the encouragement of trade, but by the introduction of the said *capias*, they are now both gone into desuetude.

Thus we were, by degrees, induced to depart entirely from the lenity of the common law, with regard to the liberty of the subject, and the security of our landholders, who, with their farmers and servants, were then, as they always ought to be, our only standing army. But still, an imprisoned debtor, who had made the utmost satisfaction that was in his power, and who could shew that his insolvency was really owing to misfortunes and disappointments, was not left entirely to the mercy of his creditor; for if his creditor would not agree to his being discharged from prison, our court of chancery did interpose upon his petition, and often did order him to be discharged, if the creditor could shew no good reason for detaining him. Nay, it is highly probable, that in such cases our courts of law did sometimes interpose, and order such an insolvent debtor to be discharged; for lord Coke has mentioned one precedent in the 41st year of Edward the third, where the court discharged a man from prison, upon inspection of his body, because he appeared to be of such an age as not to be able to bear the punishment of imprisonment. How long our courts, either of chancery or common law, continued to exercise such a power, I have not found mentioned in any of our law books I have seen. It is probable the exercise of it never ceased till after the restoration; and the consequence of its ceasing was, that in a few years our prisons became so

crowded with debtors, that in the year 1670, the parliament interposed, in which year was passed the first insolvent act we have upon record; and by that act, as well as by every insolvent act since that time, relief has been granted to all prisoners for debt, without any distinction, or any inquiry into the cause of the prisoner's insolvency; which really seems to be carrying the lenity of our laws a little too far, as there are some sorts of insolvency that must be allowed to be in some degree criminal, and to deserve to be severely punished; for such I must reckon all those insolvencies which proceed entirely from idleness or extravagance.

This, however, shews it to be the opinion of our legislature, that perpetual imprisonment, without any subsistence but charity and the goal allowance, is a punishment too severe, even for this sort of insolvency; and yet this is a punishment which, in many cases, may now be inflicted upon the most innocent bankrupt, by a relentless or oppressive creditor; a creditor, perhaps, whose cunning fraud was the cause of the prisoner's becoming a bankrupt, and who resolves to detain him in prison, lest, by his discharge, he should be enabled to seek that relief in chancery, which he would be intitled to upon a fair account; for every one knows how impossible it is for a man in prison, who has already given up his all for the satisfaction of his other creditors, to carry on and manage a tedious and expensive suit in chancery. This incongruity in our laws was at first introduced by the resentment which our kings justly shewed against those who had set up as bankers, and had got other people's money or effects into their keeping, with an intention to abscond, without ever making restitution, which was looked on as a breach of trust; and therefore our kings of old, by virtue of their prerogative, issued what is now called a statute or commission of bankruptcy, for seizing, not only the person, but also the whole estate and effects of the person thus intending to be guilty of a breach of trust.

I have said, our kings, by virtue of their prerogative; for this method of proceeding was not warranted by any statute, until the 34th of Henry the eighth; and the preamble to the act then passed, shews what sort of debtors this severity was intended against, for it recites thus: "Whereas divers and sundry persons, *craftily* obtaining into their hands great substance of other mens goods, do suddenly flee to parts unknown, or keep their houses, not minding to pay or restore to any of their creditors, their debts and duties, but at their own wills and pleasures consume the substance, obtained by credit, of other men, for their own pleasure and delicate living, against all reason, equity, and conscience." This is the preamble of the first statute against bankrupts; and from hence we are not to wonder at the severity of our laws against bankrupts: These laws were not at first intended against those who fairly and honestly, in their way of trade, had become indebted, and who by misfortunes or disappointments in trade, were rendered unable to pay the whole of the debts they had so contracted; but this method of proceeding came soon to be extended to every merchant or dealer who could not, or would not, pay the whole of the debts he had contracted; and when it was so far extended, the bankrupt, as well as every other insolvent, was certainly intitled to that relief which our court of equity then had the power to grant; the exercise of which power was never taken from it by any act of parliament; but some of our ministers of state had suffered so severely, in the reign of Charles the first, for exercising powers founded upon prerogative only, that no chancellor, after the restoration, ventured to exercise this power, though the very essence of a court of equity be, to mitigate the rigour of the common law, in cases wherein that rigour plainly appears to be unjust.

What was the consequence of the disuse of this power? It was, as I have already observed, our legislature's finding it necessary, in a very few years, to pass an act of insolvency; and in that

act

act bankrupts, as well as other insolvents, were included, as they afterwards were in every act of insolvency that was passed until the 6th of his late majesty, when the exception as to bankrupts was first introduced, and has continued ever since; but what was the reason for its being introduced, or what has been the reason for its continuance, I have never heard, nor can I suggest any one to myself, except the prevailing influence of the rich amongst us; for, in proportion as that influence has increased, the sufferings and the distresses of the poor have, in this, as well as many other instances, been aggravated: Surely, a prisoner, who has honestly and fairly surrendered all he has to his creditors, perhaps even before he was imprisoned, deserves more compassion than an insolvent who has been living six or seven years in prison, upon what ought at first to have been distributed among his creditors; and yet, as the law now stands, many insolvents are compelled to do so.

Upon the whole, it will appear, that by our laws, imprisonment for life has always been deemed a punishment too severe for meer bankruptcy or insolvency: Our laws against bankruptcy were at first intended only against fraudulent bankrupts: From hence alone we have any pretence for saying, that those laws are intended only in favour of creditors; for the clause by which bankrupts who obtain their certificates are discharged from all their former debts, must be allowed to be in favour of bankrupts, and consequently a man who is liable to the statutes of bankruptcy, has a right to take the benefit of this favour, when he finds he cannot otherwise propose to carry on his trade, or to pay the whole of what he justly and truly owes, which many bankrupts have afterwards done, and which every honest man will do, as soon as it is in his power, notwithstanding his being then under no legal obligation to do so. And as this has been often done, it is certainly inconsistent with the publick good, to leave it in the power of any one creditor to prevent its being done, and inconsistent with humanity, to leave it in the power of any one private man to inflict a punishment, which, by the publick, has always been thought too severe. For this reason the bankrupt act, which was passed in the 4th and 5th of queen Anne, seems to be more consistent with the whole tenor of our laws, and indeed with common sense, than that which was passed in the 5th of that reign; because, by the former, any creditor might object against confirming the bankrupt's certificate, but then the chancellor was to judge, whether the objection was well founded; whereas, by the latter, the chancellor has no power to judge, but must confirm the certificate, if four-fifths in number and value of the creditors agree to it; and cannot confirm it, if it be opposed, without any reason assigned, by one creditor to whom the bankrupt owes near as much as he does to all the rest; which was the case of the above-named George Walker; who may, perhaps, from thence, be the cause of restoring to our court of chancery, that power which was wisely vested in it by the said act of the 4th and 5th of queen Anne; for by that court the power of granting or refusing a certificate will certainly be more impartially exercised, than can be expected whilst it is lodged in the breast of any one creditor, who may have such an oppressive reason as I have before mentioned for continuing the bankrupt in prison during his whole life.

This unfortunate gentleman's case was very particularly inquired into by the said committee, and in the mean time the insolvent bill was, according to order, prepared, and on the 2d of April was presented to the house, by Mr. Thornton, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. On the 12th it was read a second time, and a motion made for its being committed, upon which a debate arising, the debate was adjourned to the 24th, on which day the debate was further adjourned till that day two months, and consequently was never resumed.

The

The bankrupt committee continued nevertheleſs to ſit from time to time, and on the 11th of May, they were impowered to report their proceedings from time to time; but were not ready to make any report until the firſt of June, when their report was ordered to be received next morning. Accordingly, on the 2d of June, Mr. Cooke reported the reſolution of the committee, which was agreed to by the houſe, and was as followeth: "That it appears to this committee, that ſome amendments may be made to the laws relating to bankrupts, to the advantage of the creditors, and in eaſe of the bankrupts." And thus went off, for this ſeſſion, an affair, in which the liberty of ſo many Britiſh ſubjects, and the lives, perhaps, of ſome, were intimately concerned. How juſtly did Juvenal obſerve,

Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in ſe,
Quàm quòd ridiculos homines facit:——

But it is ſtill more ſurpriſing to find ſuch a neglect and contempt of bankrupts and inſolvents, in an age when we are daily inventing and adminiſtering new cauſes of bankruptcy and inſolvency: Our taxes are already ſo heavy, that it is hardly poſſible for the moſt induſtrious merchant or tradeſman to ſupport his family with any decency, by the profits of his trade or buſineſs, yet we are annually adding new taxes; and our publick diverſions and amuſements are ſo numerous, and adminiſter ſo many temptations to expence, that a man muſt have a great deal of reſolution, and he and every one of his family, a very conſtant and fixed ſelf-denial, not to be led into a greater expence than his income will ſupport, yet our miniſters of luxury are ſtill allowed to invent and ſupply us with new ſorts of diverſion or amuſement. By theſe means we daily increaſe the number of bankrupts and inſolvents amongſt us; and, by our method of treating them, one would really be apt to think, that our rich people are like our fox-hunters, who bring foxes into their grounds that they may have the pleaſure of killing them: So our rich men contrive means to increaſe the number of inſolvents, that they may have the pleaſure of impriſoning them.

February 19th, it was ordered *nem. con.* that leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill, to explain, amend, and render effectual, ſo much of an act, made in the 13th of his preſent majeſty, againſt the exceſſive increaſe of horſe-races and deceitful gaming, as related to the increaſe of horſe-races, and ſo far as the ſame was then in force; and that Mr. Hanger, Mr. Kynaſton, and Mr. Thornton, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame; to whom Sir John Glynn was afterwards added. On the 6th of March the bill was preſented to the houſe, by Mr. Hanger, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. And on the 19th it was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole houſe; but the houſe never reſolved itſelf into a committee upon it; for the order was put off from time to time, and, at laſt, on the 27th of April, it was put off till that day two months; therefore, as the blanks were never filled up, one can form no perfect judgment of what was intended by the bill.

March 2d, a committee was appointed, to take into conſideration the ſtate of the poor in England, and of the laws relating thereto; and on the 5th, Sir Richard Lloyd, by direction from the ſaid committee, moved, that the clerks of the peace of the ſeveral counties, ridings, and diviſions, in England and Wales, and the town clerks of the ſeveral cities and towns, in England and Wales, which are counties of themſelves, and the clerks of the peace of the ſeveral liberties in England and Wales, ſhould forthwith tranſmit to the clerk of that houſe (in order to be laid before the houſe) an account of the annual expence of paſſing vagrants from, to, and through, their reſpective counties, ridings, diviſions, and liberties, for four years, ending at the laſt Eaſter ſeſſions, diſtinguiſhing each year.

And on the 30th of May, Sir Richard Lloyd reported to the houſe, the reſolutions of the committee, which were

were as followeth, viz. That it is the opinion of this committee,

1ſt. That the preſent methods of relieving the poor in the reſpective pariſhes where no workhouſes, or other proper places, have been provided for their reception, and employment, are, in general, very burthenſome to the inhabitants of ſuch pariſhes, and tend to render the poor miſerable in themſelves, and uſeleſs to the community.

2d. That the preſent method of giving money out of the parochial rates to perſons capable of labour, in order to prevent ſuch perſons claiming an intire ſubſiſtance for themſelves, and their families, from the pariſhes, is contrary to the ſpirit and intention of the laws for relief of the poor, is a dangerous power in the hands of parochial officers, a miſapplication of the publick money, and a great encouragement to idleneſs and intemperance.

3d. That the employment of the poor, under proper direction and management, in ſuch works and manufactures as are ſuited to their reſpective ſtrengths and capacities, will be of great utility and advantage to the publick.

4th. That the placing of the poor in workhouſes, to be provided within ſuch diſtricts as ſhall be deemed moſt convenient, in the ſeveral counties and ridings in England and Wales, under the direction and management of governors, or truſtees, to be particularly appointed, or choſen, for that purpoſe, will be the moſt effectual method of aſſiſting and relieving ſuch poor perſons, as by age, infirmities, or diſeaſes, are rendered incapable of ſupporting themſelves by their labour, of employing the able and induſtrious, reforming the idle and profligate, and of educating poor children in religion and induſtry.

5th. That the poor in ſuch workhouſes will be better regulated and maintained, and managed with more advantage to the publick, by guardians, governors, or truſtees, to be ſpecially appointed, or choſen, for that purpoſe, and incorporated with ſuch powers, and under ſuch reſtrictions, as the legiſlature ſhall deem proper, than by the annual parochial officers.

6th. That the erecting of the workhouſes upon waſte lands, and appropriating a certain quantity of ſuch lands to be cultivated, in order to produce proviſion for the poor in the ſaid houſes, would not only be a means of inſtructing and employing many of the ſaid poor in agriculture, but leſſen the publick expence.

7th. That the controverſies and law ſuits, concerning the ſettlements of poor perſons, occaſion a very great, and in general an uſeleſs expence to the publick, to the amount of many thouſand pounds *per annum*; and that often more money is expended in aſcertaining ſuch ſettlements, by each of the contending pariſhes, than would maintain the paupers.

8th. That if workhouſes ſhould be eſtabliſhed for the general reception of the poor within diſtricts, in the reſpective counties and ridings, the laws relating to the ſettlement of the poor, and the paſſing of vagrants, may be repealed.

9th. That whilſt the preſent poor-laws ſubſiſt, the compelling pariſh officers to grant certificates to the poor, will be a means of preventing the hardſhips they now ſuffer, in being debarred gaining their livelihood, where they can do it moſt uſefully to themſelves and the publick."

After theſe reſolutions were read at the table, it was ordered, that they ſhould be taken into conſideration on the Friday following, when the order was put off to Monday, before which day the parliament was prorogued.

Whilſt this affair was under the conſideration of the committee, that is to ſay, on the 24th of April, it was ordered, that leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill, to prevent tenants, or occupiers of tenements, under a certain yearly rent, from gaining a ſettlement in any pariſh, town, hamlet, or place, by being there rated in, or by, any land-tax aſſeſſment, and paying, for the landlord, the money by ſuch land-tax aſſeſſment charged; and that Mr. Alderman Dickinſon, Sir Richard Lloyd,

Lloyd, and Mr. Hammond, should prepare and bring in the same. But this order was the next day discharged; and it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to prevent any persons from gaining a settlement in any parish, town, hamlet, or place, by being there rated, by virtue of any act or acts of parliament, for granting any aid to his majesty, by a land-tax, and paying to the same; and that the said Mr. Alderman Dickinson, Mr. Hammond, and Mr. Fonereau, should prepare and bring in the same.

Accordingly, on the 27th, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Alderman Dickinson, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. May the 1st, it was read a second time, and committed. The 3d it was recommitted, reported, the amendments agreed to, and ordered to be ingrossed, being now intitled, *A Bill to prevent Tenants or Occupiers acquiring a Settlement in any Place, by being there rated, and paying the Money by any Land-Tax Assessment charged.* And on the 7th, it was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords; but there it had not the good luck to meet with their lordships approbation.

And, indeed, if in any future session a new law should be passed, in pursuance of the resolutions above-mentioned, the passing of this bill into a law would have been useless; as no parish can suffer much in the mean time, by the grievance intended thereby to be prevented. But whilst we are considering how to provide for our impotent poor, we should at the same time think of contriving every possible method for preventing their increase; and for this purpose nothing could be more effectual, than that of lessening the number of our alehouses; for, from their present excessive number, every alehouse is become a trap for the poor tradesmen and labourers in its neighbourhood, and every alehouse-keeper is daily contriving new baits for inticing the thoughtless, and drawing them into his trap. Whereas, if no greater number of alehouses were allowed, than what was absolutely necessary for the supply of the inhabitants, and the accommodation of such travellers as pass through the parish, they would all have a sufficient support, without being reduced to the necessity of contriving methods for tempting either neighbours or passengers to waste their health, their money, and their time, in tipling at their houses. This, I know, would diminish the produce of the excise upon strong and spirituous liquors; but it would be no loss to the publick revenue, because it would soon occasion an increase in many other branches of that revenue, and such an increase as would more than counterballance the decrease in that excise; and as it would, in some few years, increase the numbers of our labouring people, as well as their industry, even that excise would then again increase, perhaps more than it had at first decreased.

I must now observe, that the two first resolutions of the committee of ways and means of May the 17th *, were not, in this session, established by any law: They were founded upon a memorial of the silk throwsters of the city of London, to the commissioners of the Treasury, and the report of the commissioners of the customs thereupon, to the commissioners of the Treasury, which, on the 23d of April, were ordered to be, and were next day, laid before the house. These two papers were, on the 16th of May, referred to the said committee, with an instruction, to consider of the duties payable upon raw short silk or capiton, and silk nubs, or husks of silk; and produced the said two resolutions; whereupon a bill was then ordered to be prepared and brought in. Accordingly the bill was, on the 18th, presented to the house, by Mr. Charlton, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; but on the 21st, Sir George Saville moved, and it was ordered, that there should be laid before the house, an account of what quantity of long raw silk had been imported into England for three years, ending Michaelmas, 1758, distinguishing each year; and an account of what quantity

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 416.

quantity of raw silk, under the denomination of nubs and husks, had been imported into England, for three years, A ending Michaelmas, 1758, distinguishing each year. Which accounts were presented to the house on the 23d; and after that day, this affair, as well as the said bill, was entirely dropped for this session, *The History of which shall be concluded in our next.*

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR.
Continued from p. 200.

IN consequence of our declaration of war, we soon after began to get the French ships and cargoes that had been taken before the declaration condemned; and as fast as they were condemned, they were exposed to publick B sale, and the produce thereof deposited in the Bank. How the money has since been disposed of, or whether it has since been disposed of, I have not had any authentick information; but it certainly amounted to a very large sum, and as we are yearly bor- C rowing money at interest, I cannot suppose that it has been left there without any interest. On the other hand, the French, even before their declaration of war, that is to say, on the 1st of June, had ordered all the English ves- D sels then taken or detained in their ports, together with the effects they had on board, to be put up to sale, and the produce to be deposited till otherwise ordered; and as we had, in pursuance of the act of parliament before-men- E tioned *, vested the property of all prizes that should be taken after the declaration of war in the captors, so the French did the same, beside the encouragements they had before promised.

As all the French troops sent the pre- F ceding year from Brest, had been safely landed at Cape Breton or Canada, except the few companies that were on board the two ships taken by admiral Boscawen, as before related †, it was thought necessary, even before the de- G claration of war, to send a reinforcement to our troops in America. For this reason the 35th regiment of foot, and the 42d regiment of foot consisting of Scotch highlanders, were brought from Ireland to Plymouth, on the 11th of March, and from thence they sailed, April 16th, for America. And as factions had been raised against general Shirley, and objections made to his conduct, as commander in chief of our forces in that part of the world, he was recalled, and major-general Abercrombie appointed to command in his room; who accordingly embarked, and sailed with these two regiments, which was all the reinforcement we then thought fit to spare for the important service of America, though the only place where we could feelingly hurt and effectually distress the enemy. The general, with these two regiments, arrived on the 15th of June; but before he sailed from England, that is to say March 20th, his majesty had appointed the earl of Loudon, to be commander in chief of all his forces in North America, governor of Virginia, and colonel of the 62d, or royal American regiment of foot, to be raised in that country ‡; therefore, no general plan of operations could be fixed on, until his lordship's arrival, and he did not embark until the 20th of May, so that he did not arrive at New York until the 23d of July. However, Mr. Abercrombie, presently after his arrival at New York, set out for Albany, where he arrived by the 25th of June, and took upon himself the command of the forces assembled there, consisting of the 44th and 48th regiments which had been sent to America along with Mr. Braddock, the 50th and 51st regiments lately raised in that country, the said 35th and 42d regiments just arrived from England, four independent companies, the New Jersey regiment, four

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 654.

† *See Ditto, p.* 463. ‡ *See Ditto, p.* 653.

companies raised by the province of North Carolina, and the provincial forces raised by the provinces north of New Jersey; for as to Pensilvania, Maryland, and Virginia, as no scheme of operation, on that side, had been thought of, or at least not carried into execution, they had enough to do to defend themselves against the French and Indians upon their western frontier; and as to South Carolina, it was not thought proper to draw any men away from that colony, as they have always been allowed to run too much into the use of black slaves, which must prevent the increase of free subjects in every colony where it is allowed without a proper restraint.

Whilst Mr. Shirley was commander in chief of our forces in America, he was of opinion, that our first and principal aim should have been to reduce the French fort at Niagara, and establish ourselves strongly at that important pass. This would have secured our fort at Oswego, and would have cut off the communication between the French settlements in Canada, and their settlements in Louisiana; the consequence of which would have been, that they could not easily have supported their forts upon the Ohio, nor could they have so much infested the western frontier of any of our plantations. As he had declared himself of this opinion, it of course made the faction against him embrace a contrary opinion, which was, that our first and principal aim ought to be, to reduce the French forts at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and establish ourselves strongly upon the south end of Lake Corlaer or Champlain, by which means we might, before next summer, provide such a number of battoes, and other vessels, as to render ourselves masters of that lake, which would enable us to attack Quebeck itself, and at the same time prevent the danger of our being attacked, either at Schenectady or Albany, a danger to which we might be exposed, should we send our chief force away towards Niagara.

As both these schemes, and indeed every scheme for attacking the French by land in America, was attended with numberless dangers, and almost insuperable difficulties, it is surprising that it did not suggest to our ministers here at home, the attacking of the French in America by sea, and beginning with the reduction of Cape Breton, especially as many of the Indians had joined the French against us, and few of the rest seemed willing to give us any assistance; but as this method of attack had not been thought of by our ministers here at home, by whom alone it could be provided for, a new attack upon Crown Point and Niagara had been resolved on, at a congress or council of war held the preceding December at New York; and therein it was likewise resolved, that an attack should be made at the same time upon Fort Du Quesne, and that a feint should be made by sending a large body of men up Kennebec River, in order to give an alarum even to Quebec itself. For these purposes a reinforcement of regular troops from Britain was to be sollicited; and as soon as they arrived, the operations were to begin, but the reinforcement was too late in arriving, and when it did arrive, was not near sufficient for the execution of this whole scheme. Nor could Mr. Abercrombie begin to carry any one part of it into execution immediately upon his arrival, because of the difference in opinion which prevailed in the several colonies, and among the chief officers under his command; and because he found himself obliged to wait for the arrival of the earl of Loudon, who was daily expected.

Why the two regiments should have been brought from Ireland to England before their embarking for America; why we might not have sent three times the number of regiments, as the Hessian troops had been sent for*; and why it was so long before the earl of Loudon embarked, I have never heard accounted for; but of these our delays and neglects the French took care to make the proper advantage in America, as well as they did in Europe;

* *See Ditto, p.* 698.

rope; for even before the arrival of general Abercrombie they attacked a little blockaded poſt, at the carrying-place, in the centre of the Oneida country, in which there were 25 men, every one of whom they murdered; and though the Oneidas be one of the ſix nations, they did not offer to oppoſe the French: Nay, it was thought, that they even aſſiſted in reducing this poſt, and murdering the poor men that were placed in it, though it had been erected with their conſent. In the month of May or June following, the French had information that a large number of our battoes, with proviſions and ſtores for the garriſon at Oſwego, were ſoon to ſet out from Schenectady: Theſe they reſolved to intercept, either in their paſſage to Oſwego, or in their return. For this purpoſe they detached a large body of troops, and ſent them out with orders to march towards the north ſide of the river Onondaga, and to lie in ambuſh among the woods and thickets on that ſide of the river, from whence they thought they might ſafely deſtroy all our battoe men by their fire, before they could get out of their battoes, or form themſelves into any order for their defence.

This ſcheme was well laid; but, by miſtaking their road, they did not arrive at the appointed place, till after our battoes had paſſed by for Oſwego. However, they reſolved to wait for their return; and they concealed themſelves ſo well in the woods, or our intelligence was ſo bad, that we heard nothing of any ſuch party's being in the neighbourhood; ſo that all our battoes and battoe men, would have been in great danger of being deſtroyed, had they been under the direction of an inexperienced and careleſs officer; but the brave and vigilant colonel Bradſtreet ſuſpected that ſome ſuch ambuſh would be prepared for him, therefore, before he ſet out from Oſwego, he formed his battoes into three diviſions, with orders to keep at a diſtance from each other, but ſo near that each diviſion might eaſily land, and come to the aſſiſtance of the other. On the 3d of July, being himſelf at the head of the firſt diviſion, as they were ſtemming the ſtream of that river, he was ſaluted with the war hoop, and a general volley of muſket-ſhot from the northern ſhore. Upon this, he gave immediate orders for his men to draw their boats to, and land as faſt as poſſible upon the ſouth ſide, and knowing that the enemy might ford the river at a little iſland juſt above him, by which they might attack his people before they were formed, he inſtantly leaped himſelf, at firſt with ſix men only, upon that iſland. Here he was preſently attacked by 20 of the enemy; but theſe he bravely repulſed, and being joined by ſome more of his men, he twice more repulſed their attacks upon that little iſland. The enemy finding they could not force a paſſage of the river at that iſland, they began to march up the north ſide of the river in a body, and as he ſuppoſed they intended to paſs at a ford about a mile higher, he put himſelf at the head of 200 of his men, with whom he likewiſe marched up the river, with a deſign to oppoſe their paſſage; but upon his arrival he found that a body of them had already paſſed, and poſted themſelves in a ſwamp on the ſouth ſide. Theſe he preſently attacked, and after giving them a cloſe fire, he, at the head of his brave battoe men, puſhed into the thicket ſword in hand, though the enemy were twice his number, and after killing a great number of them, forced them out of the thicket, and into the river, where many of them were drowned, as they were in too great a hurry to look out for a ford. This he had no ſooner accompliſhed, than he was informed that another body of them was paſſing at a ford a little higher. Whereupon he marched directly, attacked thoſe that had paſſed, and following them to the other ſide, entirely routed and diſperſed the whole party.

Such was the behaviour of theſe battoemen, though they knew nothing of military diſcipline but what they had been taught in the few weeks ſince they had been engaged in the publick ſervice, and though they were liſted not

to fight, but to manage and row the battoes. But their native courage and reſolution ſupplied their defect of military knowledge; for no one of them offered to flinch, though the engagement, from firſt to laſt, continued hot A for near three hours, and tho' above 60 or 70 of them were killed or wounded; but the French had at leaſt above double the number killed, and about 70 of them were taken priſoners; and if a heavy rain had not come on that night, which laſted all next day, that B whole party, conſiſting of about 700 men, would probably have been killed or taken; for colonel Bradſtreet was that night joined by Capt. Patten, with his grenadiers, who had come from Oneida in his way to Oſwego; and C next morning he was joined by a detachment of 200 men, ſent from the garriſon of Oſwego, upon intelligence of his having been attacked; but the rain was ſo heavy, and ſuch a flood in all the little rivulets, that there was no D marching through woods and thickets in ſearch of the enemy; and before the rain ceaſed, all of them that were left alive, and able to travel, had got back to the lake Ontario, and had embarked on board the veſſels that had brought them from Fort Frontenac, or had E joined a very large body of men, which, the priſoners ſaid, the French had encamped upon the eaſt ſide of that lake, and with which, when reinforced, and properly provided, they were to lay ſiege to our forts at Oſwego; therefore F the Oſwego detachment, with Capt. Patten and his grenadiers, returned to Oſwego, and Col. Bradſtreet, with his battoes, purſued his voyage, without any further moleſtation, to Schenectady, where he arrived on the 11th of July, and next day ſet out and arrived at Albany, where he gave an account to general Abercrombie of the intelligence he had received from the priſoners; and upon this the general gave orders to major-general Webb, to hold himſelf in readineſs to march with the 44th H regiment, for the defence of Oſwego, which he might have done next day, if the regiment had been ready; for Col. Bradſtreet, notwithſtanding his late fatigue, was ready to have conducted the regiment with his battoes; and the magazines along the route, as well as at the fort of Oſwego, were then plentifully ſupplied with proviſions.

But before the regiment could be got ready for ſuch a long march, and to a place where they could provide themſelves with no cloaths, linnen, &c. but what they carried along with them, the earl of Loudon arrived. His lordſhip had embarked, as I have ſaid, on the 20th of May, and arrived at New York on the 23d of July, from whence he ſet out as ſoon as poſſible for the head quarters at Albany, where he arrived on the 29th, and took upon himſelf the command of the army, which then conſiſted of about 2600 men of regular troops, beſide the battoe men at Albany and Schenectady, about 7000 men provincials, ſuppoſed to be then juſt ready to march from Fort William-Henry, under the command of general Winſlow; and 1400 men, beſide 300 workmen and ſailors, at Oſwego, or poſted in ſmall parties, between that place and Burnet's-Field, to maintain a ſafe paſſage through the country of the Six Nations, as there was now no truſting to that people, who had been ſuch faſt friends to us, and who had given us ſo much aſſiſtance in all our former wars.

This, we are told, was our force when his lordſhip arrived at Albany; and with regard to the enemy, by the means of Capt. Rogers, an active vigilant officer of New Hampſhire, who commanded a company of rangers about Lake George, and who had been of great ſervice in giving exact intelligence of the ſituation and motions of the enemy, as well as in cutting off G many of their ſtraggling parties, we had an account, that their utmoſt force at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, did not exceed 3000 men; from whence we had the more reaſon to believe the intelligence communicated to Col. H Bradſtreet by the priſoners he had taken; and that the enemy was aſſembling as great a force as they could collect, upon the Lake Ontario, in order to render themſelves intirely maſters of

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that, and indeed of all the great lakes of Canada, by reducing our fort and garriſon at Oſwego.

It is true, we could not propoſe, now it was ſo late in the year, to attack the French fort at Niagara, before the next ſummer; but if the whole regular force we then had at Albany had been ſent away directly to Oſwego, before winter came on, they might have been provided in barracks, and every thing they could ſtand in need of during the winter, and early in the ſpring they might have been ſent to reduce the French fort at Niagara, whilſt in the mean time they would have ſecured our own fort at Oſwego. But though the preſervation of Oſwego, and the reduction of Niagara, was an affair of the greateſt conſequence to the Britiſh intereſt in general, it was of little conſequence to the intereſt of New York in particular: To them the reduction of Crown Point, and the ſecurity of their northern frontier, was the affair of the chief and greateſt concern, therefore they inſiſted that general Winſlow, notwithſtanding his having ſuch a ſuperior force, could not venture to march againſt Crown Point, without being joined by two or three of the regiments of regular troops, and beſides, that it was proper to keep a corps de reſerve at Albany, to defend that important place, in caſe general Winſlow ſhould meet with an unexpected defeat.

For theſe reaſons they oppoſed ſending any troops to Oſwego, in which, perhaps, they were joined by ſome of the New England colonies; and they inſiſted ſo ſtrenuouſly in their oppoſition, that for ſome days lord Loudon could not obtain their conſent to his ſending off even the regiment that had been ordered by Mr. Abercrombie to hold itſelf in readineſs to march. However, his lordſhip did at laſt, it ſeems, obtain ſome ſort of approbation; and on the 12th of Auguſt, major-general Webb ſet out from Albany with the 44th regiment towards Oſwego; but by the time he arrived at the carrying place, from the Mohocks River to Wood's Creek, he received the diſagreeable news, that Oſwego had not only been beſieged, but taken, and the garriſon made priſoners of war; and as he could not but ſuppoſe that the beſieging army was by much too numerous for him to encounter, in order to prevent their coming to attack him, he preſently ſet about felling trees, and throwing them into the creek, by which he rendered the upper part of that ſtream impaſſable, even for canoes. Whether the French had any account of the inconſiderable number of men he had under his command, is not known: If they had, they were moſt egregious cowards; for they were equally afraid of his coming to attack them, and therefore they ſerved the lower end of that ſtream to its mouth, in the ſame manner as he had ſerved the upper end to its ſource; under which mutual terror I ſhall leave them, until I give the beſt account I can collect of the ſiege and ſurrender of Oſwego.

The attack of this place was reſolved on early in the ſpring, by the marquis de Vaudreuil, governor and lieutenant-general of New France, and in purſuance of this deſign, the two attacks before-mentioned, upon our little garriſon in the Oneida country, and upon our battoe men, had been undertaken, which was not very prudent, as it ought to have given us the alarm; but ſuch a contemptible opinion had the French then conceived of our conduct, that they deſpiſed any thing we could do for the defence of Oſwego, or for the attack of their garriſon at Crown Point; therefore, inſtead of ſending a reinforcement to that garriſon, they ſent all the troops they could conveniently raiſe at Quebec and Montreal, amounting to 1300 regulars, and 1700 militia, beſide Indians, up the river St. Laurence, to Fort Frontignac, where they rendezvouſed in July, and on the 29th of that month, the marquis de Montcalm, who was to have the command and direction of this expedition, arrived at that place. Upon his arrival, his firſt care was to ſend out two armed veſſels, one of 16 and the other of 12 guns, to cruize off Oſwego, in order to prevent the garriſon's receiving

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any intelligence by water; and at the same time he sent a strong party of Canadians and Indians by land, with orders to post themselves on the road between Oswego and Albany, so as to intercept every courier that might attempt to pass from either of those places to the other. All the forces, and the vessels with the artillery and stores being arrived in the bay of Nixoure, the place of general rendezvous, Montcalm ordered his advanced guard to proceed to a creek, called Anse aux Cabannes, three leagues from Oswego. The first division having arrived at that creek, on the 10th of August, in the morning, the van guard proceeded at four in the afternoon, by land, across woods, to another creek, within half a league of Oswego, in order to favour the debarkation; and at midnight the first division arrived at this creek, where they erected a battery, pointing to the lake Ontario, for the protection of their ships and other vessels. The 11th and 12th were employed in making gabions, sauciſſons, and fascines, and in cutting a road cross the woods, from the place of landing to the place where the trenches were to be opened. The second division arrived on the 12th, in the morning, with the artillery and provisions, which were immediately landed.

This is the account given by the French themselves of their preparations for this important siege; and as we never had any authentick account published, I must go on with giving their account of the siege itself, which was as follows:

"Though dispositions were made on the 12th, for opening the trenches at night, it was midnight before we could begin the trench, which was rather a parallel of about 100 toises in front, and opened at the distance of 90 toises from the Foisè of Fort Ontario *, in ground embarrassed with trunks of trees, &c.

This parallel being finished at five in the morning, the workmen began to erect the batteries. The fire of the enemy, which had been very hot from day break, ceased at six in the evening; and we perceived that they had evacuated the fort, and retired across the river into Oswego. Mr. Montcalm immediately took possession of Fort Ontario, and ordered the communication of the parallel to be continued to the bank of the river, where, the beginning of the night, we began a grand battery, placed in such a manner, that it could not only batter Fort Oswego, and the way from thence to Fort George, but also the entrenchments of Oswego.

On the 14th a body of Canadians and savages crossed the river, some by swimming, and others by wading, with the water up to their middles, in order to invest and attack the fort on the side of the woods. This bold action, by which the communication between the two forts was cut off, the celerity with which the works were carried on, in ground that the enemy thought impracticable, and the fire of a battery of nine guns, forced the enemy to hang out a white flag.

By virtue of the capitulation, that garrison surrendered prisoners of war, and we immediately took possession of Oswego and Fort St. George, which we entirely destroyed, agreeably to our orders, after removing the artillery, warlike stores, and provisions. There were at Oswego seven armed ships, viz. one of 18 guns, one of 14, one of 10, one of eight, and three others mounted with swivels, besides 200 batteaux of different sizes, the officers and crews of all which were included in the capitulation.

The enemy had 152 men killed or wounded; Col. Mercer, the commander, is of the number of the former. On our side we had only one engineer, one Canadian, one soldier, and one gunner killed, and 20 slightly wounded. We have made 1600 prisoners, including 80 officers. These are Shirley's and Pepperel's regiments, and a part of Schuyler's regiment of militia.

We found in the forts 121 pieces of artillery, 55 of which, are cannon of different bores, and 14 mortars, with a great

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 17 9, *p.* 594.

great quantity of ammunition and proviſion."

I wiſh I could with any publick authority ſay, that this account of our loſs at Oſwego was as falſe and extravagant, as the French accounts of their military exploits uſually are; but if we judge from what they ſay of the number of priſoners, we muſt conclude, that the French of Canada have not yet got the rodomontading humour of their countrymen in Europe; for in November a French frigate, called the Renommée, arrived at Plymouth from Quebec, with 384 officers and ſoldiers of the garriſon of Oſwego on board, to be exchanged for French priſoners here, beſide what had been exchanged or redeemed in America; where, it ſeems, we had neither money nor priſoners to give in exchange for the whole number; and beſide ſome that were ſent priſoners to France, and not exchanged till the year following.

But though no account of this affair was publiſhed here by authority, I ſhall add ſome things from an account of this ſiege, given by an officer who was one of thoſe made priſoners at this place. This gentleman tells us, that the enemy had employed in this ſiege 1500 regulars, 3000 Canadians and Indians, and 1000 battoe men, 38 pieces of cannon, and ſeveral mortars; that our people were on the 13th obliged to deſert Fort Ontario, becauſe it's works were not cannon proof, but that they fired away all their ſhells and ammunition, and ſpiked up their cannon, before they left it; that the fort they retired to was ſo much expoſed, that the enemy could, from Fort Ontario, ſee the buckles of their ſhoes, Col. Mercer, their governor, having been killed the very next day in the morning, by a cannon ſhot, as he was directing the replacing of two of their cannon that had been diſmounted; and that by theſe means they found themſelves, the 14th, under the hard neceſſity to accept of the following capitulation.

Article I. The garriſon ſhall ſurrender priſoners of war, and ſhall be conducted from hence to Montreal, where they ſhall be treated with humanity, and every one agreeable to their reſpective ranks, and according to the cuſtom of war.

Article II. Officers, ſoldiers, and individuals, ſhall have their baggage and cloaths, and they ſhall be allowed to carry them with them.

Article III. They ſhall remain priſoners of war until they are exchanged.

To theſe articles the gentleman adds as follows: We imagined ourſelves ſecure, as to our perſons and baggage, but, to our great ſurpriſe, we were ſoon convinced of the contrary. No ſooner had we delivered up our arms, than both officers and ſoldiers were ordered to the parade; there we ſtood, to be inſulted by the enemy Indians, who, not ſatisfied with taking away our baggage, murthered ſeveral of our ſoldiers, as they ſtood on the parade, and ſcalped all our ſick in the hoſpital; they cut lieutenant De la Court to pieces, as he lay in his tent, after having his wound dreſſed, though delivered into the care of a French officer, and many of us narrowly eſcaped to the other ſide the water, with our lives, and even there we expected to be all maſſacred, as the Indians made ſeveral efforts to get into the fort to ſcalp us. A number of Col. Schuyler's regiment, about 20 or 22, were delivered up to the Indians, by the marquis de Montcalm's orders, in lieu, as he ſaid, of the ſame number of Indians we had killed; though it was expreſſed in the capitulation, that both officers and ſoldiers ſhould be ſecured from any inſults. Col. Schuyler demanded them at Quebec, but never received any Satisfaction, and in all probability it was too late, as the Indians, doubtleſs, gratified their inſatiable revenge on ſeveral of them, to atone for the blood of their brethren. The marquis acted cunningly, in not ſuffering any of his Britiſh majeſty's ſoldiers to be given up, as he well knew it would not be put up with. So the lot fell on the poor Provincials; thus the French keep treaties, and articles of capitulation.

The officers of the three regiments were next day put on board 20 battoes for

for Montreal; and August 19th, about five in the morning, we arrived at Montreal, where we saw the shore lined with a great number of Indians; lieutenant-colonel Littlehales, being commanding officer, stept first on shore, and was immediately seized by a number of these savages, who buffeted him, knocked him down, and would have killed him, but were prevented by some regulars, sent down by the governor's orders to guard us up; we were drove about, and used extremely ill, till we got into the palace; the Indians, like so many hell-hounds, were, as they said, eager for revenge, but in a little time we were sent under a guard to different quarters in the town, and in a day or two came abroad, and were never used ill after by the Indians. It is a custom among them to buffet prisoners on their arrival, and our Mohawks use their prisoners in the same manner.

Thus I have given the best account I could collect of our loss of Oswego, and from this account can we suppose that any military skill was employed in erecting what we called the forts there? Can we suppose that any common sense directed us to post such a number of men, and to lay up such a magazine of provisions and military stores, at such an untenable place, where the enemy could so easily come with a superior force, and provided with artillery and every thing necessary for a siege; and where our garrison, after being invested, could expect no relief? From such a conduct could we expect success in any of our warlike operations?

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Letter from Prince FERDINAND *of* Brunswick, *to* *** ****.

Most Sacred!

"THE enemy having called in all their small detachments, this discovery engaged me to give the army, at five o'clock in the afternoon, orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at one o'clock in the morning, on the 1st of August, the cavalry, expressly, to be saddled at that hour. I recommended it to all the advanced posts to be very attentive, and to inform me of the least motion they should observe during the night. It passed without my receiving any intelligence. About three in the morning, M. De Redan, adjutant-general, informed me of the arrival of two deserters, with the news, that the army of the enemy was marching to attack me, and that they had passed the Marche at midnight. These deserters came to Hactim at ten o'clock in the evening, but how important soever was the news they brought, it did not reach me 'till towards three in the morning. That I should lose no time, I sent every aid de camp I had about to the camp, in order to make the army move without the least delay. I was obeyed with great readiness, except by the cavalry on the right; which, notwithstanding my former orders, were not saddled; and one of whom the conductor, L. G. S. did not come to his post till very late. According to my order of battle, the cavalry on the wings, and the infantry in the center. The enemy had on the contrary, placed their cavalry in the center, and their infantry on the wings. The British infantry attacked with an amazing intrepidity. The success of it was so great, that the cavalry of the enemy, which was facing your brave infantry, was routed, and totally put in confusion. This was the moment for the cavalry to have compleated the defeat of the enemy. I sent my aid de camp, Capt. Ligonier, to L. G. S. with orders to advance with the cavalry, in order to make the most of the advantages which the infantry had just obtained. My aid de camp, Capt. Winchenzerode, was sent by me to L. G. S. with a like commission. My lord feigned at first, not to comprehend the orders which he carried: At length he seemed to give way to them, and concluded with doing nothing.

Before Ligonier came back, the cavalry of the enemy had rallied, and returned to the charge, supported by the Saxon infantry, and a very brisk cannonade, which took our infantry obliquely in front, and directly in flank. M. Fitzroy was then sent to L. G. S.

to press him to advance, without loss of time, to support the infantry which suffered; but he did nothing. Expecting, with reason, to find a disposition in lord G——y to distinguish himself, I sent Col. Webb to him with my orders to advance with the second line of the cavalry; but L. G. S. hindered him, by stopping him from advancing. Col. Fitzroy and Capt. Ligonier returned, and told me, that the cavalry had not stirred one step: Notwithstanding my orders L. G. S. did not give credit to what they had told him; that he did not understand what they had said; and that he would come and speak to me himself. He came, and in short found me: I repeated to him what Ligonier and Fitzroy had told him from me; but the cavalry never advanced near enough, either to gather the laurels which your infantry had prepared for them, or to protect them while they suffered. In short, L. G. S. very far from repairing the fault which the cavalry on the right had committed, in not being saddled at the appointed hour, and which he himself had committed, in not having remedied it in time, and also in his coming too late to his post; in not doubling his pace during his march, to regain the time he lost also; and the greatest opportunity which has, perhaps, ever existed to acquire glory, which was not only offered him, but he was commanded to seize; the cavalry remained, during the whole action, out of cannon-shot. Toward the end of the action, the D. of Richmond went from me, with orders for L. G. S. to advance the cavalry to the edge of the marsh, which was executed.

I confess I cannot but think with great vexation, of the conduct of L. G. S. and I cannot but declare, on the contrary, the good opinion I had of lord G——y, from the readiness he shewed to execute my orders, by whomsoever they were brought; which leaves me no room to doubt, considering the favourable opportunity which the cavalry had to act in, that they would have rendered this victory as decisive as any ever had been. If L. G. S. who had been insensible to the fine opportunity which he had to acquire glory, was offended at the acknowledgment which I made in favour of L. G—y, according to his manner, he could not avoid thinking it an indirect censure of his own particular conduct. He wrote me a letter, by which he thought proper to demand from me, to recal the compliments which I had made to lord G——y. I answered him absolutely in the negative. My L. G. S. then set himself about propagating many false reports in the army; which determined me, at last, to write to your m———y on this particular subject. My L. G. S. a few days after my letter went off, received his recal. He then appeared to be struck with it, and wrote me a letter to complain of his Fate; since which there has been no Interview between him and me."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

KENSINGTON, May 2.

PRESENT,

The KING's most excellent majesty in council.

THIS day the Right Hon. John marquis of Granby, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, was, by his majesty's command, appointed a member of his most honourable privy council; and his lordship's name was inserted in the list of privy-counselors accordingly.

Extracts from *A Discourse on the Nature, Causes, and Cure, of Corpulency. Illustrated by a remarkable Case, read before the* Royal Society, November 1757; *and now first published, by* MALCOLM FLEMYNG, *M. D.*

DR. Flemyng defines corpulency to be a too great accumulation of animal oil or fat, more or less over the whole body; but chiefly immediately under the skin, in the interstices of the muscles; and within the cavity of the abdomen or lower belly.

As for the causes of it, it may be occasioned, he says, either by the introduction of too much oil into the habit, through the channels of nourishment, whereby there is so much the greater chance of its being retained in too great a quantity—or by the overlaxity, or, perhaps, original over-

largeneſs, of the cells in which it is repoſited, diſpoſing them to admit, and retain, an over-proportion of it—or by ſuch a temperament of the blood, as renders it liable to part too eaſily with its oily particles, and let them be ſtrained off in too great plenty by the ſecretory veſſels—or laſtly, by a deficient evacuation, or expulſion, of oil already taken in and ſeparated from the blood, and laid up in its cells.

With regard to the cure, the diet of corpulent perſons ought to be moderate in quantity, and lean and plain, rather than rich and palatable.

Cold bathing (proper diet and exerciſe being ſuppoſed to go along with it) bids faireſt to anſwer the ſecond cauſe of corpulency: But it ought never to be uſed without great caution. There is ſcarce any remedy that is more generally, and more dangerouſly miſapplied, than cold bathing.

The removal of the third cauſe of corpulency is to be attempted by with-holding, or at leaſt diminiſhing, by a ſpare and plain diet, the daily freſh ſupplies of oily matter to the blood; that the ſolids, by whoſe action and energy the union, and as it were coheſion of the principles of the blood, is effected, may not have more work to do than enough: And, by exciting the action of the ſolids, by exerciſe, particularly friction or dry rubbing of the ſurface of the body, chiefly the trunk; for corpulent perſons can ſcarcely uſe any other with remarkable effect.

The beſt way to remove the cauſe of corpulency aſſigned in the fourth and laſt place, is to promote and increaſe the common natural excretions; to wit, urine, fœces, ſweat, and inſenſible perſpiration, which, in a healthy ſtate, are always more or leſs charged with animal oil.

No great ſtreſs is to be laid on inſenſible perſpiration in our climate, more than what friction may effect.

Frequent purging would no doubt be a ſpeedy and effectual means of reducing corpulency; but it is dangerous to proceed far this way by art. What is moſt adviſeable in this reſpect is, to uſe ſuch a diet and manner of living, as may prevent coſtiveneſs. Walking, in a general way, promotes the evacuation *per anum*. Riding, as well as a ſedentary life, encourages coſtiveneſs.

The ſafeſt way of raiſing ſweat is by increaſed muſcular motion, as walking hard, playing at tennis, exerciſing ſome laborious mechanic employment, or the like. The next ſafeſt way, is by moiſt heat; as in a bagnio.

The excretion of urine may be promoted by a variety of diuretics, with leſs ſhock to the conſtitution, than that by ſweat, or ſtools. But that diuretics may be employed to the beſt advantage, it is requiſite to chuſe ſuch as, beſides increaſing the quantity of urine, may at the ſame time render the animal oil more miſcible with the watery vehicle of the blood, than otherwiſe it would be.

Now ſoap hath that quality in a ſingularly eminent degree; and is withal ſo ſafe, that it may be taken in large quantities every day for years together; in a word, it is the true remedy for corpulency where it is curable *.

It is no ſmall additional recommendation of this remedy, that it is highly proper for relieving complaints, and curing diſeaſes ariſing from corpulency, even independently on diminiſhing it; ſuch as, amongſt the chronic tribe, ſhort-windedneſs; lethargy, &c. of the acute kind, baſtard peripneumonies, which are more difficult to cure in very fat perſons than others: And, in general, whatever diſorders may be owing to viſcidity of juices, a never failing attendant on plenitude and defect of motion.

The fitteſt ſoap for this purpoſe is that from Alicant in Spain, as being not only more cleanly and leſs diſagreeable, but much more eaſily diſſolved in water, than the home-made Caſtile ſoap.

As to the manner of exhibiting it, the propereſt time is at night when going to bed. A drachm may be tried for the firſt four or five days; and if that create no remarkable diſorder, the quantity ſhould be increaſed to two, three, and, in very ſtubborn caſes, to four drachms; which laſt doſe, needs not in any caſe to be exceeded. It may be taken either in the form of a bolus, with any palatable ſyrup; or in the ſhape of pills; or diſſolved in a gill or more of ſoft water.

To explain and illuſtrate what he had advanced, the author ſubjoins the following caſe. "A judicious and experienced phyſician, in his younger days had been very active, and uſed much exerciſe, both on foot and on horſeback; and for many years ſeemed as little liable to extreme corpulency as moſt people. By inſenſible degrees, as he diminiſhed his daily labours, fatneſs ſtole upon him, and kept increaſing; inſomuch that, when I met with him about ſix years ago, I found him in the greateſt diſtreſs through mere corpulency, of any perſon not exceeding middle age, I ever knew. He was then about forty-five. He was obliged to ride from houſe to houſe to viſit his patients in the town where he practiſed, being quite unable to walk an hundred yards at a ſtretch; and was in no ſmall degree lethargic. In other reſpects, he ſeemed pretty clear of any remarkable diſeaſe, except gout, of which he had felt ſome, not very violent, attacks. I warmly recommended the inward uſe of ſoap, in order to reduce his corpulency, as the only ſafe and effectual remedy in his caſe, and a remedy which he might continue to uſe the longeſt;

* *In Lemery's* Dictionnaire des Drogues, *firſt publiſhed at Paris, in* 1694, *the fulleſt and moſt noted book of its kind in the hands of the publick at that time, and for ſome years after, there is no mention made of the internal uſe of ſoap. It hath been much uſed inwardly ſince, and deſervedly held in great eſteem as a reſolvent, detergent, and deobſtruent; and of late as a lithontriptic.*

longeſt; I enforced my advice by the reaſonings above urged, of which he was too good a judge not to perceive their full cogency. Accordingly, he began to take it July, 1754, at which time he weighed twenty ſtone and eleven pounds, jockey weight, a vaſt load for him to bear, who is little above middle ſtature, and withal ſmall boned. He took every night at A bed-time, a quarter of an ounce of common home-made Caſtile ſoap, diſſolved in a quarter of a pint of ſoft water. In about two or three months time, he began to feel more freedom, and an increaſe of activity, which encouraged him to perſevere. And that he did with ſuch ſucceſs, that in Auguſt, 1756, (as B he informs me in a letter now lying before me) his bulk was reduced two whole ſtone weight; and he could walk a mile with pleaſure. He had continued the uſe of the ſoap all the time between June, 1754, and Auguſt, 1756, with very ſhort interruptions, in the manner and quantity above-mentioned; it operated remarkably by urine, without ever producing the C leaſt troubleſome effect. And now, while I am ſending theſe pages to the preſs (April, 1760) I am certainly informed that he is hearty and well. He uſed no other method or medicine all the while, to which the extraordinary change in his favour, can with any colour of reaſon be imputed.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ON reading an article from Hamburgh, in the papers lately, relating to ſome French uniforms, arms, &c. that were ſeized on board a veſſel there, ſuppoſed to be intended for a E party, which was to intercept a convoy of money deſigned for the Britiſh troops in the army of prince Ferdinand, it brought to my mind a ſingular event of the like nature, which happened in the beginning of this century. It was told me many years ago in Switzerland; and though, not having any of my papers and memorandums at hand to refer to, F I cannot be at all particular, either as to the dates, or the names of the perſons concerned, yet it is undoubtedly true; and I have been often on the very ſpot where the action paſſed; and heard every circumſtance of it repeatedly. The fact is as follows:

During the courſe of that war, which was terminated by the peace of Utrecht, the French G ſupplied their armies in Italy, chiefly by remittances by way of Geneva, where ſome eminent merchants had undertaken the affair; and uſed frequently to ſend very large ſums in ſpecie, paſſing along the ſide of the lake, through Switzerland, to the republick of the Valais, from whence they croſſed over Mount H Sampion, and ſo at once got into the dutchy of Milan. As theſe countries are perfectly free from all danger of robbers, and the Chablais, and thoſe parts of Savoy which bordered on the lake and the Valais, were in the hands of the French, they were under no ſort of apprehenſion of any danger; and the eſcort that guarded the money was very ſmall and weak. However, ſome Savoyard gentlemen, urged to it by their neceſſities (their country being totally ruined, and in the hands of the French) and who, beſides, by means of their frequent intercourſe with Geneva, were extremely well acquainted with the manner in which, and the times when, theſe convoys of money ſet out, laid a ſcheme for ſeizing one of them. They firſt provided themſelves with commiſſions from the duke of Savoy, Victor Amadeus, afterwards king of Sardinia, their ſovereign, as officers ſent on party; after which, having informed themſelves exactly of the time of the convoy's departure from Geneva, they privately aſſembled at Thonon and Evian, towns on the Savoy ſide of the lake, and, croſſing it in boats, contrived to meet the convoy juſt as it was got upon French ground; for on that ſide of the lake, the different territories of France, Berne, and Geneva, are ſo intermixed, that in the ſpace of a few miles, you go a little way on Geneva land, then on French, then on Swiſs, then on French again, and once more on Geneva, and then at laſt on Swiſs territory. As well as I remember, the D place where they ſtopped the convoy is near Seligny, a diſtrict belonging to Geneva, where the French land comes down cloſe to the ſides of the lake, and is ſeparated from that of Berne by a little brook; which as ſoon as the convoy had paſſed, they attacked it, and made themſelves maſters of it without difficulty, and, if I recollect right, without bloodſhed, except that of the horſes and mules, every one of which they killed upon the very ſpot, in order to aſcertain the ſcene of action, and prove that it was not committed in the juriſdiction of the canton of Berne. After which they ſhared the money (which I have heard amounted to 50 or 60,000 louis d'ors) by hatfuls, meaſuring it out in that manner: Then, embarking on board of their boats, they retired to Geneva, which being a neutral town, had no right to interfere with their having (authoriſed by commiſſion from their own lawful ſovereign) attacked a convoy, going to his enemies, in the enemies country; and the Geneva merchants had the ſenſible mortification of ſeeing the Savoyards make a figure, and live jollily, before their faces, with their money, and they unable to help themſelves, and forced to be quiet. I am, &c.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

FOR the following article you ſtand indebted to the author of a very entertaining work, juſt fallen into my hands*. The meer name of the lady who is the unfortunate ſubject of it, is indeed ſufficiently known;

* *A collection of lives Britiſh and foreign, publiſhed under the title of* Bibliotheca Biographic 3 *vols.* 8*vo.*

whilſt her hiſtory has been handed down under circumſtances too fabulous to deſerve regard. Nor ſhall we arrive much nearer to the truth, by conſulting our modern hiſtorians; who, either through ignorance or inattention, have generally left her to her original obſcurity. The difficulty of coming at any rational account of her, will make the following very acceptable to your readers, and oblige,

An Old CORRESPONDENT.

"JANE SHORE was daughter to a citizen of London, her youth and beauty being her chief portion, ſhe was induced to marry, much againſt her inclination, Mr. Matthew Shore, a goldſmith, in Lombard-ſtreet, a perſon extremely rich, but much advanced in years. The fame of this lady, far from being confined within the limits of the city, ſoon reached the ears of majeſty; for Edward IV. made his addreſſes to her and won her. Her huſband left England, ſhe repaired to court, and ſhone with ſplendor in the ſphere of gaiety and feſtivity. Hiſtorians repreſent her as extremely beautiful, remarkably chearful, and of moſt uncommon generoſity. The king, they further tell us, was not leſs captivated with her temper than her perſon, for that ſhe never ſpoke ill of, nor endeavoured to prejudice him againſt any one. She often indeed importuned him, but it was ever in behalf of the unfortunate. She ſcorned to be rewarded for her good offices, and her riches were therefore trifling, when ſhe came to fall into misfortune. By all the accounts we have of this lady, ſhe had as many excuſes for frailty as ever fell to any woman's ſhare. Her mind was formed for magnificence, as her heart was for virtue; both could not be gratified, and virtue ſunk in the unequal ſtruggle: Yet with ſo much modeſty did ſhe employ the aſcendancy ſhe had got over Edward, that even the pride of his queen, the moſt ſenſible ſufferer, was never offended at their intimacy. The friendſhip ſhe had gained by her munificence, her benevolence and affability, had made her conſiderable, even in the beginning of this reign: Upon the death of Edward it was, that her ſcene of adverſity began to ſhew itſelf. With the amiable lord Haſtings ſhe continued her unlawful commerce. But ſo much was this nobleman devoted to the love of his royal maſter, that never till the death of the king did he diſcover his paſſion for the favourite miſtreſs. And now, both ſhe and her noble lord began to ſhew themſelves ſo unalterably devoted to the young king and his brother, as to render themſelves objects of hatred to the protector, Glouceſter, afterwards Richard III. who looked upon them as the main obſtacles of his deep-laid ambition. To give ſome colour to his proceedings againſt Haſtings, whom he cauſed ſuddenly to be beheaded, he directed the ſheriff of London to arreſt Mrs. Shore as his accomplice, and ſent her to the Tower for examination. But nothing, except her unlawful commerce with Edward and Haſtings appearing againſt her, it was matter of indignation and ridicule to the people, to ſee the formidable charge of treaſon and witchcraft terminate in a ſingle penance. This, however, ſhe was obliged to perform on the Sunday morning next following; being brought clothed in a white ſheet, by way of proceſſion, from the biſhop of London's palace to St. Paul's church, with the croſs carried before her, and a wax taper in her hand. This ſentence ſhe underwent with a behaviour ſo graceful, but ſo reſigned, that the penalty of her crime became as it were a triumph over her beholders hearts. Nor was her puniſhment confined to her perſon only; for the protector ſeized the little fortune ſhe had made, about two or three thouſand marks, and ordered her houſe to be riffled. It has been ſaid alſo, that his hatred purſued her to ſuch extremity, that it was dangerous after this, for any one to accommodate her with lodging, or the common neceſſaries of life. Thus far the generality of hiſtorians. There have not been wanting ſome, however, of a very different opinion, who will not allow Richard to have been the tyrant he is generally repreſented. They urge that the nation was overwhelmed with ignorance, ſo that ſcarce a man in it was able to write except the monks; that theſe men therefore had it in their power to repreſent people juſt as they pleaſed; that neither Richard II. nor III. were friends to churchmen; that therefore the accounts of ſuch writers cannot ſtrictly be conſidered as authentick, inaſmuch as they may be grounded upon reſentment and malice rather than direct fact. It is added that ſome of the monks taking occaſion to cry out againſt the ſin of adultery, and exclaiming againſt Jane Shore, ſhe was delivered over to the ſpiritual power, and that they laid their own uſage to the charge of Richard. Mr. Rowe ſeems to have built his tragedy upon the foundation of an old hiſtorical ballad, which not only adopts the cruel order of Richard, but that ſhe periſhed with hunger in a loathſome place, ſince called Shoreditch. Whatever the ſeverity might be that was exerciſed againſt her, certain it is ſhe found ſupport, and was alive (and ſufficiently wretched) under the reign of Henry VIII. It appears that Sir Thomas More knew her, but alas! without the leaſt remains of her former beauty; "Proper ſhe was, ſays this great man, and fair, nothing in her body you would have changed, but if you would have wiſhed her ſomewhat higher. Albeit ſome that now ſee her, deme her never to have been well viſaged. Whoſe judgment ſeemeth me ſomewhat like, as though men ſhould gueſs the beauty of one long before departed, by her ſcalp taken out of the charnel-houſe: For now ſhe is old, lean, withered, and dried up, nothing left but ryvilde ſkin and hard bone. At this day, ſays he, ſhe begged of many, at this day living, that at this day had begged if ſhe had not bene."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS one of your chief deſigns, in your Magazine, appears to be the publiſhing of new, original, and uſeful eſſays; pleaſe to give the following one, relative to the ſtructure of the ſtrongeſt arch poſſible (for any purpoſe whatever) a place therein, if it be thought of that kind of eſſays.

The firſt knowledge I had of any gentleman's opinion being aſked upon this ſubject, was about a month ago, by a letter in the London Evening Poſt. In which, ſince that time, I publiſhed in two letters, moſt part of what follows; but have never yet ſeen any account how Mr. Mylne propoſed to form his elliptic arches; that is, whether as true ellipſes, which are cylindric or conic ſections; or whether by parts of ſeveral circles of different radii.—However, I ſhould be glad to be ſerviceable on ſo important an occaſion, and think theſe following hints may, to common people at leaſt, give ſome additional information.

For, notwithſtanding the theoretic difficulties attending the ſubject, I think they point out a practical method, for any common mechanic to determine experimentally the beſt curve for the forming of arches.—Let him only, upon any ſufficiently large building, fix two iron pins, or nails, horizontally at the inſide diſtance of the two intended piers, and then take a very flexible chain, and ſuſpend a proper length thereof upon the piers, leaving it at firſt to form a catenarian curve. Now to bring this curve to the due form for the purpoſe intended, let him afterwards take off the ſame, or a ſimilar chain, and fix ſuch lengths thereof to each part of the above-mentioned catenary, as are equal to the reſpective thickneſſes of the matter, or loading, each part of the ſaid curve, when in the bridge, is to bear: That is, let the pieces of chain, ſo to be hooked to the firſt chain, be left of ſuch different lengths, that their lower ends, when ſuſpended, may form the curve intended for the top, or carriage way, over the bridge, and let them alſo be ſuſpended at ſuch diſtances from each other, upon the catenary, that their ſurfaces or ſides may be juſt in contact with each other, when freely acted upon by the power of attraction; and then the firſt chain, by which they are all ſuſpended, will, by ſuſtaining all their weights, be drawn into the proper form for the curve required: Which may now be drawn upon boards, or any thing placed behind the chains upon the wall.—The direction of each end of this curve will ſhew the direction of the whole arch's preſſure againſt the buttreſs or pier, by which it may be eaſily determined, how one arch is to be joined to, or abutt againſt another, in order that their preſſures may counterbalance each other.

If one end of the very flexible chain, inſtead of being fixed to the iron pin, as above, was to go over a wheel or pulley, and to be ſuſpended by a weight faſtened to the ſaid end, a mechanic might eaſily find what length of the chain, and what curvature of the catenary, would be beſt, and ſuſtained by the leaſt weight; and if afterwards the ſaid catenary ſo found, was properly loaded, he might (by trying what weight would then ſupport it, and keep the wheel in equilibrio) find out and determine, the quantity of the whole arch's preſſure againſt the buttreſs, or pier; and the tangent to the end of the ſaid curve, would alſo ſhew the direction of the ſaid preſſure; ſo that he would thereby know which way the ſaid preſſure tended, and how much it was; or with what impetus or force it tended that way. Experiments alſo might be made, (by comparing the weights of ſeveral different curvatures of the chain properly loaded; with the reſpective weights requiſite to keep the wheel in equilibrio, and ſuſtain each in its proper poſition) to find out which length, and what curvature of the chain, with the proper loading affixed unto it, would have the leaſt preſſure upon the piers, and be the moſt proper on that account. For the proportion runs, as the weight of the chain and loading affixed is to the weight on the other ſide of the wheel which was juſt ſufficient to ſuſtain the ſaid chain and loading; ſo is the weight of the quantity of matter the ſaid arch is to bear, to the preſſure thereof againſt the buttreſs or pier.—If this method was taken to determine the form of the arch, then the large ſpace over the pier (above high water mark) between the arches, might be filled up with any kind of matter or rubbiſh of the ſame ſpecifick gravity with the ſtone uſed in building the bridge, and the arches will have no lateral preſſure at all above the top of the piers where they ſpring from, and the preſſure there will tend pretty much downwards; and the pier will likewiſe have a large weight above that part where the ſaid preſſure acts, which will help to keep it ſteady; ſo that each arch, and the part of the bridge belonging unto it, would ſtand by itſelf, if the reſt of the bridge was taken away, provided the piers are of a ſufficient ſtrength, and built upon a firm baſis.

It would be eaſy to prove, by this method, whether any curve propoſed by any gentleman, as moſt proper for the ſtructure of any arch, be really ſo or not, viz. By taking, for inſtance, the length of the curve preſcribed of a chain one inch in diameter, and ſuſpending it as above, and afterwards fixing at the end of every inch increaſe of ordinate, ſuch lengths of the like chain, as would be equal to, or repreſent the thickneſs of the loading, which each reſpective part was intended to bear; for then it would be ſeen, whether the catenarian chain was, by the ſaid ſuſpended chains, drawn exactly into the ſhape preſcribed or not.—But it appears to me, that no regular mathematical curve can be the moſt proper in all caſes; for one end of an arch is frequently

more

more loaded than the other; whereas, this method will alſo determine the moſt proper form of the curve, when one end is to bear more loading than the other (which may often be the caſe in all the arches, except the largeſt central arch): For it is but following the general rule, and loading the firſt chain with lengths of the like chain, equal to the intended thickneſſes of the loading on each part of the different ends reſpectively, and then the due curve, for that caſe, will be determined.—And if one end of an arch was to riſe from a lower pier, or buttreſs, than the other, (as may be the caſe with that end neareſt the ſhore, on account of the firmneſs of the abutment againſt the ground, and on account of making a more commodious and eaſy road on and off the bridge, for carriages, &c.) it is but, in this caſe, fixing one of the iron nails or pins, as much higher than the other, as that end of the arch is to begin lower than its counter part, and afterwards following the general rule above, by loading the curve with chains of a length equal to the thickneſs of the loading, which each part of the ſaid arch is to bear, and the ſtrongeſt arch for ſuch uſe will be determined.

This appears to me to be the moſt rational and practical method for determining, in all caſes, the moſt ſtrong, and therefore moſt proper arch, for any purpoſe whatever; and it ſeems likewiſe to direct to a proper train of experiments, and point out an unexceptionable method, from which, by ſound reaſoning, the art of bridge and arch building may be brought to its utmoſt perfection.

It is very probable the top or coach way over the bridge, ought to be a pretty ſtraight catenarian curve. I am, SIR, your, &c.

Liverpool, 22 April, 1760. R. HOLDEN.

P. S. All theſe experiments may be made in miniature, but, perhaps, not ſo accurately, as when the curve is made as large as the intended arch.

A circle, or ellipſis, or any arch flatter in the middle, and more curving in the haunches than that which will be found out by the directions above preſcribed, will have an external lateral preſſure at the ſaid haunches or ſides, and a tendency to let the middle ſubſide, or fall down flatter than it was deſigned; and every arch, as the parabola, or catenary (for inſtance) more curve at the vertex, and more ſtraight at the haunches or ſides, will have a contrary or internal preſſure in thoſe parts, which will have too ſtrong a tendency to raiſe the middle of the arch, and by that means force itſelf inwards, and throw all down.—In the firſt caſe, the weight upon the upper part of the arch not being counterbalanced by a ſufficient weight upon the haunches, will have a tendency to preſs them outwards, and itſelf downwards. On the contrary, in the latter, too great a preſſure near the ends of the arch, will have a tendency to force its way inwards, in thoſe parts, and to raiſe the top or middle part upwards.—Theſe would certainly be the conſequences, provided the ſtones in the ſtructure were cylinders, and when they are not, the tendency in a great degree remains, although the ſhape of the ſtones may hinder its having ſo immediate an effect to throw the building down. (See p. 115, 190.)

A

Abſtract of the Act lately paſſed, for preventing the exceſſive Uſe of Spirituous Liquors, *by laying* additional Duties *thereon, &c.*

THE additional duties following, laid on ſpirituous liquors, took place from the 21ſt of April, 1760.

B For every gallon of low wines, or ſpirits of the firſt extraction, made from any drink or waſh, or made from any ſort of malt or corn, or from brewers waſh or tilts, or any mixture with brewers waſh or tilts, to be paid by the diſtillers, 5d.

C For every gallon of ſtrong waters, or aqua vitæ, made for ſale, of the materias aforeſaid, or any of them, to be paid by the diſtillers, 1s. 3d.

For every gallon of low wines, or ſpirits of the firſt extraction, made from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, to be paid by the diſtillers, 1s. 3d.

D For every gallon of ſpirits, made from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, to be paid by the diſtillers, 8d.

For every gallon of low wines, or ſpirits of the firſt extraction, made from cyder, or any Britiſh materials, except thoſe before-mentioned, or any mixture therewith, to be paid by the diſtillers, 6 ¾ d.

E For every gallon of ſpirits, made for ſale, from cyder, or any ſort or kind of Britiſh materials, except thoſe before-mentioned, to be paid by the diſtillers, 1s. 1 ¾d.

For every gallon of ſingle brandy ſpirits, or aqua vitæ, imported into Great-Britain from beyond the ſeas, to be paid by the importer before landing, 1s.

F For every gallon of brandy ſpirits, or aqua vitæ, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported into Great-Britain from beyond the ſeas, to be paid by the importer before landing, 2s.

The duties in England ſhall be under the receipt and management of the commiſſioners and officers of exciſe there; and thoſe in Scotland, under the commiſſioners and officers of G exciſe there. The monies ariſing thereby ſhall be paid into the Exchequer at Weſtminſter, ſeparate from all other branches of publick revenues.

The additional duties upon rum, imported from the Britiſh plantations, ſhall be paid in like manner, as the former duties charged thereon.

H The prohibition of extracting ſpirits from the materials mentioned in the acts of the 30th and 32d of Geo. II. ſhall be taken off.

Nevertheleſs, if, during the receſs of parliament, the price of wheat ſhall exceed, for two ſucceſſive

ſucceſſive market-days, 48s. per quarter in the port of London; in that caſe, the king may, by proclamation, continue the prohibition. The oath to be taken by the exporter, in order to intitle him to the drawback, inſtead of the oath appointed by an act of the 6th of Geo. II*. is, That the ſame ſpirits were made in Great-Britain from corn, without any mixture with any other materials, either native or foreign, except what was neceſſary for the rectifying thereof, and that the duties of the ſaid ſpirits have been duly paid; and that the ſaid ſpirits are to be really and truly exported as merchandiſe, to be ſpent beyond the ſeas.

An additional drawback of 24l. 10s. per tun ſhall be allowed on all Britiſh made ſpirits exported; oath being made of the payment of the duties, and a certificate produced of the quantities ſhipped, and of the ſame being proof ſpirits. The ſame drawbacks and allowances ſhall be made on ſpirits ſhipped as ſtores, giving previous notice thereof, and of the deſtination of the voyage, the ſhip's tonnage and hands; and the proper officer aſcertaining the quantity, and the ſize and mark of the veſſels; oath being alſo made, that the duties were duly paid, and a certificate produced of the quantity ſhipped.

No drawback ſhall be allowed for any ſpirits exported as merchandiſe, in caſks containing leſs than 100 gallons, or ſhipped on board veſſels under 100 tons burthen.

The exporter ſhall give bond and ſecurity, in double the value, that the goods ſhall be duly landed where the ſame are entered for exportation. The bonds ſhall not be diſcharged, till a certificate be produced from the proper officer aboard, of the due landing thereof, and of oath made by the maſter, &c. that the ſame were fairly landed there, and without any fraud in the quantity or quality of the ſpirits; and oath alſo made by the exporter at home, that the ſpirits were diſpoſed of at the place mentioned in the oath referred to in the certificate. The certificates from Ireland ſhall be conditioned to be returned within ſix months; and from America within eighteen months. The like ſecurity, &c. ſhall be given on exporting ſpirits to any other parts of Europe; and like certificates produced from the Britiſh conſul in thoſe ports, &c. and the certificates ſhall be conditioned to be returned within fifteen months. The like ſecurity, &c. ſhall alſo be given upon exportation of ſpirits to Africa, and like oath be made by the maſter of the due landing thereof, and ſupported by the oath of the exporter; and the ſaid proofs ſhall be made within eighteen months. The bonds may be put in ſuit, if the certificates of proofs are not duly produced.

Spirits entered for exportation, or as ſtores, if fraudulently relanded, or not exported (except in caſes of diſtreſs, to be made known forthwith to the proper officers) ſhall be forfeited with the package, together with double the amount of the drawback, &c. and the boats, horſes, and carriages employed in re-landing the ſame; and the maſter, if privy to, or aſſiſting therein, ſhall be committed for ſix months; and, if the package be altered before arrival at the place of diſcharge, the maſter ſhall forfeit 100l. All ſpirits exported ſhall be proof ſpirits; and five days notice ſhall be given before the ſhipping thereof, to the proper officer, who is to mark the caſks, and take ſamples, paying for the ſame if demanded. The penalty on not giving ſuch notice, or obſtructing the officer in the execution of his duty, ſhall be 100l. and the penalty of altering or reducing the quality or quantity of the ſpirits, after being ſhipped, ſhall be forfeiture of the ſpirits, and 100l. &c.

The penalty of granting a falſe certificate, or counterfeiting or altering any oath or certificate, or making uſe thereof, ſhall be 500l. one moiety to the crown, and the other to the proſecutor.

All perſons having materials fit for diſtillation, and any ſtill or ſtills in their poſſeſſion, containing ſeparately or together ten gallons or upwards, ſhall be deemed common diſtillers, and be ſurveyed accordingly. A diſtiller who omits giving due notice to the proper officer, before charging the ſtill, ſhall forfeit 100l.

If a diſtiller uſe above one quarter of wheat to two quarters of other grain, in his griſt for waſh, he ſhall forfeit 50l.

The officers of exciſe, as well as thoſe of the cuſtoms, may ſeize all veſſels liable to be forfeited by the acts of the 8th and 12th of Geo. I. and proceed to condemnation, in like manner as is done by the officers of the cuſtoms.

If a malt diſtiller ſhall compound, or rectify ſpirits into gin, brandy, or other compound ſpirituous liquors, he ſhall forfeit 100l. and his heirs or executors ſhall not be intitled to ſue for, or recover any debt on that trade.

The powers, rules, penalties, clauſes, &c. in act 12 Car. II. or in any other law of exciſe, now in force, ſhall be extended to this act.

A Courſe of Genuine Letters, *from a* French *Officer of the Garriſon of* Louiſbourg *to his Friend at* Paris, *have been lately tranſlated and publiſhed here, in which, among other Subjects, there is a particular Account of our attacking and taking that Place in* 1758; *and as this Account comes from a* Frenchman, *we are perſuaded, many of our Readers will be glad to ſee it, therefore we have given it a Place in our Collection; for though the Author be but a ſhallow Politician, as every* Frenchman *muſt be, who has not diveſted himſelf of that phantaſtick Vanity, which is ſo peculiar to the whole Nation, and which may be of great Service in the Execution, but is extremely dangerous*

* [*Which oath prevented the exportation of Britiſh ſpirits drawn from corn, after they had been rectified.*]

gerous in the Formation of any enterprise, yet he appears to be a good officer, and more impartial, with respect to this Nation, than Frenchmen are usually found to be. The Account is contained in the two following Letters, viz.

LETTER XXII.

SIR,

I OWN myself not much affected with the loss of the battle of Rosbach, and the violation of the convention of Closter Seven. These two unhappy events would have fixed my attention at any other time; but it is natural to be more sensible of what immediately strikes us; for a misfortune of this kind absorbs every other consideration. From such a preamble you may judge, that we are actually besieged. Yes, Sir, nothing could be more unfortunate; and yet so it is; instead of that powerful squadron which puffed us up with pride last year, our whole defence against the enemy consists of five ships of war, a garrison of two thousand five hundred men, three hundred militia, and a fortification almost ruinous. Such was the situation in which the English found us. You will say, perhaps, that there could not be much glory, where there was so weak a defence. You are mistaken, for to our misfortune, though our weakness exposed us to the mercy of the enemy, it no ways diminished the lustre of their conquest. And, indeed, from the following exact and impartial narrative of the whole affair, you will easily see, that they have been possessed of uncommon bravery to surmount the first obstacles, for which we were indebted to nature; and which less impatience on our side might have rendered insuperable. And to our cost, we have experienced the truth of this maxim; that it is impossible to be too vigorous upon an attack, or too cautious upon a defence. But to the point.

The 28th of May, 1758, a fleet of twenty-three ships of the line, and eighteen frigates, with sixteen thousand land forces on board, set out from Halifax, under the command of admiral Boscawen, and came to an anchor the 2d of June, in Gabarus Bay. This armament concluded with a proportionable train of artillery, and a vast number of transports; and what rendered it more formidable, was the ardour with which the breasts of the English glowed, to wipe off the disgrace of the taking of Minorca.

As soon as the fleet came to an anchor, general Amherst, and the brigadier-generals Lawrence and Wolfe, went to reconnoitre the several parts of the north side of the bay, proper for landing, and pointed out three. Yet admiral Boscawen had two days before made an experiment, to see what number of men could be landed at the same time, and what conveniency there was for forming the troops as soon as they got ashore. He had likewise ordered the Royal William to cruize before Louisburg. These generals perceived that we had a chain of boats along the shore, from Cape Noire to Cape Blanc, protected by irregulars, and by batteries wherever a descent was practicable. As it was very difficult for us, with so inconsiderable a force, to guard so extensive a coast, we posted a greater number of men in such places as were of easier access. The creek of Cormoran was judged to be of that nature, and therefore we made several encampments along the shore. The first frigate that advanced, and fired upon us, was the Kingston: We returned the compliment from a battery of two pieces of cannon, and from our small arms. The surf having prevented the enemy three days from landing, it was at length resolved the 8th of June, when the sea was not so rough, to attempt a descent upon that very spot, after making a feint to land at Laurenbec. At midnight admiral Boscawen sent all the boats, with the necessary complement of officers, to land the troops. The order of landing was in three divisions; and at the same time, the Sutherland, Kingston, and Halifax, &c. were directed to support the disembarkng with a brisk fire. The Sutherland and Squirrel were to the right, just by Cape Blanc; the Kingston and Halifax to the left, near Creek Cormoran; the Grammont, with the frigates Diana and Shannon, was in the center. In the mean time, general Wolfe had received orders to send the light troops, and try whether they could not land upon some rocky parts that had always been judged inaccessible, and of course had been left unguarded. Accordingly he sent a hundred men, who were immediately killed or dispersed by the savages, and by some of our people, who flew to that part upon hearing the report of fire arms. About four o'clock in the morning, the enemy tried to land to the left of the creek of Cormoran, with six hundred light troops, a whole battalion of highlanders, and four companies of grenadiers, under the command of general Wolfe. In the mean while, general Whitmore pretended to land to the right of Cape Blanc; and general Lawrence, who commanded the center, made a like feint at the soft water creek. Their intent was to divide our attention; and this was a very proper step for that purpose, considering the smallness of our numbers: But we soon found out the main design of the enemy, when we saw that general Wolfe began to land his men at the creek of Cormoran. Yet nothing ought to have inspired us with a greater confidence than such an attempt: For this being, as I before observed, the weakest part, we had thrown up such entrenchments, that it was impossible for an enemy to land there with any success. We had two thousand regular troops drawn on the shore, and several savages posted in different parts. We were behind a good parapet, defended by several pieces of cannon within proper distances, and by stone mortars of a considerable bore; the whole covered by felled trees,

which

which were laid ſo cloſe, that it would have been very difficult to pierce through them, even if they had not been defended by our troops under ſhelter. And as our batteries were maſked by this paliſade, ſo that at a diſtance the whole muſt have appeared to the enemy like a ſmooth field; we might have rendered this circumſtance of the greateſt ſervice to us. We had even abſolutely depended upon it, which was the reaſon of our not being ſo much alarmed at the weak condition of the town. For what did it ſignify to us, whether it was fortified or not, if we could hinder the enemy from landing? In ſo advantageous a poſition, on which our whole ſafety depended, we might have acted a much better part than that of keeping merely upon the defenſive; and this would have been the caſe were it not for an imprudent ſtep, for which we cannot condemn ourſelves too much. As the enemy would naturally march up to us, in expectation of finding only a few paltry entrenchments, which they could eaſily force, it was our buſineſs to let them continue in this error, till they had all landed. Then we ſhould have ſaluted them with our batteries and ſmall arms; and in all probability, every man of them would have been either killed, or drowned in reimbarking in a hurry: And ſo great a loſs would, perhaps, have diſheartened the enemy to ſuch a degree, that they would never make another attempt. But wherever ſucceſs depends on command of temper, the French ſtand but an indifferent chance; as it appeared unfortunately on this occaſion. Scarce had the enemy made a movement to draw near the ſhore, when we ſhewed ourſelves in a hurry to diſcover the ſnare, into which they muſt have inevitably fallen. By our firing upon their boats, they perceived our diſpoſition; nay, we were ſo precipitate as to unmaſk it ourſelves, by removing the boughs out of their places, whereby we unluckily convinced them of their great danger. Immediately they put back, and the loſs they ſuſtained on this occaſion, inſtead of diſheartening them, only ſerved to redouble their ardour. They now thought no place ſo proper for landing, as that which we judged inacceſſible. Major Scot, upon this occaſion, performed a moſt gallant action. General Wolfe, who at that time was buſy in reimbarking the troops, and putting off the boats, ordered him to climb up the rocks, where they had already ſent a hundred men. The major went thither with the troops under his command; but his own boat arriving before the reſt, and being ſtaved to pieces the inſtant he landed, he climbed up the rock by himſelf. He was in hopes that the hundred men who had been ſent before him, were engaged by this time with our people; but ſeeing no more than ten, he reſolved with this ſmall number to get a-top of the rocks. There he found ten ſavages, and threeſcore French, who killed two of his men, and wounded three. Still this brave Engliſhman would not, even in this extremity, abandon a poſt, on which the ſucceſs of the whole enterprize depended. He deſired the five ſoldiers remaining not to be diſmayed; and even went ſo far, as to threaten he would fire upon the firſt man that would flinch. In the mean time, he had three balls lodged in his clothes, and would have had all the ſeventy Frenchmen upon him at once, were it not for a copſe that was between them, and through which he fired a few ſhot. At length this hero (for I cannot help doing juſtice to his valour) was ſeconded by the reſt of the Engliſh troops, who perceiving there was no other way to ſucceed, determined to run all riſks in order to carry this point.

It is the intereſt of the conquered not to diminiſh the glory of the victor; and beſides, it is our duty to do juſtice, even to our mortal enemy: For which reaſon I confeſs, that the Engliſh on this occaſion behaved with ſuch valour, as before the event muſt have appeared temerity. Yet it muſt be allowed, that at the ſame time the difficulty of the enterprize does them infinite honour, it ſaves ours. Who could have foreſeen that they would venture to climb up rocks, till then reckoned inacceſſible; that notwithſtanding their boats were every inſtant daſhed in pieces, and notwithſtanding the ſurf which drove them back, and drowned great numbers, ſtill they perſiſted, with their clothes all wet, and their ſpirits almoſt exhauſted, to mount the rock, in defiance of our batteries, from whence we plyed them moſt vigorouſly, as ſoon as we perceived their deſign?

The ſurprize we were thrown into by the boldneſs of this attempt, contributed greatly to its ſucceſs; ſo that when the enemy attacked the battery which took them in flank, they carried it with eaſe. Beſides, it is very certain that notwithſtanding we might have hindered their deſcent with a little more prudence and circumſpection; yet neither one nor the other, nor even the moſt heroic bravary would have availed us, when once they had effected their deſcent. The beſt thing therefore we could do, was to retire, which we did the more precipitately, as we were informed that general Whitmore, in the confuſion we were under, had landed to the right of Cape Blanc. We had great reaſon to be afraid that he would cut us off from Louiſburg, where we had left only three hundred men; for in that caſe all would have been over with us. Though our loſs, on that fatal day, amounted to about two hundred men killed and taken priſoners; and though our town was in ſo bad a ſtate of defence, ſtill we did not deſpond. We had reaſon to expect we ſhould not be deſerted; and that M. de Montcalm, as we had been promiſed, would come with a ſquadron to our aſſiſtance.

Beſides ſo well-grounded an expectation, the council of war conſidered, that by retarding, as much as poſſible, the reduction of the place

(upon a supposition that no succours at all arrived) we should retard also the expedition of the enemy against Canada, and even render their design abortive, at least for this year. For this reason we detained five French men of war in the road, though the commodore had asked leave to retire; and we prepared to render our defence at least of some service to our country, if it could be none to ourselves. Besides this resolution, we prayed heartily that the enemy would shew less conduct and bravery in their other enterprizes: So greatly was our tone altered since the misfortune and retreat of admiral Holburne.

In the mean while, we had left the enemy in possession of some provisions, and arms, and fourteen pieces of cannon, with twelve stone mortars, and two fourneaus for red-hot balls, one of which was ready charged. As our flight could not be effected the directest way, and a great many of us were obliged to make our escape over rocks and morasses, we did not get under the cannon of Louisburg, till ten o'clock in the morning. And then we ended this affair, in the same unlucky manner as we began it, with an act of imprudence. By a discharge from our ramparts, the enemy were apprized of the reach of our batteries, when we might very easily have foreseen, that they were at too great a distance to receive any detriment. Thus we regulated the situation of their camp, which accordingly they kept during the whole siege.

[*The rest in our next.*]

From Faulkner's Dublin Journal.

The most humble PETITION *of* James Butler, Mary Broom, John Whip, *and* Margery Cook, *for Selves and poor distressed Fellow-Servants; whose Masters and Mistresses are all your best Customers.*

SIR,

AS by the influence of your papers we have been deprived of our vails, we humbly pray, that you will, in charity, restore us our victuals, too often taken from us, by a certain sort of people, well known by the name of *Poppers-in*, who infest the houses of their acquaintance from two o'clock till near four; that is, about the time generally the cloth is laid in the house they intend to besiege; and there sit till dinner is served up. Now, Sir, notwithstanding the outward shew of opulence in this kingdom, in every family there are, at some times, such necessary things as short dinners, cleaning days, &c. whereon your petitioners, though hard worked, are obliged, often, to dine on bread and beer, while the *Poppers-in* have eat up our meat; and, taking advantage of hints from your papers, with-hold our lawful vails. Now, dear Sir, we pray that you will order them to consider, that if they used any sort of industry, beside card-playing, Sunday and working-day, it would be in their power to provide a plain dinner for themselves, and let us enjoy what we really earn. Besides, Sir, we often suffer, by our mistresses being put out of humour for the whole afternoon by these *Poppers-in*, who think they have a right to oversee how they live. And, dear Sir, if you let the aforesaid walking gentry know, that it is ungenteel, as well as rude, to enter any house near dinner time, unless on proper invitation, it will tend much to the ease of all parties. Give them, then, in tender compassion to us, this publick notice, to *chew* their own *crusts* at home, or at least, while they sit in our parlours, waiting for *that* which is only due to such as earn their daily *bread*; let them not take it ill of us servants, if we divert ourselves at their expence.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

James Butler, John Whip,
Mary Broom, Margery Cook, &c.

The Conduct of a late unfortunate Nobleman, tending to reflect on the Marriage State, we shall, in Honour to the Fair, insert a very short Will of a Peeress of Ireland (*whereby she gave her Separate Fortune to her Lord*) *in which the Tenderness of her Heart, Delicacy of Sentiments, and Sincerity of conjugal Affection, together with an Air of genuine Religion, appear so strong and lively, that it has been very justly admired, and deserves to be kept in Remembrance, to the Honour of that noble Pair.*

For the Lord PALMERSTON.

"AS I have long since given you my heart, and my tendereſt affections and fondeſt wiſhes have been always yours, ſo is every thing elſe I poſſeſs; and all that I can call mine being already yours, I have nothing to give but my heartieſt thanks for the care and kindneſs you have at any time ſhewn me, either in ſickneſs or in health; for which God Almighty will, I hope, reward you in a better world.

However, for form's ſake, I here give and bequeath you as following: Firſt, the 10,000l. left me by Sir R. H. the 200l. a year annuity, left me by my father; the gold cup, and the two leſſer chocolate cups, which I wiſh you would ſometimes look on as a remembrance of death, and alſo of the fondeſt and faithfuleſt friend you ever had."

N. B. The cups were made out of mourning rings, and uſed daily as a memorial of her departed friends and eternity.

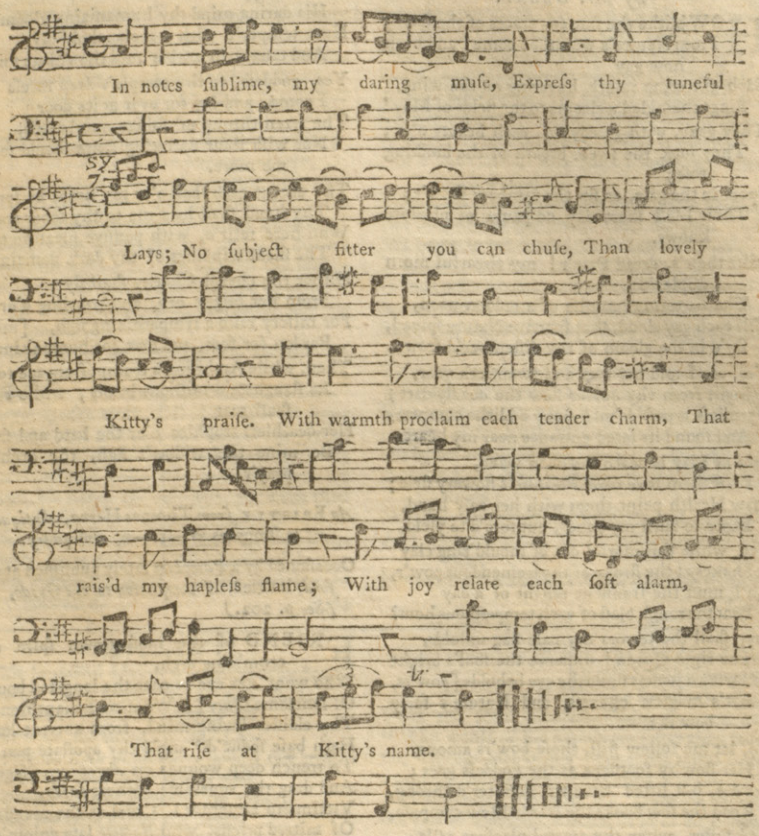
Sept. 4, 1726.

A certain Method of knowing whether a Dog, when he hath bit any Perſon, be really mad.

MR. Petit, an eminent ſurgeon, in France, hath diſcovered this expedient, viz. He rubs the throat, the teeth, and the gums of the dead dog, with a piece of meat that has been dreſſed, taking care that there be no blood (to ſtain it) and then offers it to a living dog; if he refuſes it with crying and howling, the dead dog was certainly mad; but if the victuals have been well received and taken, there is nothing to fear.

KITTY's

A NEW SONG.



2.

The mighty gods may Venus prize;
But little do they know,
That Kitty does ſuperior riſe,
And charms this world below.
Adorn'd with each attractive grace,
Appears the lovely maid;
Bewitching ſoftneſs in her face,
She needs no Ceſtus aid.

3.

Her eyes ſuperior brightneſs own,
Than e'er the ſun could prove;
That planet nought but warmth has ſhewn,
Her eyes dart powerful love.
Although mankind can ne'er agree,
And diſcord bears the ſway;
In this, with joy, they join with me,
That Kitty bears the day.

4.

Kind Cupid hear thy ſuppliant's pray'r,
And eaſe my love-ſick mind;
Beſtow on me the lovely fair,
And make the charmer kind.
The gods themſelves, when her I win,
May roll in joys divine;
My only wiſh is Kitty W——ne,
I'm bleſs'd when ſhe is mine!

An ACROSTICK *on Miſs* ———.

'T was night—all had to reſt remov'd,
A nd as, in fancy's fields, I rov'd
B eneath a ſolemn-ſhaded wood,
B efore mine eyes a phantom ſtood,—
Y outh, he began, if life you prize,
B y others ruin warn'd, be wiſe,
A nd ſhun fair ——— conqu'ring eyes;
R etire—for vain is reaſon's boaſt,
N one ſee but love, who love are loſt;
E lſe, when too late, raſh ſwain, you'll feel
S he 's pow'r to wound, but none to heal.—

Cambridge. D. Y.

To SICKNESS; *an* ELEGY.

By Mr. DELAP.

HOW blithe the flowery graces of the spring
From Nature's wardrobe come! and hark how gay
Each glittering insect, hovering on the wing,
Sings their glad welcome to the fields of May!
They gaze, with greedy eye, each beauty o'er;
They suck the sweet breath of the blushing rose;
Sport in the gale, or sip the rainbow show'r;
Their life's short day no pause of pleasure knows.

Like their's, dread Pow'r! my chearful morn display'd
The flattering promise of a golden noon,
Till each gay cloud, that sportive Nature spread,
Dy'd in the gloom of thy distemper'd frown.

Yes, ere I told my two and twentieth year,
Swift from thy quiver flew the deadly dart;
Harmless it pass'd 'mid many a blithe compeer,
And found its fated entrance near my heart.

Pale as I lay beneath thy ebon wand,
I saw them rove thro' Pleasure's flowery field;
I saw Health paint them with her rosy hand,
Eager to burst my bonds, but forc'd to yield.

Yet, while this mortal cot of mould'ring clay
Shakes at the stroke of thy tremendous pow'r,
Ah! must the transient tenant of a day
Bear the rough blast of each tempestuous hour?

Say, shall the terrors thy pale flag unfolds,
Too rigid Queen! unnerve the soul's bright
Till with a joyless smile the eye beholds [pow'rs,
Art's magick charms, and Nature's fairy bow'rs?

No, let me follow still, those bow'rs among,
Her flow'ry footsteps as the goddess goes;
Let me, just lifted 'bove th' unletter'd throng,
Read the few books the learned few compose.

And suffer, when thy awful pleasure calls
The soul to share her frail companion's smart,
Yet suffer me to taste the balm that falls,
From Friendship's tongue, so sweet upon the heart.

Then, tho' each trembling nerve confess thy frown,
Ev'n till this anxious being shall become
But a brief name upon a little stone,
Without one murmur I embrace my doom.

For many a virtue, shelter'd from mankind,
Lives calm with thee, and lord o'er each desire;
And many a feeble frame, whose mighty mind
Each Muse has touch'd with her immortal fire.

Ev'n * He, sole terror of a venal age,
The tuneful bard, whose philosophick soul
With such bright radiance glow'd on Virtue's page,
Learn'd many a lesson from thy moral school.

He † too, who "*mounts and keeps his distant way,*"
His daring mind thy humanizing glooms
Have temper'd with a melancholy ray,
And taught to warble 'mid the village tombs.

Yes, goddess, to thy temple's deep recess
I come, and lay for ever at its door
The syren throng of follies numberless,
Nor wish their flattering songs should soothe me more.

Thy decent garb shall o'er my limbs be spread,
Thy hand shall lead me to thy sober train,
Who here retir'd, with pensive pleasure tread
The silent windings of thy dark domain.

Hither the cherub Charity shall fly
From her bright orb, and brooding o'er my mind,
For misery raise a sympathizing sigh,
Pardon for foes, and love for humankind.

Then, while Ambition's trump, from age to age
Its slaughter'd millions boasts; while Fame shall rear
Her deathless trophies o'er the bard and sage;
Be mine the widow's sigh, the orphan's pray'r.

An EPISTLE *from* Thomas Herne, *Antiquary, to* Thomas W—rt—n, *Antiquary.*

Occasioned by a *Pamphlet* lately published at *Oxford*, intitled, *A Companion to the Guide*, &c. *(See p.* 202.)

FRIEND of the moss-grown spire and crumbling arch,
Who wont'st at eve to pace the long-lost bounds
Of lonesome *Osney* ‡! What malignant fiend
Thy cloister-loving mind, from ancient lore,
Hath base seduc'd? urg'd thy apostate pen
To trench deep wounds on *Antiquaries* sage,
And drag the venerable Fathers forth,
Victims to Laughter! Cruel as the mandate
Of mitred priests, who *Baskett* late enjoin'd
To throw aside the reverend letters *black*,
And print *Fast-pray'rs* in *modern* type!—At this
§ *Leland* and *Willis*, *Dugdale*, *Tanner*, *Wood*,
Illustrious names! with *Camden*, *Aubrey*, *Lloyd*,
Scald their old cheeks with tears; for once they hop'd
To seal thee for their own! and fondly deem'd
The Muses, at thy call, would crowding come
To deck *Antiquity* with flowrets gay.
But now may curses every search attend
That seems inviting! May'st thou pore in vain
For dubious Door-ways! May revengeful moths
Thy Ledgers eat! May chronologick Spouts
Retain no cyphers legible! May Crypts
Lurk undiscern'd! Nor may'st thou spell the names
Of Saints in storied Windows! Nor the Dates
Of Bells discover! Nor the genuine Site
Of abbots' Pantries! And may *Godstowe* veil
Deep from thy eyes profane her *Gothick* charms!

MOS.

* *Mr. Pope.* † *Mr. Gray.* ‡ *A monastery near Oxford.* § *Names of eminent antiquaries.*

MOSCHUS. IDYLLIUM I.*

IN ſearch of her ſon, to the liſtening crowd,
T'other day lovely Venus thus cry'd him aloud:
" Whoever may chance a ſtray Cupid to meet,
My vagabond boy, as he ſtrolls in the ſtreet,
And will bring me the news, his reward ſhall be this,—
He may freely demand of fair Venus a kiſs;
But, if to my arms he the boy can reſtore,
He's welcome to kiſſes, and ſomething ſtill more.
His marks are ſo plain, and ſo many, you'll own
That among twenty others he's eaſily known.
His Skin is not white, but the colour of flame;
His eyes are moſt cruel, his heart is the ſame:
His delicate lips with perſuaſion are hung;
But, ah! how they differ, his mind and his tongue!
His voice ſweet as honey; but nought can controul,
Whene'er he's provok'd, his implacable ſoul.
He never ſpeaks truth, full of fraud is the boy;
And woe is his paſtime, and ſorrow his joy.
His head is embelliſh'd with bright curling hair;
He has confident looks, and an inſolent air.
Though his hands are but little, yet darts they can ſling
To the regions below, and their terrible king.
His body quite naked to view is reveal'd,
But he covers his mind, and his thoughts are conceal'd.
Like a bird light of feather, the branches among,
He ſkips here and there, to the old, to the young;
From the men to the maids on a ſudden he ſtrays,
And hid in their hearts on their vitals he preys.
The bow which he carries is little and light;
On the nerve is an arrow wing'd ready for flight,
A little ſhort arrow, yet ſwiftly it flies
Through regions of æther, and pierces the ſkies.
A quiver of gold on his ſhoulders is bound,
Stor'd with darts, that alike friends and enemies wound:
Ev'n I, his own mother, in vain ſtrive to ſhun
His arrows—ſo fell and ſo cruel my ſon.
His torch is but ſmall, yet ſo ardent its ray,
It ſcorches the Sun, and extinguiſhes day,
O you, who perchance may the fugitive find!
Secure firſt his hands, and with manacles bind;
Shew the rogue no compaſſion, though oft' he appears
To weep—his are all hypocritical tears:
With caution conduct him, nor let him beguile
Your vigilant care with a treacherous ſmile.
Perhaps with a laugh kiſſes ſweet he will proffer;
His kiſſes are poiſon, ah! ſhun the vile offer.
Perhaps he'll ſay, ſobbing, " No miſchief I know;
Here take all my arrows, my darts, and my bow!"
Ah! beware, touch them not—deceitful his aim;
His darts and his arrows are all tipt with flame."

Lady

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* IDYLLIUM I.

This beautiful Idyllium is imitated by Spenſer, in his Fairy Queen, b. 3. c. 6. ſt. 11.

It fortuned, fair Venus having loſt
Her little ſon, the winged God of Love,
Who for ſome light diſpleaſure, which him croſt,
Was from her fled, as ſlit as airy dove,
And left her bliſsful bower of joy above;
(So from her often he had fled away,
When ſhe for aught him ſharply did reprove,
And wander'd in the world in ſtrange array,
Diſguis'd in thouſand ſhapes, that none might him bewray.)
Him for to ſeek, ſhe left her heavenly houſe,
And ſearched every way through which his wings
Had borne him, or his traſt ſhe mote deteſt:
She promis'd kiſſes ſweet, and ſweeter things,
Unto the man that of him tidings to her brings.

Meleager alſo has copied this fine original of Moſchus, and given us a picture of Cupid much in the ſame manner. See Anthologia, b. 7. epig. 16.

Κηρυσσω τον Ερωτα. κ. τ. λ.

I'm in ſearch of a Cupid that late went aſtray,
And ſtole from my bed with the dawn of the day.
His aſpect is bold, his tongue never lies ſtill,
And yet he can whine, and has tears at his will.
At human misfortunes he laughs and he ſneers;
On his ſhoulders a quiver and pinions he wears:
'Tis unknown from what ſire he deduces his birth;
'Tis not from the air, nor the ſea, nor the earth;
For he's hated by all—but, good people, beware!
Perhaps for a heart he's now laying a ſnare—
Ha, ha! cunning Cupid, I ſee where you lie,
With your bow ready bent;—in Zenophila's eye.

VER. 13 & 14. " His delicate lips with perſuaſion are hung;
" But, ah! how they differ, his mind and his tongue!
" His voice ſweet as honey.]

Thus the royal pſalmiſt, Pſalm 55. ver. 22. " The words of his mouth are ſofter than butter, having war in his heart; his words were ſmoother than oil, and yet be they very ſwords." And Solomon, Proverbs, ch. 5. ver. 3. " For the lips of a ſtrange woman drop as an honeycomb, and her mouth is ſmoother than oil."

VER. 41. " Show the rogue no compaſſion, tho' oft he appears
" To weep."]

There is an epigram of Crinagoras, Anthol. b. 4. chap. 12. which may illuſtrate this paſſage: It is on an image of *Cupid bound.*

Και κλαιε και ςεναζε, κ τ λ.

Perfidious wretch! you now may cry,
And wring your hands, and ſob, and ſigh:
Who now your advocate will be?
Who now from chains will ſet you free?
You oft, by cauſeleſs doubts and fears,
From other eyes have forc'd the tears,
And, by your bitter-biting darts,
Inſtill'd love's poiſon into hearts.
O love! who laugh'd at human bale,
Now all your arts eluſive fail,
And juſtice will at laſt prevail.

VER. 46. " His kiſſes are poiſon."] Thus Virgil, Æneid. book 1. ver. 687.

" Cum dabit amplexus, atque oſcula dulcia figet,
" Occultum in pires ignem, fallaſq; veneno."

And when the queen ſhall ſtrain thee in her arms,
The gentle paſſion by degrees inſpire,
Through all her breaſt, then fan the riſing fire,
And kindle all her ſoul——

Pitt.

Lady TOWNLEY's SOLILOQUY.

IT muſt be ſo—great Hoyle, thou counſell'ſt well:
Elſe whence this anxious hope, this thirſt of gain,
This longing after Pharao, Whiſt, Quadrille?—
But whence this ſecret dread, and inward horror
Of ſtaking all I'm worth? Why ſhrinks my ſoul?
Does Reaſon's ſecret impulſe ſtrive to ſhake
My firm reſolve of going to a drum!
No:—'Tis laſt night's ill run at which I ſtart;
'Tis want of gold that dictates Stay at home,
And intimates 'twere better not to play.
Muſt I not play? Oh, ſerious hated thought!
From what variety of pleaſing hopes, [clude me,
From what gay ſcenes of joy, would'ſt thou ex-
And tempt my ſteps to tread Diſcretion's paths?
The wild, the dreary proſpect lies before me,
And none but prudent fools can reſt upon it.
Here I will hold: If there is chance at play,
(And that there is, Hoyle proves in every line,
Through all his works) I yet may be ſucceſsful;
And if ſucceſsful, then I muſt be happy. [me.—
But when, or where?—Home has no charms for
I'm weary of conjectures.—Bring me my [*To her*
jewels. [*maid.*
Thus am I doubly arm'd; jewels and gold,
My purſe and caſket, now are both before me:
This, in a moment, may perchance be loſt;
But this inſures me credit for a week.
My heart elate, depending on good fortune,
Smiles at *ſans prendre*, and defies Codill.
The ſtars ſhall fade away, the tapers waſte,
Morning appear, my huſband wake alone;
But I ſhall flouriſh heroine at play,
Unhurt by fears of war with France or Spain,
Pruſſia's defeat, or Brunſwick's overthrow.

EPIGRAM *on the* TWO LORDS.

TO S——, *Thou ſhalt kill*, the ſtatute ſaid:
He *kill'd not*, therefore ſham'd his guilty head.
Thou ſhalt not kill, the law to F—— cries:
He *kills*; and, lo! the guilty felon dies!

A full Account of the Execution of LAURENCE, *Earl* FERRERS, *Viſcount* TAMWORTH, *and* BARONET. (*See p.* 207, 216.)

ON May 2, the ſheriffs received a writ for the execution of this unhappy nobleman, under the great ſeal of Great-Britain, and a writ was alſo ſent to the lieutenant of the Tower, for the delivery of his lordſhip's body to the ſaid ſheriffs.

On Monday, the 5th of May, the ſheriffs, attended by their under-ſheriffs, &c. went to the outward gate of the Tower, at nine o'clock in the morning, of which earl Ferrers being informed, ſent to deſire of them the permiſſion of going in his own landau, inſtead of a mourning coach provided by his friends. The ſheriffs having given a receipt for his body, the ſolemn proceſſion moved on thus.—A large body of conſtables, &c.—A party of horſe grenadiers and a party of foot.—Mr. ſheriff Errington, with his under-ſheriff, in his chariot.—His lordſhip, in his landau, accompanied by Mr. ſheriff Vaillant, and the Rev. Mr. Humphries, chaplain of the Tower, eſcorted by two other parties of horſe grenadiers and foot.—Mr. ſheriff Vaillant's chariot, with his under-ſheriff.—A mourning coach and ſix, with ſome of his lordſhip's friends.—A hearſe and ſix, provided to carry his lordſhip's body from the place of execution to ſurgeon's-hall. The proceſſion was ſlow and ſolemn, taking up two hours and three quarters, through an innumerable concourſe of ſpectators, who behaved with the utmoſt decency, and were, in general, impreſſed with an awful melancholy ſilence. His lordſhip behaved with eaſe and compoſure during the whole time of his paſſage from the Tower to Tyburn. He told Mr. ſheriff Vaillant, as they ſat in the landau, that his dreſs (light cloaths embroidered with ſilver) might ſeem odd; but that he had his reaſons for wearing them that day; which, however, he did not mention. After taking notice of the innumerable multitude that crowded round him every foot of the way, he added, that he ſuppoſed they came to ſee a lord hanged: He had applied in vain to the king, by letter, that he might ſuffer in the Tower, where Eſſex, queen Elizabeth's favourite, one of his anceſtors, was beheaded: He made this application with the more confidence, as he had the honour, he ſaid, to quarter part of his majeſty's arms, and to be allied to him. To die at the place for executing common felons, he thought hard: And obſerved that the apparatus of death, and the being made a ſpectacle to ſuch multitudes, was worſe than death itſelf. Mr. Humphries had never ſeen him till that morning, and that gentleman ſignifying to him, that ſome account of his religious ſentiments would be expected, he made anſwer, That he did not think himſelf accountable for theſe to the publick. That he had always adored one God the maker of the world; and for any peculiar notions of his own, he had never propagated them, or endeavoured to make proſelytes; that he thought it wrong to diſturb any national form of religion, as lord Bolingbroke had done by the publication of his writings. He added, that the multitude of ſects, and the many diſputes about religion, had almoſt baniſhed morality. [Did ever theſe hurt the morals of any ſincere enquirer after truth?] His ſhooting Mr. Johnſon, againſt whom he declared that he had no malice, he aſcribed to his not knowing what he did, which diſorder was occaſioned, he ſaid, by many croſſes and vexations he had met with at that particular time. As he approached Tyburn, he expreſſed a deſire to ſee a perſon (whether male or female, is not mentioned) who waited there in a coach, and for whom he ſaid he had a very ſincere regard; but being told that parting with this perſon might give him too great a ſhock, he declined it, and delivered to the ſheriff a bank note in a pocket-book, with a ring

and

and a purſe with ſome guineas, to be given this perſon.

Being arrived at the place of execution, his lordſhip alighted and aſcended the ſcaffold, with the ſame compoſure he had ſhewn hitherto, where, after a ſhort ſtay, he was aſked by the clergyman to join in prayer with him, which he declined; but, kneeling on black cuſhions, A readily joined with him in the Lord's Prayer, which, he ſaid, he had always admired. After it was over, he added, with great energy, "O Lord, forgive me all my errors; pardon all my ſins." He then roſe and preſented his watch to Mr. ſheriff Vaillant, thanked him and the reſt of the gentlemen for their civilities, and ſignified his deſire to be buried at B Breden, or Stanton, in Leiceſterſhire. Then Jack Ketch's man came to tie his lordſhip's hands; and his lordſhip, miſtaking him for the executioner, gave him his purſe with five guineas, which the executioner demanded of his man, and he refuſed to deliver it. This incident would have retarded the execution, and C greatly diſcompoſed his lordſhip, had not Mr. ſheriff Vaillant immediately interpoſed, and commanded them to proceed in their buſineſs, and end the diſpute: They then put on his white cap, took off his neckcloth, and put on the halter, which was a common one. He then ſtepped upon the little ſtage in the middle of the ſcaffold, and it was explained to him in D what manner it would ſink. His cap being pulled over his eyes, Mr. ſheriff Vaillant gave the ſignal for removing the board, by ſtamping with his foot.

His lordſhip was turned off about two minutes before twelve, and ſeemed to die very eaſy; but his hands turned preſently remark- E ably black. Soon after he was turned off, the hearſe and mourning coach drew up to the ſcaffold, and a ſhell, covered with black, was taken out of the hearſe: His lordſhip's body, after hanging one hour and five minutes, was cut down; and the ſhell, being raiſed up an end, the body was dropt into it, and carried upon ſix men's ſhoulders, and put into the hearſe, F and attended by the two ſheriffs to ſurgeons-hall.

From the time of his aſcending the ſcaffold to his execution, was about eight minutes, during which his countenance never changed, nor did his tongue faulter.

His lordſhip wore his own light brown curled hair, light coloured clothes, as before- G mentioned, black ſilk breeches, white ſilk ſtockings, and ſtone ſhoe and knee buckles.—The gallows was covered with black bays, as was alſo the ſcaffold which was erected under it, and railed round.

Numbers of perſons were admitted to ſee the diſſected body, at ſurgeons-hall, for three days; on the coffin was the following inſcription,— H *Laurence Earl Ferrers, ſuffered May the 5th,* 1760. On Thurſday the 8th, in the evening, his lordſhip's remains were delivered to his friends, and carried into the country to be interred.

[The very antient and noble family of Shirley, derive their deſcent from an illuſtrious anceſtry before the conqueſt: Saſuvalo (whoſe name, ſays Dugdale, ſhews him to have been of an old Engliſh ſtock) being their progenitor of that time, and has been concluded, from the extent of his poſſeſſions, to have been no leſs than a Thane in the time of the Saxons. He was founder of the church of Nether-Eatendon, in the county of Warwick, the manor of which continues in his family to this day, being part of the inheritance, and ſeat of reſidence, of the Hon. George Shirley, half-uncle to the unfortunate earl, and one of the colonels of the Warwickſhire militia.—The fourth in ſucceſſion was called Sewall, a knight, who took the ſurname of Eatendon, as was uſual in thoſe times, from the place of his abode: The great grandſon of whom firſt took the ſurname of Shirley, from a place of that name in Derbyſhire, which he was poſſeſſed of the manor of, and it was alſo the ſeat of his reſidence; which happening in the reign of Henry III. when ſurnames began to become fixed, his poſterity have continued with it ever ſince. The family continuing in knightly ſucceſſion and with honourable alliances, were always diſtinguiſhed with employments of dignity. They were frequently ſheriffs of counties, wardens of parks or foreſts, governors or conſtables of caſtles, repreſentatives for counties in parliament, and frequently men of high figure in military life.—At the firſt erecting of the order of baronets, by king James I. George Shirley, Eſq; the then head of the family, was honoured with that dignity, being the fourth in order of precedency.—Sir Henry, the ſecond baronet, married one of the two daughters of that great but unfortunate favourite of queen Elizabeth, Robert earl of Eſſex, and at length coheireſs to Robert earl of Eſſex, her brother, who was general of the parliament army, in the reign of king Charles I. Sir Robert Shirley, their ſon, died confined in the Tower by Oliver Cromwell, for his loyalty to the royal family: Whoſe ſecond ſon, and at length heir, Sir Robert, was, by king Charles II. ſummoned to parliament by the title of lord Ferrers, of Chartley, as deſcendant from one of the coheirs of the laſt Robert earl of Eſſex, which title had from the death of the ſaid earl, to that time, been in obeyance, the precedency of it being ſo high as from the 27th of Edward I. That inheritance entitled the family to the quartering of the arms of France and England in their eſcutcheon, which they have done ever ſince, as deſcended from the blood royal of Plantagenets.—This Robert lord Ferrers was afterwards, by queen Anne, in the year 1711, created viſcount Tamworth and earl Ferrers, by reaſon of his deſcent from the ancient noble family of that name. He had a very great eſtate, and a moſt numerous offspring; being twice married, and having by his firſt lady ten ſons and ſeven daughters; and by his ſecond, who is ſtill living, five ſons and five daughters;

daughters: So that the repartition of his eſtate among them has made ſeveral flouriſhing families. The barony of Ferrers of Chartley, and a large eſtate with it, went into the Northampton family, with an heireſs of the firſt lord Tamworth's; and from them into the Townſhend family, with the perſon of the preſent baroneſs of Ferrers: The titles of earl and viſcount deſcending to the firſt earl's ſecond ſon; who likewiſe leaving no iſſue but daughters, they fell to the next ſurviving brother, who was the ninth in order of birth; and he never marrying, they fell to the iſſue of the tenth and laſt ſon by the firſt marriage, of whom the late unfortunate lord was the eldeſt; who has four brothers and three half-uncles yet living. In the year 1752, his lordſhip married his lady, who was the youngeſt daughter of Sir William Meredith; but ſhe was ſeparated from him, by an act of parliament, for cruel uſage. The title and family eſtate, deſcend to Capt. Shirley, of the navy, his eldeſt ſurviving brother, now earl Ferrers, &c. who took the oaths, and his ſeat in the houſe of peers, on the 19th inſtant.]

Having given our Readers an authentick PLAN *of the famous* BATTLE *of* MINDEN, *we ſhall give them along with it the following* ACCOUNT *of that Battle.*

JULY the 31ſt, his ſerene highneſs duke Ferdinand renewed his orders to all the generals who were to lead the columns, to examine in perſon the routs which their reſpective columns were to take, in order to get into the plain of Minden; and particularly to examine the ground between the windmill of Hahlen and the village of Stemmeren, where the army was to form in order of battle, according to the line marked A. A. The ſame day the enemy was taken up in throwing bridges over the rivulet which runs through Minden marſh; and about midnight they came out of their camp in eight columns. At the ſame time the duke of Broglio's corps repaſſed the Weſer at Minden, and formed the 9th column upon the right of their army.

Auguſt the 1ſt, about five o'clock in the morning, the whole French army was formed in order of battle upon the plain. The duke of Broglio's reſerve came cloſe to the Weſer: The cavalry occupied the heath in the center, and the infantry of their left extended to the marſh near the village of Hahlen. His ſerene highneſs duke Ferdinand (who had ordered his army to be ready to march at one o'clock in the morning) began to move out of his camp in eight columns about five: The cavalry of the right wing formed the firſt; the heavy artillery of the right wing, the ſecond; the infantry of the right, the third and fourth; the heavy artillery of the center, the fifth; the infantry of the left wing, the ſixth and ſeventh; and the eighth column conſiſted of the cavalry of the left wing. General Wangenheim's corps having moved out of its camp much about the ſame time, through the openings already made in the dyke of Landwehr, was ſoon formed in order of battle. The grenadiers of his corps were poſted upon the right of the batteries of Thonhauſen; the eight battalions of infantry, in the hedges of Kutenhauſen, upon the right of the grenadiers; and the eighteen ſquadrons of cavalry, in the open fields, upon the right of the infantry.

While the army was in march to form itſelf, the enemy began to cannonade the batteries of Thonhauſen, and general Wangenheim's corps; and at the ſame time (in order to make us uneaſy for our right) they fired from a battery they had at Eickhorſt, croſs the marſh upon our battery at Hille. Between ſix and ſeven o'clock the allied army began to take up its ground in order of battle, having its right to the incloſures between the village of Hartum and Hahlen, and its left towards Stemmeren. The piquets of the army, under the prince of Anhalt, as lieutenant-general of the day, were drawn up in the front of the cavalry of the right wing, near to Hahlen; and from them were diſpatched the piquets of the infantry with two howitzers, to get poſſeſſion of Hahlen, whereinto the enemy had thrown two battalions during the night. About ſeven o'clock, after the cavalry of the right wing was formed, the French began to fire from a battery at B. which raked our column of artillery upon its march. As ſoon as the infantry of the right wing was drawn up behind a fir wood, the two brigades of Britiſh foot, the Hanoverian guards, and Hardenberg's regiment, marched forward, to attack the left of the enemy's cavalry, having borne, for about 1500 paces, a very ſmart cannonading, from a large battery of the enemy at C. the fire of which was croſſed by another battery, D. at Malbergen; But, notwithſtanding the loſs they ſuſtained before they could get up to the enemy, notwithſtanding the repeated attacks of all the enemy's cavalry, notwithſtanding the efforts and a fire of muſquetry well kept up by the enemy's infantry, notwithſtanding their being expoſed in front and flank, ſuch was the unſhaken firmneſs of thoſe troops, that nothing could ſtop them; and the whole body of French cavalry was totally routed. The Saxon troops, which were on the left of the French cavalry near their battery T. made a ſhew of coming down upon theſe conquering regiments, after the French horſe had gone off; but the good countenance of the Britiſh foot, and the ſharp fire they kept upon them, ſoon obliged the Saxons to fly. The brigade of infantry commanded by major-general Scheele, detached from the center of the army, by order of his ſerene highneſs, to ſupport the piquets in the village of Hahlen, with Wangenheim's battalion and Heſſian guards, likewiſe detached to ſupport the Engliſh at the concluſion of this attack, came in near the right of the Britiſh infantry, and alſo fired upon the Saxons. During this attack upon our right, our battery at E ſilenced

that

PLAN of the BATTLE of MINDEN, Corrected from the Proceedings before the Court Martial.

Engr for the London Mag.

that of the enemy at C, and obliged it to be withdrawn. At the ſame time, the attack upon our left was concluded with like ſucceſs, and the enemy's batteries at Malbergen were taken: In this attack, the regiments du Corps and Hammerſten, (Hanoverian horſe) the regiment of Holſten, (Pruſſian) and the Heſſian horſe and battalions of grenadiers, ſignalized themſelves prodigiouſly. General Wangenheim's corps maintained pretty near the ſame poſition during the whole action. The batteries erected under the care of count La Lippe Buckebourg, grand maſter of the artillery, in the front of Thonhauſen, contributed greatly to decide the fortune of the day; he having, by that battery, totally extinguiſhed the fire of the enemy's bateries, F F, and made at the ſame time great havock among the Swiſs and the grenadiers de France.

About nine o'clock in the morning, the enemy began to give way: A general confuſion ſoon followed; and about ten, the whole French army fled in diſorder: Part took ſhelter under cover of the cannon of Minden; and the reſt made the beſt of their way over the bridges they had thrown between that town and the marſh: which they broke down, as ſoon as they had croſſed, for fear of being purſued. The duke of Broglio cover'd the retreat: He occupied with his infantry the gardens near Minlen; ſoon after which, his cavalry followed the main body of their army. Towards the end of the battle, the artillery of the right was puſhed forward, as cloſe as poſſible to the enemy poſted near the wood of Dutzen, at H, who were part of thoſe battalions our piquets had driven out of the village of Hahlen, to which in their retreat they had ſet fire. Part of the French army having retired into its old camp, his ſerene highneſs commanded the Britiſh artillery to advance as near the marſh as poſſible, at G, to diſlodge them. This order was executed; and the enemy were, in conſequence thereof, obliged to retire behind the high ground whereon ſtands the windmill of Dutzen, with their right extending towards the Weſer. In this laſt poſition they ſtopped ſome time, and were beginning to retreat by Wittekindſtein to Hervord; but meeting with the ſhattered remains of the duke of Briſſac's corps, (over which the hereditary prince of Brunſwick had gained a ſignal victory, the ſame morning, at Gofeld, beyond the mountains) and ſeeing their retreat to Hervord, by that road, cut off; they were under the neceſſity of returning, and croſſing the Weſer, over the bridges they had laid, under the cannon of Minden, which they burnt as ſoon as they were got over. General Gilſae's corps, that had been detached to Lubecke, puſh'd forward over the marſh, by Iickhorſt, as high as the French camp, driving before it all the poſts which the enemy had remaining on that ſide. The ſame night, the victorious army encamped upon the field of battle. The garriſon of Minden capitulated next morning; and the conſequences of that glorious victory became every day ſtill more conſiderable. Such was the ever-memorable battle of Thonhauſen, where the intrepid bravery of the troops, and their reſolute and undaunted countenance during the action (the natural effects of that unbounded confidence which the whole army had in its illuſtrious chief) gained them the gracious favour and good-will of his ſerene highneſs, who was pleaſed to return them his thanks upon the field of battle.

The INSTALLATION *of* KNIGHTS *of the* GARTER.

Windſor, Tueſday May 6.

HIS majeſty having granted a commiſſion for inſtalling his ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, by his proxy, ſir Charles Cottrel Dormer, knight, and for the perſonal inſtallation of the right honourable the marquis of Rockingham, and earl Temple, knights companions of the moſt noble order of the Garter, on this day; three of the commiſſioners hereafter mentioned, with the prince's proxy, and two knights elect, aſſembled for that purpoſe in the great chamber in the dean's lodgings, from whence, about eleven o'clock, a proceſſion was made to the chapter-room in the following order.——The poor knights in their cloaks—the prebends in their mantles—the officers of arms in their tabarts—the two knights elect, in the under habit of ſilver tiſſue, carrying their caps and feathers in their hands—the deputy regiſter of the order, having on his right hand, Garter bearing the king's commiſſion, and on his left, Black Rod with his rod, all in their mantles—the earl of Northumberland, with the duke of Devonſhire, commiſſioners, together as being companions—the earl of Cardigan, ſenior commiſſioner:—All in the full habit of the order. Entering the chapel, the knights elect went to their chairs in the North iſle, (as the proxy had done before the proceſſion) and the officers of the order with the commiſſioners, into the chapter-room. The commiſſioners being ſeated, Garter preſented the commiſſion, which was read by the deputy regiſter; and Garter thereupon introduced the prince's proxy, who was received at the door by the two junior commiſſioners, and conducted to his place. The marquis of Rockingham was then introduced in like manner, and inveſted with the ſurcoat of the order, (the deputy regiſter reading the admonition) and then inveſted with the belt and ſword. Earl Temple was introduced and inveſted in the ſame manner.

A proceſſion was then made to the choir by the commiſſioners, preceded by the poor knights, prebends, officers of arms, and officers of the order, to offer the hatchments of the deceaſed knights, viz. the margrave of Anſpach, duke of Marlborough, and earl of Carliſle; which were offered at the altar with the uſual ſolemnities, each hatchment being preſented by Garter, and carried by two commiſſioners,

miſſioners, conducted by two officers of arms. This being done, the commiſſioners returned to the chapter-room, in the ſame order they came from thence.

The proxy for his ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand was then conducted to his inſtallation, preceded by the poor knights, prebends, and officers of arms as before. Then Garter, bearing the mantle upon a crimſon velvet cuſhion, having the deputy regiſter on his right hand, and Black Rod with his rod on the left; then the junior commiſſioner; and after him, the proxy between the two ſenior commiſſioners. Being thus conducted to the ſeat under the prince's ſtall, the oath was adminiſtered to him by the deputy regiſter; and then the two commiſſioners having conducted him into the ſtall, Garter preſented the mantle, which they placed upon his left arm; and having ſeated him in the ſtall, they retired under their banners, and returned in proceſſion to the chapter-houſe.

The marquis of Rockingham was then brought in proceſſion to the choir in like manner, Garter bearing upon the cuſhion, the mantle, hood, great collar, and book of ſtatutes; and having been ſworn, and conducted into his ſtall, was there inveſted, by the commiſſioners, with the mantle, hood, and collar, the deputy regiſter reading the proper admonitions. The book of ſtatutes was then delivered; and the commiſſioners having placed the cap and feather upon his lordſhip's head, they placed him in his ſtall, and, ſaluting him, retired under their banners; and a proceſſion was made back again to the chapter-room.

Earl Temple was then conducted to the choir, and, being ſworn, was inveſted and inſtalled in like manner.

The knights being thus inſtalled, divine ſervice began, and went on to the offertory ſentence; when Garter, making his reverence in the middle of the choir, ſummoned the knights and proxy to come from their ſtalls. All being under their banners, the prince's proxy was conducted, by two officers of arms, to the altar, and, having offered gold and ſilver, returned into the ſtall. Then the earl of Cardigan alone; the duke of Devonſhire with the earl of Northumberland, and the new-inſtalled knights as companions, made their offerings in the ſame manner together, and returned to their ſtalls.

Divine ſervice then went on, and being ended, Garter again ſummoned the knights to come under their banners; and a proceſſion was made to the caſtle as follows.——Drums and trumpets—poor knights—prebends—officers of arms—officers of the order—the knights according to their ſtalls, either ſingle or with their companions: But the proxy for prince Ferdinand went no further than the church-door.

A ſplendid dinner was provided for the knights and their company in the great guard-chamber: And, before the ſecond courſe, Garter, attended by the reſt of the officers of arms, proclaimed the ſtyles of the marquis of Rockingham and earl Temple; the ſtyle of prince Ferdinand having been proclaimed at the time of his inveſtiture. Other tables were provided for the ladies, the prebends, and the officers of arms: And at night there was a magnificent ball and ſupper.

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

SATURDAY, April 26.

KENSINGTON. This day his majeſty, and the royal family, came from St. James's, to reſide here for the ſummer.

The prohibition of ſalt petre, gunpowder, arms, and ammunition, from being carried out of the kingdom, &c. was continued for ſix months longer.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

An anniverſary Latin ſermon was preached, at the pariſh church of St. Alphage, by the Rev. Dr. King, rector of St. Peter, Cornhill, preſident of Sion-College, purſuant to the will of the Rev. Dr. White, founder of the ſaid college.

A porpus, or ſea-hog, of an enormous ſize, came up the river as far as London-bridge; and at laſt was taken up alive by ſome lightermen.

FRIDAY, May 2.

An houſe was conſumed by fire, at Weſtcote-Barton, in Oxfordſhire.

Mr. Romaine having moved the court of King's-Bench for a mandamus, againſt the vicar and church-wardens of the pariſh of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, to ſhew cauſe why he ſhould not be reſtored to his lecture-ſhip there, the ſaid motion was argued, when the court were unanimouſly of opinion, that the rule ſhould be diſcharged with coſts. (See our laſt vol. p. 616.)

Kenſington. His majeſty doth hereby order that the time limited for giving encouragement to ſeamen, &c. be extended from the 10th inſtant to the 21ſt day of June next.

TUESDAY, 6.

Admiralty-Office.

By Letters of the 20th paſt, from the Right Honourable Admiral Boſcawen, to Mr. Cleveland,

land, there is an Account of the following Ships and Veſſels, being taken or retaken by his Majeſty's Ships under his Command.

Le Soliel, of Bourdeaux, of 360 tons, 12 guns, and 45 men, laden with ſtores, ammunition, and proviſion, and commanded by M. Du Chamben, taken by lieutenant Norwood, in his majeſty's ſhip the Adventure. She had on board, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 ſerjeants, 3 corporals, and 60 private men, and ſailed from Bourdeaux the 10th of April.—The Adventure has likewiſe retaken the Catherine brig, of Briſtol, laden with ſalt and fruit.—The Orford has taken the Margaret ſchooner privateer of Rochelle, of 8 guns, and 58 men. She had been out only four days, and had taken nothing. And alſo Le Paix, of Rochelle, a large chaſſe maree, bound to St. Domingo, with flour, wine, &c. She has alſo retaken the Dolphin ſnow, of Briſtol, laden with port wine and fruit. — The Juno has taken ſix coaſters, with 300 tons of wine.—The Venus has taken the Hero, of Bourdeaux, bound to St. Domingo, with flour, wine and proviſions. —The Shrewſbury has taken two veſſels, laden with wine. And has retaken the Friendſhip, Burton, maſter, bound to Gibraltar, with beer and grocery.—The Pallas has drove on ſhore, on the Black Rock, at the entrance of the Bay Douverne, a ſhip ſuppoſed to be outward-bound, of 400 tons. The ſhip, cargo, and crew, are all loſt.

THURSDAY, 8.

The collection at the feaſt of the ſons of the clergy, together with that at the rehearſal, at St. Paul's, May 1, amounted to upwards of 1020l. Samſon Gideon, Eſq; alſo gave 100l. to the charity, for clergymen's widows.

FRIDAY, 9.

His royal highneſs the duke of York took the oaths and his ſeat in the houſe of peers, which is on the left hand of the duke of Cumberland.

SATURDAY, 10.

Oxford. Laſt week was read in full convocation, a letter of thanks from the king of Spain, expreſſing his acknowledgments to this univerſity, for the preſent of Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory, ſent as a token of gratitude for the preſent formerly received from his majeſty, when king of the Two Sicilies, of the Antiquities of Herculaneum.

FRIDAY, 16.

The convocation met, and were further adjourned to July 18.

Admiralty-Office.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Archibald Kennedy, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Flamborough, to Mr. Clevland, dated in Liſbon River, the 14th of April, 1760.

" I ſailed from hence the 18th ult. in company with the Biddeford, Capt. Skinner, upon a cruize. Nothing material happened until the 4th inſtant, on which day I diſcovered four ſail of ſhips in the N. E. quarter, ſteering S. by W. right before the wind. The rock of Liſbon, at that time, bore S. S. E. ¼ E. diſtant 36 leagues. I ſtood for them, being to leeward, and they not making any alteration in their courſe, ſoon came near, within gun-ſhot of the headmoſt, who brought too at five in the afternoon. I fired ſeveral ſhot to invite her to action, ſhewing my colours at the ſame time. About half an hour the ſternmoſt brought too. I perceived them plainly ſpeaking to each other, and to be large frigates of the enemy, and one of them making ſignals, which I judge was for the government of the other two ſhips, as they immediately made the beſt of their way. Soon after, the frigates hoiſted French colours, and bore down upon me: But the Biddeford being then about three miles to leeward (to whom I made the ſignal before of diſcovering the enemy) I edged away, and at ſix joined her, when the enemy inſtantly hauled their wind, and ſtood to the eaſtward. We purſued them, and I ſoon came up with the ſternmoſt ſhip, who poured a broadſide into me, which I returned; and leaving her to the Biddeford, kept after the headmoſt, with whom I came up at half paſt ſix, and engaged as near as it was poſſible, without being aboard each other, until nine at night, when we diſcovered our maſts, rigging, and ſails, to be very much ſhattered, and moſt of the running rigging cut to pieces, not having a brace or bowline left to govern the ſails. The hull did not eſcape receiving ſeveral ſhot, ſome betwixt wind and water, which were timely ſecured. Both parties ceaſed firing near half an hour, in which time we reeved new braces, and repaired all the damages we had ſuſtained, in the beſt manner it was poſſible, and then renewed the engagement, which continued till eleven at night, when the enemy made all the ſail they poſſibly could, and uſed every effort to eſcape. I purſued her till noon the next day, but, to my great concern, ſhe had the advantage of ſailing ſo much better than the Flamborough, that ſhe had almoſt run us out of ſight, otherwiſe I flatter myſelf I ſhould have been able to have given their lordſhips a more diſtinct account of her. The Flamborough being much diſabled, and every courſe and topſail rendered uſeleſs, it was in vain to purſue the enemy any longer, I therefore made the beſt of my way for Liſbon, were I arrived the 6th inſtant. I am confident by the latter behaviour of the ſhip which engaged me, that ſhe muſt have received great damage, the fury of their fire being much abated.

I had only five men killed and ten wounded; amongſt the former is Mr. Thomas Price, lieutenant of marines, and the latter Mr. Edwards, the boatſwain. They behaved extremely well; and I ſhould do great injuſtice to all my officers and men, was I to omit acquainting their lordſhips, that they behaved with conduct and undaunted courage. The Biddeford behaved glorioufly, keeping a briſk and conſtant fire againſt her antagoniſt, until ſome time before ten at night, when I loſt

ſight of her. Since I wrote the above, I have heard that the ſhips we engaged are king's frigates, and came lately from Breſt, one of 36, and the other of 32 guns, 250 men each. The largeſt is called La Malicieuſe, commanded by monſieur de Goimpy, the other l'Opale, commanded by monſieur le marquis d'Ars. On the 7th inſtant, I had the great ſatisfaction to ſee the Biddeford ſafely arrived here; but it is with the utmoſt regret I acquaint their lordſhips, that Capt. Skynner was ſlain at the beginning of the engagement; ſoon after Mr. Knollis, the lieutenant, was dangerouſly wounded, and died the 10th inſtant. I refer their lordſhips to the incloſed account ſent me by the maſter of the Biddeford, of the action between her and the frigate ſhe was engaged with.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Stace, Maſter of his Majeſty's Ship the Biddeford, to Mr. Clevland, dated at Liſbon, April 7, 1760.

What preceded the under-mentioned action, Capt. Kennedy, who tranſmits this to their lordſhips, can beſt explain: I ſhall only mention, that when the Flamborough and we joined, a little before the engagement, though every body was ſenſible of the ſuperior force of the two ſhips ſtanding towards us, beſides that ſeveral other ſhips were in view, to whom the enemy ſeemed to make ſignals, we ſaluted each other with three cheers, and ſtood in a line for the enemy, who, upon ſeeing this, hauled up, and obliged us to make the attack, which the Flamborough began (by our glaſſes) a quarter before ſeven P. M. and the Biddeford got cloſe with the ſternmoſt and commodore's ſhip about ſeven, when the fight began with great fury and regularity on both ſides. About half paſt ſeven, our brave captain was unfortunately killed by a cannon-ball.

Lieutenant Knollis then ſucceeded to the command, who, with great preſence of mind and ſteadineſs, directed the action till eight, when he dropped, after having received a ſecond ſhot in the body: He was carried down ſeemingly dead. Beſides theſe loſſes, we were now conſiderably damaged in our rigging; the main-top-maſt ſhot away; ſeveral men killed and many wounded. Our people, however, were in good ſpirits, and the guns well ſerved; but the enemy's fire exceſſive hot.

The engagement was continued with obſtinacy, and there appeared on each ſide a hard ſtruggle for conqueſt. Our people were now more cool and ſteady; a principle of duty took place of rage, and they fought, if poſſible, better than before; one poſt vying with another, gun with gun, and platoon with platoon, who ſhould ſend the quickeſt and ſureſt deſtruction to their foe: Even numbers of the wounded men returned with chearfulneſs to their quarters, as ſoon as the ſurgeon had dreſſed their wounds, which was indeed expeditiouſly performed. Our enemy going large, under an eaſy ſail, kept very fair a-breaſt of us, during the whole action, ſo we luckily had no occaſion to touch a brace or bowline, which were all ſhot to pieces. About ten their fire ſlackened a-pace, one gun became ſilent after another, till at length they hardly made any return, not diſcharging above four guns the laſt quarter of an hour, though very near, and receiving all our fire. We judged by that they were going to ſtrike; but it ſeems they were preparing for flight; for at half paſt ten ſhe made off, with every rag of ſail they could ſet. We then poured a whole broadſide into her, and a volley of ſmall arms nearly at the ſame inſtant, which were the laſt guns we could ever get to bear on her. We attempted to purſue her, but found we had no command of our ſhip, the running rigging being all cut, the maſts and yards quite ſhattered and diſabled; ſhe therefore went a-head very faſt, and about half an hour after diſappeared. What we have chiefly ſuffered in, is the rigging, no part of which eſcaped. The hull is very little hurt, and we have only nine killed, including the captain; 26 wounded, with the lieutenant, the majority of whom, I am told, will ſoon recover.

[It is very remarkable that five ſons of the earl of Banbury have been among the foremoſt in action for the ſervice of their king and country, within a few months paſt:—Lord Wallingford, the eldeſt ſon, having received a wound at Carrickfergus; the ſecond wounded at the taking of Guadaloupe; the third, Lieut. Knollis, killed in the late engagement with two French frigates off Liſbon; and the fourth and fifth both very much wounded at Minden.]

WEDNESDAY, 21.

Two deſerters, belonging to the Magnanime, were hanged on board the St. George, at Spithead. Five others were reprieved, who had been ſentenced to the ſame puniſhment.

The lord mayor nominated Henry Hoare, John Lee, Edward Dimock, and John Skey, Eſqrs. as proper perſons to be ſheriffs of this city and county of Middleſex. [Mr. Lee, and Mr. Hoare, have ſince paid their fines.]

THURSDAY, 22.

The following bills received the royal aſſent, by virtue of a commiſſion from his majeſty, viz. The bills for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum out of the ſinking fund; for granting to his majeſty a ſum towards paying off part of the debt of the navy; for granting to his majeſty the ſum of one million; for allowing a weekly maintenance to the families of militia-men, embodied and ordered out into actual ſervice, and unable to ſupport themſelves; and for leſſening the number of officers; for the more effectually ſecuring the payment of prize and bounty money, as were appropriated to the uſe of Greenwich hoſpital; to indemnify perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices and employments, and for allowing further time for that purpoſe; for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing for the unembodied militia; to encourage the exportation of rum and ſpirits, of the produce of the Britiſh ſugar plantations; for allowing fur-

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ther time for inrollment of deeds and wills made by papiſts, and for the relief of proteſtant purchaſers; to authorize the governors or commiſſioners of the royal hoſpital at Greenwich, to allow out-penſions to poor ſeamen, worn out in the ſervice of their country; to enforce and render more effectual the laws relating to the qualification of members of parliament, and to many other publick and private bills.

Afterwards the Right Hon. the Lord Keeper, by his majeſty's command, prorogued the parliament to Thurſday the 17th of July next, after delivering the ſpeech of the lords commiſſioners to both houſes, importing, That his majeſty had commanded them to acquaint his parliament, that it would have given him the moſt ſenſible pleaſure to have been able to communicate to them, that his ſincere endeavours to promote a general pacification had met with more ſuitable returns before this time. That his majeſty, in conjunction with his good brother and ally the king of Pruſſia, choſe to give their enemies proofs of this equitable diſpoſition, in the midſt of a ſeries of glorious victories; an opportunity the moſt proper to do it with dignity, and to manifeſt to all Europe the purity and moderation of his views. That, after ſuch a conduct, his majeſty had the comfort to reflect, that the further continuance of the calamities of the war could not be imputed to him, or his allies; and truſted in the bleſſing of heaven upon the juſtice of his cauſe, and upon thoſe ample means, which their zeal, in ſo good a cauſe, had wiſely put into his hands, that his future ſucceſſes in carrying on the war would not fall ſhort of the paſt; and that, in the event, the publick tranquillity would be reſtored on ſolid and durable foundations.

A barn, ſtables, &c. were conſumed by fire, at Weſtridge, near Streatley, in Berkſhire.

FRIDAY, 23.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey; at which ſeſſions Ann Hullock, for the murder of her baſtard child, received ſentence of death, and was accordingly executed on the 24th. Seventeen were ſentenced to tranſportation for ſeven years, one for 14 years, two to be whipped, and one to be branded.

TUESDAY, 27.

Kenſington. His excellency the Conde de Fuentes, ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the king of Spain, had a private audience of his majeſty, to preſent his credential letters. To which he was introduced by his grace the duke of Newcaſtle (on account of the indiſpoſition of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate) and conducted by Sir Charles Cottrel Dormer, Knt. maſter of the ceremonies. As likewiſe had the marquis d'Abreu, envoy extraordinary from the king of Spain, to take his leave.

The princeſs Amelia has given 100l. to the ſociety for maintaining and educating poor orphans of the clergy.

A ſubſcription is opened for the widows and orphans of thoſe who periſhed on board the Ramilies (ſee p. 105.) to which Sir Edward Hawke has given 100l.

The Penguin ſloop of war has been taken by two French frigates, the ſame who were afterwards ſo heartily drubbed by the Biddeford and Flamborough (ſee p. 267, 268.)

In the late drought a great number of deer periſhed for want of graſs, in Windſor great park, and alſo in the duke of Ancaſter's park, in Lincolnſhire.

The Engliſh troops, in Germany, now amount to 22000. Near 50 Engliſh ſervants, who lately went over with their maſters to Germany, having reſolved on raiſing their wages and perquiſites, their maſters diſcharged them; they then procured paſſes to return to England; but the affair being known, at their arrival at Sheerneſs, by the captain of the Princeſs Royal man of war, he ſent his long boat aſhore, and preſſed them into his majeſty's ſervice.

So long ago as the latter end of the year 1748, ſoon after the concluſion of the late peace, one Mr. Winſlow, an eminent merchant of Boſton, in New-England, fitted out a veſſel, which was named the Howlet, for a trading voyage to the gulph of Mexico; on board of which, a black, belonging to his brother, general Winſlow (a provincial general) of the ſame place, went as cook; and no account or tidings being ever received of the ſaid veſſel for ſeveral years, it was concluded, that ſhe muſt have been caſt away, and the whole crew loſt; but a ſhort time ago the fate of the ſhip was diſcovered after the following manner: The general above-mentioned being lately in England, on ſome particular buſineſs, and going on board a Weſt-India trader, lying in the river, in order to make the neceſſary preparations for his return to Boſton, to his great ſurprize obſerved his old ſervant the black, who was infinitely overjoyed at meeting his former maſter; by him the general was informed, that the Howlet was, by ſtreſs of weather, driven aſhore near Cape Florida, where the crew were made priſoners by the Indians, who put them all to death, except himſelf, whom they ſaved on account of his colour, and ſold him to a Spaniſh merchant of the Havannah, who happened to be in thoſe parts: With him he continued ſeveral years, being ſo narrowly watched, that he had no opportunity of making his eſcape; but about a twelvemonth ago, obſerving a New England ſhip, as he conjectured, near two miles from ſhore, he ſtripped himſelf, and ſwam to her, and to his great joy found his conjecture true. In this ſhip he came to England, in the ſtation of a cook, where he met with his old maſter, as has been above related, with whom he returned to Boſton.

The Amazon man of war, lately arrived at Spithead, has brought home 20 French priſoners, to be tried for inhumanly uſing the crew

crew of the ſnow Fox, James Drew, maſter, of eight guns, three pounders, and 17 men, who had been taken by a French privateer, about 25 leagues from Antigua, of 14 guns, and 104 men, called the Capricieux, Anthony Maire, commander, the above 20 being the only French on board, the reſt being Portugueſe, Spaniards, Swedes, and Dutch. The captain of the ſnow had made ſuch good uſe of his great guns, during the engagement, as to ſink the privateer; which the enemy perceiving, were obliged, in order to ſave their lives, to board the ſnow in deſpair; by which means they overpowered Capt. Drew; when in revenge, they maſſacred, in the moſt unheard-of manner, moſt of the crew: Capt. Drew, Mr. Bull, and the gunner, are, however, happily recovering, after being wounded in many parts of their bodies.

The Rev. Dr. Walker, vice-maſter of Trinity-college, in Cambridge, has purchaſed ſome land to make a publick botanick garden, which, when finiſhed, will be an honour to the univerſity. – This noble benefaction, together with the hoſpital that's near it, may be a good ſchool for phyſicians, and induce young gentlemen to ſtudy there, rather than go abroad for their Education.

Five houſes, with barns, &c. were lately conſumed by fire, at Frimley, in Surry, damage 2500l.

Mr. Jackſon, an apothecary, of Manchester, was lately killed in a duel, by major Glover, of the Lincolnſhire militia.

One John Leech lies buried in the church-yard at Aſhton Under-Line, in Lancaſhire, aged 92, who had 12 children by one wife, lived to ſee 75 grand children, 92 great grand children, and two great great grand children: In all 181 deſcendants.

A houſe, &c. was conſumed by fire, at Shelfield, in Staffordſhire.

The Bowling-Alley, Nottingham, has alſo been conſumed by fire.

In the night, between the 19th and 20th of laſt month, ſome perſons broke into a garden belonging to Matthew Wharton, out of Caſtlegate poſtern, near the city of York, and cut down 463 elms, from 5 to 12 feet high; 335 cherry ſtocks; 4 damſins; 19 ſtandard pears; and cut up part of a large flat of peaſe growing in the ſaid garden: His majeſty's pardon, and a reward of 35l. is offered for a diſcovery of the offenders.

By a letter from Edinburgh, April 28, we are informed of an accident which happened laſt week near Stratton-mill, about three miles from that city, attended with the moſt tragical circumſtances. Two boys belonging to a country butcher, being at play together, the eldeſt brother told the younger, he would ſhew him the way how his father killed ſheep, and immediately ſeizing him by the head, thruſt a knife into his throat. The boy ſhrieking, the mother, who was ſtirring the cradle with another young one in it, ran out haſtily to ſee what was the matter. The boy ſeeing his mother, conſcious of his guilt, run away with all ſpeed, and jumping the mill-dam tumbled in, and was forced down by the water under the mill-wheel, where he was cruſhed to pieces. And, to complete the cataſtrophe, the poor mother returning home, found the cradle over-turned, and the poor infant ſmothered.

Addreſſes from the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, and the ſynod of Moray, have been preſented to the king, and very graciouſly received.

Dublin-Caſtle, May 5. This day in council, purſuant to his majeſty's letter, the name of George Sackville, (commonly called lord George Sackville) was ſtruck out of the liſt of his majeſty's privy-council in this kingdom.

Near 400 dwelling-houſes, &c. &c. were, in March laſt, conſumed by fire, in the city of Boſton, capital of New-England; damage above 100,000l.

Philadelphia, March 5. The aſſembly have voted the old number of troops, viz. 2700, together with 100,000l. for the ſupport of them, and are now preparing a bill accordingly.

From Charles-Town, South-Carolina, we have advice, that general Amherſt has ſent them 1200 choſen troops, under Col. Montgomery, who are ſafely arrived there: That the general has appointed lieutenant-colonel Probart Howarth, governor of Fort Johnſon: That the Creek Indians are in a favourable diſpoſition, and that the ſmall-pox is very much abated. (See p. 161.)

They write from Rome of the 5th inſtant, that according to annual cuſtom, a liſt was taken of the inhabitants of that city laſt Eaſter (much after the manner of the antient Romans, which they called Luſtrum) by which they found 155184 inhabitants, conſiſting of 36485 houſe-keepers and families, including 2827 ſecular pariſh prieſts, 3847 monks, 1910 nuns, 1065 ſtudents, 1470 poor in alms-houſes, 7 blacks, and 52 perſons who did not profeſs the Romiſh religion; and that during laſt year, from Eaſter 1759, to Eaſter 1760, 5318 children were born, and 7181 perſons died there. This calculation was made for 81 pariſhes within the walls, and a circular diſtrict of five or ſix Italian miles without the gates, where there are vineyards, courts, houſes, &c. kept in pretty good repair; but a tract of fine land towards Civita Vecchia, for the diſtance of 30 or 40 miles in length and breadth, is almoſt uninhabited, and there are but three inns on that ſpace to entertain travellers.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

April 30. CHARLES Colmore, Eſq; was married to Miſs Gulſton, of Soho-ſquare, a 20,000l. fortune.

May 3. Thomas Arthington, of Arthington, in Yorkſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Wray, daughter of the late Sir John Wray, Bart.

5. Mr. Thomas Longman, an eminent bookſeller, to Miſs Harris, of Holborn.

Charles

Charles Trubſhaw Withers, Eſq; to Mrs. Naſh.

Mr. Helwig Lewis Tonnies, Hamburgh merchant, to Miſs Boetefeur.

Dr. Cowper, to Miſs Lathbury.

14. Rev. Mr. Twells, to Miſs Torriano, youngeſt daughter to Sir John Torriano.

Thomas Edwards, Eſq; to Miſs Barratt, of Cecil-ſtreet, Strand.

Mr. Dampier, to Miſs Ames, daughter of Mr. Ames, late ſecretary to the Antiquarian ſociety.

Mr. Joſhua Mendez da Coſta, to Miſs Salvador.

Counſellor Elliſe, to Miſs Hutton, daughter of the late archbiſhop of Canterbury, a 20,000l. fortune.

16. Richard Hill Waring, of Hayes, in Shropſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Wynne, daughter of Sir George Wynne, Bart.

George Fox Lane, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Bouchier.

19. Hon. Thomas Arundel, to Miſs Mary Porter.

Thomas Townſhend, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Powys.

20. Capt. William Martin, to Miſs Rowley, daughter of admiral Rowley.

Boynton Langley, Eſq; to Miſs Molly Foulis.

21. Henry Hutchinſon, of Chatham, Eſq; to Miſs Somers, daughter of the late commiſſioner Somers.

27. William Allen, of Antigua, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Kidder.

April 20. Lady of Robert Shafto, Eſq; was delivered of a ſon and heir.

Lady of Herbert Packington, Eſq; of a ſon.

May 5. Lady of Edward Newenham, Eſq; of a daughter.

Lady Hobart, of a ſon.

14. Lady of Sir William Twiſden, Bart. of a ſon and heir.

DEATHS.

April 30. MR. Addington, an eminent wine merchant.

May 1. Right Hon. lord Charles Hay, lieutenant-general of the forces, colonel of the 33d regiment of foot, and brother of the marquis of Tweedale.

[*The reſt of the* Deaths, *the* Eccleſiaſtical Preferments, Catalogue *of* Books, *with* Remarks, *&c. &c. &c. &c. muſt be deferred to our next: The* Reply to the Anſwer to Five Queries, *with* New Queries, *and the Paper ſigned* T. A. *ſhall be inſerted in our next, together with many other excellent Pieces, in* Proſe *and* Verſe, *for which we are indebted to our kind Correſpondents.*]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE moſt material and authentick account we have had, ſince our laſt, from the army of the allies in Germany, was as follows:

Newhaus, May 2. His ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand changed his head-qnarters, on the 29th paſt, from Paderborn to this place, which is about the diſtance of half a league from thence. The hereditary prince ſtill continues there. The Britiſh troops are under orders to be ready to march on the 5th inſt. The reſt of the army, it is preſumed, will ſoon be put in motion, and that the whole will be aſſembled about the 19th or 20th.—We have received an account of a ſkirmiſh that happened on the 28th paſt at Vacha, a town upon the frontiers of Heſſe, which forms the head of our chain of cantonments upon the Werra. A body of the enemy, conſiſting of the regiment of M. d'Apchon, together with ſome volunteers, made an attack upon that place, where colonel Freytag commanded; and, tho' our men were at firſt obliged, on account of the ſuperiority of the enemy, to abandon the town, yet colonel Freytag took poſt on a riſing ground near it, where he kept the French in play, till two battalions of our grenadiers, quartered in the neighbourhood, came to his aſſiſtance; upon whoſe approach the French retired, but were followed for three leagues, attacked, and drove from Geiſſa, where they intended to take up their quarters that night. There were only two companies of chaſſeurs on foot, one on horſeback, and a ſquadron of the black huſſars, that had any ſhare in this affair. Our loſs, in killed and wounded, amounts to about 30 men; that of the enemy is four times as conſiderable. The French had brought a number of waggons from Fulda, which they deſigned loading with the plunder they might get from Vacha and Hirſchfeldt, but were forced to make uſe of them for the purpoſe of carrying off their wounded men.

We have ſince had an account, that the Britiſh, and other troops of the allied army, accordingly marched from their cantonments on the 5th inſtant; and that the laſt diviſion arrived at Paderborn and the adjacent villages on the 12th, where the marquis of Granby likewiſe arrived on the ſame day, though by his illneſs he had been obliged to continue at Oſnabrug for ſome days after the troops had marched from thence. On the 14th, all the troops marched again from Paderborn, in order for their encamping on the 20th at Fritzlar: In the mean time his ſerene highneſs transferred his head-quarters firſt to Lipſtadt, and afterwards to Stadtbergen; and the allied troops left in the biſhoprick of Munſter, under the command of general Sporke, were to begin their march on the 20th for Dulmen, where they are to encamp, in order to make head againſt the French army forming on the lower Rhine; but it is ſuppoſed, that neither that army, nor the other French army at Frankfort, can take the field until after the beginning of next month, as their forage-contractors cannot before that time furniſh them with a ſufficient quantity of forage.

On the 3d inſt. the prince of Deux-Ponts, commander in chief of the army of the empire, arrived from Vienna at Bamberg, the head-quarters of that army, and immediately iſſued orders to prepare for a march, and to

ſend

ſend all their heavy baggage, and their ſick and lame, to a place of ſecurity.

As to the armies in Saxony and Sileſia, the moſt material accounts we have had ſince our laſt, are as follow:

Meiſſen, April 26. On the 24th, the king of Pruſſia left Freyberg very early in the morning, and lay that night at this place. The next day he went to Wilſdruff, in order to withdraw that part of the chain of cantonment which extends from the foreſt of Tharandt, on the right, to the Elbe; which was happily performed without any loſs whatever: And his Pruſſian majeſty arrived, this morning at four o'clock, at Schlettau, a very ſmall village, diſtant about half a league from hence; and there the head-quarters are at preſent fixed. The troops that were at Freyberg, and in that neighbourhood, having firſt ſent off their baggage, had orders to begin their march yeſterday at three in the afternoon; which has likewiſe been effected without any interruption from the Auſtrians.

This camp is in a moſt advantageous ſituation, between the Elbe and the Mulda; and to its ſtrength by nature there has been added a great deal by art, having deep intrenchments in every part where it is acceſſible, and thoſe intrenchments furniſhed with ſuch a numerous artillery, that in the front alone there are reckoned to be 250 pieces of cannon. As ſoon as his Pruſſian majeſty took poſſeſſion of this camp, he detached 10,000 men to join his brother prince Henry, who is aſſembling an army near Frankfort upon the Oder, to oppoſe the Ruſſians; and, if there ſhould be occaſion, his majeſty may ſend a reinforcement to his army in Upper Sileſia; but this will, it ſeems, be difficult, as the Auſtrian general Laudohn has marched with his army into Luſatia; and general Beck, with another body of Auſtrians, took poſſeſſion of Cotbus on the 10th inſtant. As to the chief Auſtrian army, under marſhal count Daun, it had not taken the field when the laſt accounts came from thence; nor had any operations been begun by another Auſtrian army, formed upon the frontier of Saxony, to the South of Dreſden, under the command of general Lacey. And, as to the Swedes and Ruſſians, neither of their armies had left their winter-quarters; but they were in great joy at Peterſbourg, on account of the king of Denmark's having acceded to the treaty concluded laſt year between them and Sweden, for preſerving the peace of the Baltick; from whence they conclude, that they are no longer in any danger of a Britiſh ſquadron's appearing in that ſea.

In relation to this treaty we had lately the following extraordinary article from Holland:

Hague, May 13. The Engliſh will probably alter their tone concerning the Dutch ſhips detained in their harbours, when they come to underſtand that the acceſſion of the States-General to the treaty concluded by the Northern powers for preſerving the freedom of navigation in the Baltick, is an event not very diſtant. Some deputies to the aſſembly of the States-General propoſe to make a motion for extending the intention of this confederacy to all the ſeas, and to invite the Catholick king to join with them in caſe his mediation ſhould prove a tedious buſineſs.

From Paris we are told, in a triumphing manner, that more than 50 merchant-ſhips had ſailed from their ports within ſix weeks, part bound to Canada, and the reſt to Martinico; and that they had nearly all of them eſcaped the Engliſh! and that the Oiſeau frigate had arrived at Toulon, with her prize, the Prince of Wales, a rich merchant-ſhip, in ſpite of the vigilance of four Engliſh men of war! How poor are the triumphs of a nation whoſe only triumph is—their having eſcaped from their enemies!

We had lately the following remarkable article from Madrid, viz. Our court looking upon the diſpute between England and France as independent of the German quarrel, hath propoſed an accommodation between them; but baron Kniphauſen, ſeconded by ſome of the Engliſh miniſters, has oppoſed it. His Britannick majeſty, faithful to his engagements, will accept of no terms of peace, but jointly with his ally the king of Pruſſia; ſo that we are obliged to deſiſt from our mediation, or enlarge its object.

From Liſbon we hear, that on the firſt of October laſt there was an obſtinate engagement between the united forces of Spain and Portugal, and the Indians of Paraguay, under the dominion of the Jeſuits; that victory was long doubtful, but at laſt declared in favour of the former; and that all thoſe poor people have ſince been obliged to capitulate, and lay down their arms.

From the ſame place we have the following extraordinary article, dated April 1. The earl of Kinnoul, ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Great-Britain, is come hither to give the king publick ſatisfaction for the inſult offered to the Portugueze territory by admiral Boſcawen, in taking and burning, off Lagos, the French ſhips commanded by M. de la Clue. The ambaſſador diſcharged his commiſſion in a ſolemn audience of the king on the 21ſt paſt. He made a long ſpeech, containing excuſes for what was paſt, and aſſurances of a more reſpectful conduct for the future. After this ſignal ſatisfaction to the crown of Portugal, which will make the greater figure in our annals as it was given when the power and glory of Great-Britain were at the greateſt height, it only remains, that juſt reparation be made to the French for the damage they ſuffered; and this we doubt not but our miniſtry will alſo obtain.

Rome, May 3. It is generally ſuppoſed, that the Chevalier de St. George is dead, and that his death is concealed for reaſons of ſtate, or to give more time to make preparations for the grand funeral pomp with which he is to be interred.

[*The* Bills of Mortality, *in our next.*]

The LONDON MAGAZINE:

Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JUNE, 1760.

Account of the glorious Raiſing of the Siege of Quebeck 275—277
A uſeful Caution 277
An Eſtimate of the Debt of the Navy, 278, 279
An Inſtance of Indian Cruelty, exemplarily puniſhed 279, 280
The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors, concluded 281—287
Reſolutions about Weights and Meaſures 281
Table of the Proportion of Births and Deaths of Children under two and five years old, &c. 284
Of the Proportion between the Value of Gold and Silver 285
An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent War 287—293
Number of Children received into the Foundling Hoſpital 293
Obſervations thereon 293
French Account of the Taking of Louiſbourg 294—296
Letter to the Sollicitor-General of the Methodiſts 297
Criticiſm on the additional Dialogue of the Dead 300
Remarks on the Dialogue between Brutus and Atticus 301
Abſtract of the Act for beautifying the City 302
——— Fiſh Act 303
Heads of the Qualification Act 305
Effects of Electricity on a Paralytick ibid.
Linen Cloth, and Value, from Scotland, in 20 years 306
Full Account of the Sea-Fight in the East-Indies 307, 308
And of the Operations by Land there 309
Anſwer to a Query on Matt. xxvii. 52, 53. 310
A Phyſico-Mathematical Problem 311
Mathematical Queſtion and Solution 312
Bad Conſequences of Filth and Gluttony ibid.
Fragments of ancient Erſe Poetry 313
Emendation of Horace propoſed 314
Life of Theodore, King of Corſica 315
POETICAL ESSAYS 316—318
Encomium on the General Index 318
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 319
Brigadier Murray repulſed 320
Killed, wounded, and miſſing ibid.
Marriages and Births; Deaths 323
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 324
Promotions, civil and military 325
Bankrupts 326
Courſe of Exchange ibid.
Monthly Bill of Mortality 326
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 327
Catalogue of Books; with Remarks 328
Prices of Stocks, Grain, Wind and Weather 274

With a new and accurate MAP of the NORTHERN COAST of COROMANDEL, in the East-Indies; and a fine VIEW of the TAKING of QUEBECK by the Engliſh Forces commanded by General WOLFE; both beautifully engraved on COPPER.

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Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* JUNE, 1760, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. Consfo.	3 p. Cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	3 ½ Bank An. 1756.	3 ½ per C. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. scr. 1759.	Subscript. 1760.	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
31	109 ¼	136 ¾	92 ¼	82 ¾	82 ½	82	82 ⅝	82 ⅜	80 ⅝	85 ½	87 ⅜	82 ½	94 ⅛	4 o	2 15 o	S. W.	fine
1	Sunday															S.	fine
2	109 ¼	137	93	82 ¾	82 ⅝	82	82 ⅜	82 ⅜	81	85 ⅝	87 ⅜	82 ¼	94 ⅛	4 o	2 17 6	S. W.	fine
3	109 ¼	137	93	83	83 ⅛	82 ⅝	82 ½	82 ⅛	81	85 ⅝	87	82 ⅜	94 ⅛	4 o	2 17 6	E.	fine
4	109 ½	137	93	83 ⅛	83 ⅛	82	83	82 ⅜	81	86 ⅛	88	82	95 ⅛	5 o	2 17 6	E.	fine
5	109 ⅝	137	93	83 ¼	83 ¼	82	83 ¼	83 ⅛	81 ¼	86 ⅛	88		95	4 c	2 17 6	E.	rain fine
6	109 ¾	137 ¼	93	83 ⅛	83 ⅛	82	83	82 ⅝	81 ⅜	86 ⅛	88		94 ⅜	5 o	2 17 6	N. N. E.	rain
7	109 ¼	137 ½		83		83	83 ⅛	83	81 ½	86	88 ½		95 ⅛	5 o	3 o o	N. E.	fine
8	Sunday															N. E.	fine
9	109 ⅝	137 ¼		83 ¾	84	83	83	83 ⅛	81 ⅛	86 ⅛	88 ⅜		95	5 o	2 3 o	N.	fine
10	109 ¾	137 ½	93 ¼	84 ¼	84 ¼	83 ⅛		83 ⅛	81	86 ⅜	88 ⅜		95 ⅛	6 c	3 5 o	N. E.	fine
11	110 ⅛	137 ½		84	84	83 ⅛		83 ⅛	82	86 ⅜	88		95 ⅛	6 c	3 o o	N. E.	fine
12	110 ⅛	137 ¾	93 ¼	84 ⅛	84 ¼	83 ⅛		83 ⅛	82 ¼	86 ⅜	88		95 ⅛	6 c	3 5 o	N. E.	fine
13	110 ¼	137 ¾	93 ¼	84	84	83 ⅛	83 ⅜	83 ⅛	82 ¼	87	88		95 ⅛	6 o	3 5 o	N.	fine
14	110 ½	140	93 ¼	84	84	83		83					95 ⅛	7 o	3 5 o	N. E.	fine
15	Sunday															N. E.	fine
16	110 ⅝		93 ⅛	84	84 ⅜	83 ⅝		83 ⅛	81 ⅞	86 ¾	88 ⅝		95	7 o	3 7 6	N. E. by E.	fine
17	110 ¾		93 ⅜	84 ⅛	84 ⅛	84		83	82 ⅛	88	89		95 ⅛	7 o	3 7 6	N. E.	rain
18	110 ½		94	84	84 ⅜	84		83	82 ⅛	87 ⅛	89 ⅛		96	7 o	3 10 o	E.	rain
19	110 ¼			83 ⅞	84 ⅜	83 ⅞		83 ⅛	81 ⅜	86 ⅛	88 ⅜		95 ⅛	7 o	3 10 o	S. E.	mist.
20	110 ¼			83 ⅞	84 ⅜	83 ⅞		83 ⅛	82	86	88 ⅛		95 ⅛	6 o	3 10 o	S. S. W.	rain
21	110			84 ¼	84 ½	83 ⅞			82		88 ¼		95 ⅜	10 o	3 15 o	S. W.	rain
22	Sunday															S.	cloudy
23	110			84 ¼	84 ¼	83 ⅞			82				96	10 o	3 15 o	S. W.	rain
24	110 ¼			84 ¼	84 ¼	83 ⅞			82 ⅛				96	8 o	3 15 o	E. N. E.	rain
25	110 ¼		94 ⅛	84 ¼	85	83 ⅞			82				96 ⅜	8 o	3 15 o	S. E.	rain
26	110 ¼		94 ⅛	84 ⅜	84 ⅝	83 ⅞			82				96	6 o	3 15 o	S. W.	rain
27	110 ¼		94 ⅛	84	84 ¼	83 ⅞			82 ⅜				96	7 o	3 15 o	S. W.	rain
28	110 ¼		94 ½	84 ½	84 ¼	83			82 ⅜				96 ¼	7 o	3 17 6	S. W.	rain
29	Sunday															S.	rain

Price of Corn

	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London
Wheat	28s 6d qu.	61. 10s. to 71 10s	61. 15s to 71 17s	81 5s to 10l	61. 10s to 71 15s	08l. 02s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qr	3s 8d to 4s 6d b.	4s 2d to 4s 6d	Hops 2l. to 4l. cwt
Barley	13s to 16s od	14 to 17 qu.	14s. to 17d.	27s to 30 qu	14s 6d to 16s 6d	19s to 21s qr	14s to 16	16s to 18s 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 6d	Hay per load 54s.
Oats	12s to 14s od	13 to 15	14s to 17s	18s to 20s	13s 6d to 15s	14s to 16s 6d	19s to 24	14s to 15s 6d	2s od to 2s 1d	1s 9d to 2s.	Coals 35s. per chald.
Beans	15s to 17s 6d	22	20s to 23s	36s to 40s	19s to 20s	23s to 25s	34s to 40	23s to 30s	2s 4d to 2s 9d	3s od	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS. June 5. 5l. 9s. od.—10. 5l. 11s. od.—24. 5l. 14s. 6d.—28. 5l. 14s. od.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE, For JUNE, 1760.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, June 27, 1760.

THIS morning arrived major Maitland, and capt. Schomberg, with the following letter from the honourable James Murray, governor of Quebec, to the right honourable Mr. ſecretary Pitt.

"SIR, Quebeck, May 25, 1760.

Having acquainted general Amherſt, three weeks ago, that Quebeck was beſieged, by an army of 15,000 men, I think it neceſſary to do myſelf the honour of addreſſing directly to you, the more agreeable news of the ſiege being raiſed, leſt, by your receiving the former intelligence before the latter, ſome inconvenience might ariſe to his majeſty's ſervice.

By the journal of my proceedings ſince I have had the command here, which I have the honour to tranſmit to you, you will perceive the ſuperiority we have maintained over the enemy during the winter, and that all Lower Canada, from the point Au Tremble, was reduced, and had taken the oath of fidelity to the king. You will, no doubt, be pleaſed to obſerve, that the enemy's attempts upon our poſts, and ours upon theirs, all tended to the honour of his majeſty's arms, as they were always baffled, and we were conſtantly lucky.

I wiſh I could ſay as much within the walls: The exceſſive coldneſs of the climate, and conſtant living upon ſalt proviſions, without any vegetables, introduced the ſcurvy among the troops, which, getting the better of every precaution of the officer, and every remedy of the ſurgeon, became as univerſal as it was inveterate, in ſo much that, before the end of April, 1000 were dead, and above 2000 of what remained, totally unfit for any ſervice.

In this ſituation I received certain intelligence, that the chevalier de Levis was aſſembling his army, which had been cantoned in the neighbourhood of Montreal; that he had compleated his eight battalions, and 40 companies of the troupes de colonie, from the choice of the Montrealiſts; had formed theſe 40 companies into four battalions; and was determined to beſiege us the moment the St. Laurence was open, of which he was entirely maſter, by means of four king's frigates, and other craft proper for this extraordinary river.

As I had the honour to acquaint you formerly, that Quebeck could be looked upon in no other light than that of a ſtrong cantonment, and that any works I ſhould add to it would be in that ſtyle, my plan of defence was, to take the earlieſt opportunity of entrenching myſelf upon the heights of Abraham, which entirely command the ramparts of the place at the diſtance of 800 yards, and might have been defended by our numbers againſt a large army: But the chevalier de Levis did not give me time to take the advantage of this ſituation. The 23d, 24th, and 25th, of April, I attempted to execute the projected lines, for which a proviſion of faſcines, and of every neceſſary material, had been made, but found it impracticable, as the earth was ſtill covered with ſnow in many places, and every where impregnably bound up by froſt.

The night of the 26th, I was informed, the enemy had landed, at Point Au Tremble, 10,000 men, and 500 barbarians. The poſt we had taken at the embouchure of the river Caprouge (the moſt convenient place for diſembarking their artillery and ſtores, and for ſecuring their retreat) obliged them to land where they did, 20 miles higher up.

The 27th, having broke down all the bridges over the Caprouge, and ſecured the landing-places at Sillery, and the Foulon, I marched with the grenadiers, piquets, Amherſt's regiment, and, and two field-pieces, and took poſt ſo advantageouſly, as to fruſtrate the ſcheme, they had laid, of cutting off our poſts. They had begun to form from the defile they were obliged to paſs, but thought proper to retreat, on reconnoitring our poſition; and about four this afternoon we marched back to town, having withdrawn all our poſts, with the loſs of two men only, though they did every thing in their power to harraſs the rear.

The enemy was greatly ſuperior in number, it is true; but, when I conſidered, that our little army was in the habit of beating that enemy, and had a very fine train of field-artillery; that ſhutting ourſelves up at once within the walls was putting all upon the ſingle chance of holding out, for a conſiderable time, a wretched fortification; (a chance which an action in the field could hardly alter, at the ſame time that it gave an additional one, perhaps a better) I reſolved to give them battle,

and, if the event was not profperous, to hold out to the laft extremity; and then to retreat to the ifle of Orleans, or Coudres, with what was left of the garrifon, to wait for reinforcements.

This night, the neceffary orders were given; and half an hour after fix next morning, we A marched with all the force I could muſter, viz. 3000 men, and formed the army on the heights in the following order: Amherſt's, Anſtruther's, 2d battalion of Royal Americans, and Webb's, compoſed the right brigade, commanded by Col. Burton: Kennedy's, Laſcelles's, Highlanders, and Townſhend's, the left brigade, commanded by Col. Fraſer. B Otway's, and the third battalion of Royal Americans, were the corps de reſerve. Major Dalling's corps of light infantry covered the right flank; and captain Hazzen's company of Rangers, with 100 volunteers, under the command of captain Donald Macdonald, a brave and experienced officer, covered the left. The battalions had each two field-pieces. C

While the line was forming, I reconnoitred the enemy, and perceived their van had taken poſſeſſion of the riſing grounds, three quarters of a mile in our front, but that their army was upon the march, in one column, as far as I could ſee. I thought this the lucky moment, and moved with the utmoſt order to attack them before they had formed. We ſoon beat D them from the heights they had poſſeſſed, though they were well diſputed; and major Dalling, who cannot be too much commended for his behaviour this day, and his ſervices during the winter, forced their corps of grenadiers from a houſe and windmill they had taken hold of, to cover their left flank. Here E he, and ſeveral of his officers, were wounded: His men, however, purſued the fugitives to the corps which were now formed to ſuſtain them: They halted, and diſperſed along the front of the right; which prevented that wing from taking advantage of the firſt impreſſion they had made on the enemy's left. They had immediately orders given them to regain F the flank; but, in attempting this, they were charged, thrown into diſorder, retired to the rear, and, from the number of officers killed and wounded, could never again be brought up during the action. Otway's was inſtantly ordered to advance, and ſuſtain the right wing, which the enemy in vain made two attempts to penetrate. On theſe occaſions, captain G Ince with the grenadiers of Otway's were diſtinguiſhed. While this paſſed there, the left was not idle; they had diſpoſſeſſed the enemy of two redoubts, and ſuſtained with unparalleled firmneſs the bold united efforts of the enemy's regulars, Indians, and Canadians, till, at laſt, fairly fought down, and reduced to a handful, though ſuſtained by the third battalion of Royal Americans from the reſerve, and Kennedy's from the center, where we had nothing to fear, they were obliged to yield to ſuperior numbers, and a freſh column of Rouſſillon, which penetrated.

The diſorder of the left was ſoon communicated to the right; but the whole retired in ſuch a way, that the enemy did not venture upon a briſk purſuit. We left moſt of our cannon, as the roughneſs of the ground, and the wreaths of ſnow, made it impoſſible to bring them off; what could not be brought off, were nailed up.

Our killed and wounded, amounted to one third of thoſe in the field; that of the enemy, by their own confeſſion, exceeds 2500 men, which may be readily conceived, as the action laſted an hour and three quarters.

Here I think it my duty to expreſs my gratitude to the officers in general, and the ſatisfaction I had in the bravery of all the troops.

On the night of the 28th, the enemy opened trenches againſt the town, and, at the ſame time, we ſet to work within, to fortify it, which we never had in our power to attempt ſooner, for the ſeverity of this climate during the Winter, and the abſolute neceſſity of executing works of more immediate importance, laſt Autumn, before the froſt ſet in. I wanted the aſſiſtance of major Mackellar, the chief engineer, dangerouſly wounded in the action, his zeal for, and knowledge in, the ſervice, is well known; but the alacrity of the garriſon made up for every defect.

My journal of the ſiege, which accompanies this, ſets forth, in full, what was done; and I flatter myſelf, the extraordinary performances of the handful of brave men I had left, will pleaſe his majeſty, as much as they ſurpriſed us, who were eye-witneſſes to them.

Great praiſe is due to commodore Swanton, and the captains Schomberg and Dean; I have not words to expreſs the readineſs, vivacity, and valour, they ſhewed in attacking, and deſtroying the enemy's ſquadron. Capt. Dean has loſt his ſhip, but it was in a good cauſe, and he has done honour to his country.

The morning of the 17th of May, I had intended a ſtrong ſortie, to have penetrated into the enemy's camp, which, from the information of the priſoners I had taken, and the concurrent accounts of deſerters, I conceived to be very practicable.

For this purpoſe, I had ordered the regiments of Amherſt, Townſhend, Laſcelles, Anſtruther, and Highlanders, with the grenadiers and light infantry, under arms, but was informed by lieutenant M'Alpin, of my battalion (whom I ſent out to amuſe the enemy with ſmall ſallies) that their trenches were abandoned.

I inſtantly puſhed out at the head of theſe corps, not doubting, but we muſt have overtaken and forced their rear, and had ample revenge for the 28th of April; but I was diſappointed, for they had croſſed the river Caprouge, before we could come up with them. H However, we took ſeveral priſoners, and much baggage, which would otherwiſe have eſcaped. They left their camp ſtanding, all their baggage, ſtores, magazines of proviſions and ammunition, 34 pieces of battering cannon, four of which

For the London Mag: 1760.

A View of the Taking of QUEBECK by the English Forces Commanded by Gen.l Wolfe Sep: 13.th 1759.

which are braſs 12 pounders, ten field pieces, x mortars, four petards, a large quantity of caling-ladders, and entrenching tools beyond umber; and have retired to their former ſylum, Jacques Cartier. From the informaion of priſoners, deſerters, and ſpies, proviſions re very ſcarce; ammunition does not abound, nd the greateſt part of the Canadians have A leſerted them. At preſent they do not exceed above five thouſand men. The minute I am oined with that part of my garriſon, which was ſent from hence laſt Autumn, I ſhall endeavour to co-operate with Mr. Amherſt, towards completing the reduction of the country; though if rightly informed, he can hardly act B by the lakes before the month of July, of which I am the more convinced, becauſe from the intelligence forwarded to him laſt February, of the enemy's deſigns, by lieutenant Montuſor, he would certainly have been upon them before now, had it been at all practicable.

Major Maitland, the bearer of theſe diſpatches, who has acted as adjutant-general this C laſt Winter, is well acquainted with all our tranſactions here; he has a thorough knowledge of the country, and can give you the beſt lights with regard to the meaſures farther to be taken, relative to his majeſty's views in Canada.

I cannot finiſh this long letter, without obſerving how much I think myſelf obliged to D the lieutenant-governor, col. Burton; his activity and zeal were conſpicuous during the whole courſe of this ſevere winter's campaign, and I flatter myſelf, ſir, you will be pleaſed to lay his ſervices before his majeſty.

P. S. Since I have wrote the above, a nation of Indians has ſurrendered, and entered E into an alliance with us.

I have the honour to be, with great regard.
Sir, yours, &c.
JA. MURRAY.

Admiralty-Office, June 27, 1760.

Captain Schomberg arrived this morning, with diſpatches from lord Colville, and commodore Swanton, dated at Quebec, the 24th F of May, giving an account, that on the 11th of that month, the latter arrived at the iſle of Bec, in the river of St. Laurence, with the Vanguard and Diana, where he intended to wait for ſuch of his ſquadron as had ſeparated from him in his paſſage from England; but having on the 14th received advice from brigadier-general Murray, that the enemy had G beſieged Quebec, he got under ſail with the utmoſt diſpatch, and anchored above point Levi the 15th in the evening, where he found the Loweſtoffe, one of his ſquadron, which arrived a few days before, and whoſe commander, captain Deane, immediately came off to him with a meſſage from the general, H earneſtly recommending the ſpeedy removal of the French naval force above the town, conſiſting of two frigates, two arm'd ſhips, and many ſmaller veſſels: in conſequence of which he ordered captain Schomberg of the Diana, and captain Deane of the Loweſtoffe, to ſlip their cables early the next morning, and attack the enemy; but they were no ſooner in motion, than the enemy fled in the greateſt hurry and diſorder: the Pomona, one of the frigates, was driven on ſhore above cape Diamond; the Atalanta, the other frigate, run aſhore, and was burnt at point au Tremble, about ten leagues above the town; and moſt of the other ſhips and veſſels were likewiſe driven a-ſhore, or effectually deſtroyed.

The night following, the enemy raiſed the ſiege of Quebec very precipitately, leaving their cannon, ſmall arms, ſtores, &c. behind them.

The Loweſtoffe run upon ſome unknown rocks, in purſuit of the enemy, and was irrecoverably loſt, but the officers and men were ſaved.

Lord Colville ſailed from Halifax with the ſquadron under his command, the 22d of April, but did not arrive at Quebec till the 18th of May; having been much retarded in his paſſage by thick Fogs, great quantities of ice, and contrary winds. (See p. 320.)

A Uſeful CAUTION.

THERE are many inſtances of perſons having broken a leg by jumping from a chair, &c. The true reaſon is this; pitching on the heel, and letting the weight of the body fall on the leg in a perpendicular line; which gives ſo violent a ſhock to the leg-bone, as occaſions the fracture. The means of prevention is no other than pitching on the ball of the foot; which will ſo divide the weight, and check the velocity, of the body, that no more will fall on the heel, when that comes to the ground, than the leg-bone is able to bear.

WE have gratified our readers, this month, with the following exact and elegant VIEW of the taking of Quebeck by general Wolfe, on September 13, 1759. (See our laſt Volume, p. 200, 507, 558, 563.)

*** *We have received a very impertinent Letter, addreſſed to our publiſher, without a name, and full fraught with abuſe. We were once before obliged to pay poſtage of a Letter in the ſame hand, (which we well know) and to the ſame purpoſe. The writer muſt be ſenſible what chaſtiſement he merits; but we ſhall content ourſelves (at preſent) with recommending to him the learning to Spell; a qualification as proper for a Critick, as a Poet, though the latter character he muſt not pretend to deſerve, witneſs the many trifling, rejected fragments that have ſo excited his ſpleen.—Our Liſts of Captures, according to the deſire of Capt. S. will be reſumed in our next, when many valuable Pieces from our correſpondents, in Proſe and Verſe, the remainder of Handel's Life, and a Song ſet to Muſick, will be inſerted.*

In our Appendix for laſt year, p. 715, *col.* 2, *l.* 22, 23, *for labour* ſeized *read labour* ceaſed.

An ESTIMATE *of the* DEBT *of His Majesty's* NAVY, *on the Heads hereafter mentioned, as it ſtood on the 31ſt of* December, 1759.

Heads of the Naval Eſtimates.	*Particulars.* £. s. d.	*Total.* £. s. d.
Wear and Tear, Ordinary and Tranſports.		
DUE, to pay off and diſcharge all the bills regiſtered on the courſe of the navy for ſtores, freight of tranſports, &c. ſupplied for the ſervice thereof — —	1199594 9 1	
To pay off and diſcharge all the bills regiſtered on the ſaid courſe for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval ſtores — — — — — —	12736 15 2	
To freight of tranſports and tenders, and for ſtores delivered into his majeſty's ſeveral yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the aforeſaid Dec. 31, 1759, as alſo to ſeveral bills of exchange — — — —	378358 11 7	
To his majeſty's yards and rope-yards, for the ordinary and extraordinary — — — — —	525637 0 0	
To half-pay to ſea officers, according to an eſtabliſhment made by his late majeſty in council on that behalf —	45587 4 9	
		2161914 0 6
Seamen's Wages.		
Due, to pay the men, &c, unpaid on the books of ſhips paid off — — — — — —	460985 16 10¾	
To ſhips in ſea pay, on the aforeſaid Dec. 31, 1759 — —	2171606 0 0	
To diſcharge and pay off the bills entered in courſe for ſlop-cloaths and bedding for ſeamen, ſurgeons neceſſaries, free gifts, &c. — — — — —	84108 15 0	
		2716700 11 10¾
Victualling Debt, as per eſtimate received from thoſe commiſſioners, viz.		
Due, for ſhort allowance, to the companies of his majeſty's ſhips in pay, and which have been paid off — —	16083 6 6	
For paying off all the bills entered on their courſe — —	630872 6 7	
For proviſions delivered, and ſervices performed, for which no bills were made out on the aforeſaid Dec. 31, 1759 -	43569 10 3	
For neceſſary-money, extra neceſſary-money, bills of exchange, and contingencies — — —	27870 7 6	
To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the ſeveral ports — — — — —	66348 17 9	
		784744 8 7
Sick and Wounded, the debt of that office, as per eſtimate received from thoſe commiſſioners, viz.		
Due, for the quarters and cure of ſick and wounded ſeamen ſet on ſhore from his majeſty's ſhips at the ſeveral ports, and for priſoners of war, and contingencies relating to the ſaid office — — — —	— — —	92977 10 2½
The total amounts to the ſum of — — — — — —		5756336 11 2½
From whence deducting the money in the treaſurer's hands [as on the other ſide] — — —	174577 0 9¾	
As alſo the money that remained to come in of the ſupplies of the year [as on the other ſide] — —	189929 9 4	
		364506 10 1¾
The debt will then be — — — — —	— — —	5391830 1 0½
N. B. In this debt is included, for charge of tranſports between Jan. 1, 1759, and Dec. 31, following — —	449775 15 6	
And it appears, by an account received from the commiſſioners of the victualling, that the expence of victuals ſupplied the ſoldiers between Jan. 1, 1759, and Dec. 31, following, amounts to — — —	157192 8 6½	
		606968 4 0½
In part of which ſum for the charge of tranſports, the ſum of 501078l. 16s. 6d. being the amount of the charge to Sept. 30, 1759, has been voted by parliament; and if the remaining 105889l. 7s. 6½d. ſhould be thought fit to be provided for in the ſame manner		
The nett debt of the navy will then be — — — — —		4784861 17 0

There

There was remaining in the Hands of the late and present Treasurers of the Navy on Dec. 31, 1759, *in Money, as undermentioned, and may be reckoned towards satisfying the aforesaid Debt of the Navy.*

In what treasurer's hands.	*Money.*	*On the* HEADS *of* *Wear and tear, ordinary and transp.* £. s. d.	*Seamen's wages* £. s. d.	*Victuals.* £. s. d.	*Total.* £. s. d.
Right Hon. G. Dodington, Esq;—1st Treasurership.	In money — —	4888 0 5¼	1661 4 6	34 18 2½	6622 3 6
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen —	— — —	38 0 4¼	— — —	
Right Hon. Henry Legge, Esq;	In money — —	6405 5 11	876 16 5½	1621 12 4	8959 10 1½
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen —	— — —	55 15 5	— — —	
Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, Esq; 1st Treasurership.	In money — —	4085 2 3¼	3219 14 1¾	1590 0 2¾	9911 19 4¾
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen —	— — —	1017 2 9	— — —	
Right Hon. G. Dodington, Esq;—2d Treasurership.	In money — —	6815 17 5¼	851 16 5½	374 15 11¼	8183 7 5¼
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen —	— — —	140 17 7	— — —	
Right Hon. Geo. Grenville, Esq; 2d Treasurership.	In money — —	63803 1 8¼	41516 12 5¼	18607 19 2¾	140900 0 4¾
	Ditto towards the debt for sick and hurt seamen —	— — —	16972 7 0	— — —	
		£. 85997 7 9¼	66350 7 1	22229 5 11½	174577 0 9¾

There remained on Dec. 31, 1759, to come in of the supplies of the year 1759 — — — — — £. 189929 9 4

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WE have received many accounts of the barbarous ravages and massacres of the Indians, in America, during the course of the present war, owing to our impolitick treatment of them for many years past, and the tame and corrupt measures pursued by a late ministry, or rather confederacy against the honour and interest of their country. Perhaps an occurrence that happened, in the last war, in that part of the world, may be amusing to your readers: Sure I am, that it contains a striking instance of the righteous judgments Providence inflicts, for wise ends and purposes, sometimes even in this life, on the cruel, the base, and the treacherous. In the latter part of the transaction I myself was an actor; and therefore you may depend upon it as a fact not to be disputed.—I am, your constant reader,

June 8, 1760. AMERICUS.

About the year 1740, and, I think, towards the close of the year, general Oglethorpe, then commanding in Georgia, had erected a small fort at a place called Mount Venture, about 96 miles from Savannah, capital of that province, to protect the Indian traders, and keep the communication open for the friendly savages. One Mr. Francis, a brave and honest officer of Rangers, commanded the garrison, consisting of but a few men, though strength sufficient for a defence against the attacks of a considerable party of Indians, whilst within the fort, and able to manage their swivels and small arms. Mr. Francis had also with him his wife and an infant son; and some circumstances had happened in their union, that made them a fond, endeared, and happy pair. It was necessary, now and then, for the commander to repair with a party of his men to Savannah, or Fort Argyle, for provisions and ammunition; and, as the Yamasee Indians, then the most troublesome nation attached to the Spaniards, had been severely handled in the preceding year, he ventured now to leave the fort, and his beloved family, with fewer protecting hands than usual. He had scarce been set out a day before a scouting party of these Indians discovered themselves, and, to the great ter-

ror

ror of Mrs. Francis and the two or three Rangers with her, ſurrounded the paliſade, and ſoon, notwithſtanding a ſmart fire from the fort, made themſelves maſters of it. The Rangers they killed and ſcalped before the poor woman's eyes, whoſe fears operated even to diſtraction, whilſt ſhe held the tender infant claſped in her arms, and beſought the Barbarians to ſpare them. It ſhall ſuffice to ſay, that, after many ſhocking inſults and brutalities, (too groſs, and too affecting, for your readers ears) they ſhot the child in its mother's arms, and ſoon after alſo diſpatched the frantick matron in the ſame manner. One Creek Indian, named Notoway, had the good fortune to eſcape to a neighbouring creek, where a canoe lying, he, unobſerved, got from them, and arrived at Savannah with the dreadful tidings. The huſband, overwhelmed by a blow that at once reduced him to the utmoſt miſery and diſtreſs, ſoon returned with proper aſſiſtance to take revenge upon the ſavage monſters; but they were gone, and in vain he purſued their tracks: So far, however, he purſued, that it would have been the greateſt raſhneſs to proceed farther. As they had burnt the fort to the ground, he had then opportunity only of paying his laſt duties to the mangled remains of his family. He miſſed no occaſions of engaging the Indians of this tribe, who felt, in bloody traits, the power of his arm. Yet never had he met with any of thoſe concerned in the tragedy above related; for the Indian who eſcaped had taken ſuch notice of them, that, from his report, he was able to diſtinguiſh thoſe moſt active in the dreadful deed, from any others.

At the latter end of the year 1743, a large body of theſe Yamaſees fell upon a remote part of captain Kerr's plantation, and, after doing conſiderable miſchief, carried off 15 of his company of marines, and ſet off with them for St. Auguſtine. It was two days before this freſh irruption was known to captain Horton, then commanding officer at Frederica; but then he ordered out a ſelect party of the regiment, a number of friendly Indians, who then happened to be there, and about 20 Rangers under lieutenant Francis, to purſue them. Francis, with unwearied diligence, reached the lake de Poupa, which he knew they muſt croſs in their way to St. Auguſtine, and imagined they would make ſuch a compaſs to elude purſuit, as would permit him to arrive there before them. As no tracks were perceived, we imagined we had luckily got the ſtart of them; and therefore, croſſing the lake upon rafts, we lay in ambuſh for them, well defended from immediate view by the thick-ſpreading ſhrubs and palmettoes behind which we prepared to receive our expected viſitants. The detachment of the regiment was poſted in front; and on one flank, the Indians under the famous Toanahowi, ſon of Tomo Chichi, king of Yamacraw, both well remembered by the people of London; on the other, Mr. Francis with his Rangers were concealed. Thus we continued, conſtantly lying upon our arms for near 48 hours, pretty well harraſſed by the uſual tortures of the climate, heat, muſquitoes, wood-ticks, ſand-flies, and other inſects and vermin. At length one of our Indian ſcouts diſcovered them paſſing the lake, and ſeemingly in great conſternation at the tracks they diſcovered in their way. Soon after, one of their party, upon the ſame errand, by an indiſcreet and eager diſcovery of our Indians, returned back to his body with the relation of what he had ſeen. 'Twas, however, too late to retreat, had they known our real number, which, notwithſtanding, was much inferior to their's, who were near 100. They then reſolutely came up, with their infernal war-hoop, and puſhed into the very defile, but were ſo warmly received, and ſuch a number of them dropped by our firſt diſcharge, that, though they fired briſkly for a few minutes, yet our Indians and Rangers then running in upon them, as many as eſcaped their fury fled in the utmoſt conſternation. 'Twas then the gallant Indian chief received his death-wound, valiantly fighting in the cauſe of his beloved Engliſh: Our other loſs was very trifling; but near 40 of the Yamaſees were killed, many made priſoners, and, perhaps, many more died of their wounds in the woods and marſhes to which they fled; ſo that it was the greateſt blow they had received ſince the commencement of the war. Amongſt the priſoners the faithful Notoway diſcovered the very villain that ſhot poor Mrs. Francis; and, in the firſt emotions of grief and rage, Francis would have ſhot him thro' the head; but, recollecting it was improper for him to ſhew an example of this ſort, he called ſome of the young Indians, who ſcalped him in our preſence, whilſt he neither changed countenance, nor faultered in the ſong he chanted, importing how many of the Engliſh Indians he had ſerved in the ſame manner, what blood he had ſhed, and particularly boaſting of his murder of Mrs. Francis. Inraged as we were, none of us could ſteadily face this horrid ſcene; and his tormentors were ordered to put him to no further torture; upon which they ſhot him to death. Thus ended our expedition: But I muſt remember to tell you, that we reſcued our 15 captives, who had the preſence of mind to fling themſelves flat on the earth at the beginning of the engagement, and received no hurt; tho' by little but their language could they be diſtinguiſhed from their late maſters, being ſtripped, and ſcorched by the rays of the ſun to nearly the ſame hue. One priſoner we brought to Frederica, who was given up to the Indians, and burnt by them for the loſs of their chief, as we afterwards underſtood. The brave Toanahowi we buried with military honours at Fort William, in the iſland of Cumberland; a reſpect truly due to his fidelity and bravery.

A B C D E F G H

The

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 241.

THESE were all the bills of any great importance which were brought in, but not passed into laws, during this session; the history of which I shall conclude, with an account of the most remarkable affairs brought before it, which were not carried the length of a bill, or in which no bill was designed. In your Magazine for 1759, p. 289, the reader will see the resolutions relating to weights and measures, agreed to by the house of commons, in the session which began Dec. 1, 1757, and now I shall observe, that early in the next following session, that is to say, on the 1st of December, 1758, a committee was again appointed, to enquire into the original standards of weights and measures, for the same purposes, and with the same powers, as in the preceding session; and on the 4th, the box which contained a troy pound weight, and which, by an order of the preceding session, had been locked up, and kept by the clerk of the house, being by order brought to the table, it was referred to the said committee. On the 11th of April the report from the said committee was received, and being next day taken into consideration, the resolutions of the committee were all agreed to, and were as followeth, viz.

1. That the ell ought to contain one yard and one quarter, according to the yard mentioned in the third resolution of the former committee, upon the subject of weights and measures, agreed to by the house the 2d of June, 1758, and the pole or perch, in length, five such yards and an half, the furlong 220 such yards, and the mile 1760 such yards.

2. That the superficial perch should contain 30 square yards and a quarter, and the rood should contain 1210 square yards, and the acre 4840 square yards aforesaid.

3. That, according to the 4th, 5th, and 6th resolutions of the former committee, upon the subject of weights and measures, agreed to by the house the 2d of June, 1758, the quart ought to contain 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubical inches, the pint 35 $\frac{1}{4}$, the peck 564, and the bushel 2256.

4. That the several parts of the pound, which is mentioned in the 8th resolution of the former committee, upon the subject of weights and measures, agreed to by the house the 2d of June, 1758, examined and adjusted in the presence of this committee, and herewith produced, viz. the half pound or six ounces, quarter of a pound or three ounces, two ounces, one ounce, two half ounces, the five penny-weight, three penny-weight, two penny-weight, and one penny-weight, the twelve grains, six grains, three grains, two grains, and two of one grain each, ought to be the models of the several parts of the said pound, and to be used for sizing or adjusting weights for the future.

5. That all weights exceeding a pound should be of brass, copper, bell-metal, or cast-iron, and all those which shall be of cast-iron should be made in the form, and with a handle of hammered iron, such as the pattern herewith produced, with the mark of the weight cast in the iron; and all weights of a pound or under, should be of gold, silver, brass, copper, or bell metal.

6. That all weights of cast-iron should have the initial letters of the name of the maker upon the upper bar of the handle, and all other weights should have the same, together with the mark of the weight, according to the standard, upon some convenient part thereof.

7. That the yard, mentioned in the 2d resolution of the former committee, upon the subject of weights and measures,

sures, agreed to by the house, the 2d of June, 1758, being the standard of length, and the pound, mentioned in the 8th resolution of the former committee, upon the subject of weights and measures, agreed to by the house the 2d of June, 1758, being the standard of weight, ought to be deposited in the court of the receipt of the Exchequer, and there safely kept, under the seals of the chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the chief baron, and the seal of office of the chamberlains of the Exchequer, and not to be opened, but by the order, and in the presence of the chancellor of the Exchequer, and chief baron for the time being.

8. That the most effectual means to ascertain uniformity in measures of length and weight to be used throughout the realm, would be to appoint certain persons at one particular office, with clerks and workmen under them, for the purpose only of sizing and adjusting, for the use of the subjects, all measures of length, and all weights, being parts, multiples, or certain proportions, of the standards to be used for the future.

9. That a model or pattern of the said standard yard, mentioned in the 2d resolution of the former committee, agreed to by the house, the 2d of June, 1758, and now in the custody of the clerk of the house, and a model, or pattern, of the standard pound mentioned in the 8th resolution of the former committee, agreed to by the house the 2d of June, 1758, together with models, or patterns, of the parts of the said pound now presented to the house, and also of the multiples of the said pound mentioned in this report (when the same are adjusted) should be kept in the said office, in custody of the said persons to be appointed for sizing weights and measures, under the seal of the chief baron of the court of Exchequer, for the time being, to be opened only by order of the said chief baron, in his presence, or the presence of one of the barons of the Exchequer, on the application of the said persons, for the purpose of correcting and adjusting, as occasion shall require, the patterns, or models, used at the said office, for sizing measures of length or weight, delivered out to the subjects.

10. That models, or patterns, of the said standard yard, and standard pound aforesaid, and also models, or patterns, of the parts and multiples aforesaid of the said pound, should be lodged in the said office, for the sizing of such measures of length or weights, as being parts, multiples, or proportions of the said standards, shall hereafter be required by any of his majesty's subjects.

11. That all measures of length and weights, sized at the said office, should be marked in some convenient part thereof, with such marks as shall be thought expedient to shew the identity of the measures and weights sized at the said office, and to discover any frauds that may be committed therein.

12. That the said office should be kept within a convenient distance of the court of Exchequer, at Westminster, and that all measures of length and weights, within a certain distance of London, shall be corrected and re-assized, as occasion shall require, at the said office.

13. That, in order to enforce uniformity in weights and measures to be used for the future, all persons appointed by the crown to act as justices of the peace, in any county, or city, or town corporate, being respectively counties within themselves, throughout the realm, should be impowered to hear and determine, and put the law in execution, in respect to weights and measures only, without any of them being obliged to sue out a dedimus, or to act in any other matter, and the said commissioners should be impowered to fine, and imprison, and to inflict or mitigate such penalties as shall be thought proper, and have such other authorities as shall be necessary for compelling the use of weights and measures agreeable to the aforesaid standards.

14. That models, or patterns, of the said standard yard and pound, and of the parts and multiples thereof before-mentioned, should be distributed in each county, in such manner as to be readily used for evidence in all cases where measures

measures and weights shall be questioned before the said commissioners, and for adjusting the same in a proper manner.

These resolutions being agreed to, it was ordered, that the said troy pound weight, and the several weights, the pattern of a weight, and also the model for a handle of a half-hundred weight, referred to in the said report, should be locked up and kept, by the clerk of the house; which was all that was done in this affair during this session.

On the 13th of December, and afterwards in this session, a great number of accounts, relating to the Foundling Hospital, were called for, and laid before the house, two of which were, on the 7th of February, with his majesty's recommendation, referred to the committee of supply, where they produced the resolution of that committee, which was next day agreed to*; and also the 2d of the resolutions, which were agreed to, March 29th†; but as soon as these two accounts had been referred to the said committee, it was resolved, that the house would, on the 22d, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the state of the said hospital; which having been put off to March the 1st, on that day, as soon as the order of the day was read, it was ordered, that all the accounts, and other papers, which had been presented to the house, in that or the preceding session, relating to the said hospital, should be referred to the said committee; after which the house resolved itself into the same, as it did again on the 1st of May; and on the 3d of May, Mr. John Pitt, according to order, reported the resolutions of the said committee, which were agreed to, and were as followeth, viz.

1. That the appointing, by the governors and guardians of the said hospital, places in the several counties, ridings, or divisions, in this kingdom, for the first reception of exposed and deserted young children, would be attended with many evil consequences,

And, 2. That the conveying of children from the country to the said hospital, is attended with many evil consequences, and ought to be prevented.

And it was ordered, that a bill should be brought in, pursuant to the last of these two resolutions; and that Mr. Rose Fuller, Sir Richard Lloyd, Sir George Savile, Mr. Hewett, Mr. Bowes, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Burrell, Sir William Peere Williams, Mr. Vyner, jun. and Mr. Hanger, should prepare and bring in the same. But this bill was never presented, and consequently the affair was dropped for this session.

Among the accounts which were, upon this occasion, ordered to be laid before the house, the first (ordered December 13th) was, an account of what number of children had been received into the hospital, from the first of June, 1756, inclusive, to the 9th of December, 1758, inclusive, distinguishing the years; and also an account of the number of children then living; and also of the ages of all the children, received within that period, at the times of their reception.

Now it is pity that, in this order, there was not included, an account of the number of children so received, that had died within that period, distinguishing the years; because from this account we might have been able to have formed some sort of judgment, as to the care taken of the children received into the hospital; for we know the proportion between the births and the deaths of children under two, and under five years old, within the bills of mortality; and if the proportion between the number of children received yearly into the hospital, and the number of children under two, or under five years old, that died yearly in the hospital, had not been vastly less, we must have concluded, that proper care was not taken by the nurses who were intrusted with the care of the children received into the hospital: I say vastly less, because children are generally two, three, or more days old, before they are carried to the hospital, whereas within

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 410. † *See Ditto, p.* 411.

within the bills of mortality many children die, within a day or two after they are born; and becauſe of the little care taken of pariſh children within the bills of mortality, or rather the care too often taken to put a ſpeedy end to the life of every ſuch child. A

As my curioſity led me, upon this occaſion, to conſider the bills of mortality for the years 1735, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in order from thence to calculate the proportion between the births and the deaths, of children under two, and under five years old, within the bills of mortality; and as this proportion is much greater than can be imagined, by thoſe who have never made any ſuch calculation, eſpecially by thoſe who have read what Dr. Halley has wrote upon the bills of mortality, at Breſlau, in Sileſia, ſome of your readers may be pleaſed with ſeeing the following table.

A TABLE *of the* BIRTHS *and* DEATHS *of Children, within the Bills of Mortality, for the Five Years preceding* 1740.

Years	Born	Died under 2 Years old	Between 2 and 5	Total before 5 compleat
1735	16840	9694	1959	11653
1736	16824	10753	2821	13574
1737	16389	9852	2636	12488
1738	15781	9457	2313	11770
1739	16142	9661	2305	11966
Totals	81976	49417	12034	61451
Mediums for 1 year	16395,2	9883,4	2406,8	12290,2

From this table we may ſee, that about three-fourths of the children, born within the bills of mortality, die before they are five years old, and near two-thirds before they are two, which is a ſurpriſing mortality, when compared with the bills of mortality at Breſlau. This extraordinary mortality of our children may, in part, proceed from the luxury and intemperance of the people in this great city; but I am perſuaded, it proceeds chiefly from the little care taken of pariſh children, by the pariſh nurſes, if not their wilful neglect, which ſome cruel overſeers are but too ready to connive at, I ſhall not ſay encourage. Whatever may be the cauſe, it is evident, from this extraordinary mortality of infants, that ſome new methods ought to be contrived, for preſerving the lives of foundling, or deſerted children, and for preventing the murder of baſtards. Parents, that are any way able by their labour to ſupport their infant children, ought not to be allowed, much leſs encouraged, to deſert, and throw their lawfully begotten children into a foundling hoſpital of any kind; for ſuch deſertion generally proceeds from the lazineſs or luxury of the parents: I ſay luxury; for even a day labourer may be ſaid to be luxurious, if he will deſert his child rather than not have a full pot of ſtrong beer at his ſupper, or any other indulgence that is not abſolutely neceſſary for enabling him to perform his daily taſk. B

As to baſtards, indeed, the dropping and deſerting, and even the murder of them, generally proceeds from the fear of infamy in the mother, and the murder particularly is always occaſioned by the ridiculous cuſtom of making a ſearch, in order to find out the mother of an infant that has been dropped and deſerted, even though it be found alive. This cuſtom, therefore, ought to be aboliſhed, and every ſuch ſearch ſtrictly prohibited; except when the body of an infant is found with evident marks of violence upon it; for if no ſearch or inquiry were, in any other caſe, to be made, about the mother of a foundling, a young woman who had found means to conceal her being with child, until the time of its birth, inſtead of murdering her child, would take care to keep it alive, until ſhe could find an opportunity to drop it in ſome ſafe C D E

place,

place, and very probably would employ some woman confident to assist her in the delivery, as well as in dropping her bastard in a safe place, or carrying it to some foundling hospital; and no such hospital could be overburthened, if the parents of lawfully begotten children were obliged to give an account of their children, and punished if they could give no account of those that were missing, or confessed that they had dropped them, or carried them to any foundling hospital; for some sort of punishment they would certainly deserve, as every parish is ready to assist a poor labouring man, when he can make it appear, that it is not possible for him, with the utmost œconomy, to support his children by his labour, either on account of their number, or on account of an accidental scarcity and dearness of provisions.

March the 6th, it was ordered, *nem. con.* that leave should be given to bring in a bill, for the more effectual preventing of the melting down, and of exporting the gold and silver coin of this realm; and that Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. West, Mr. James Grenville, Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Attorney-General, and Mr. Solicitor-General, should prepare and bring in the same; to whom Mr. William Chetwynd, and Mr. Jeffreys, were next day ordered to be added. But no such bill was ever in this session presented, for which two causes may be assigned: One is, because as our laws stand at present it seems probable, that the crown may, by its prerogative, do what would be proper for this purpose; and the other is, because an alteration of the law, as it stands at present, might, by some gentlemen, be deemed an encroachment upon the prerogatives of the crown.

The regulating and fixing the standard of our current coin, as well as the proportion between gold and silver, is a power that seems to have been always exercised by the crown, by virtue of its prerogative. At least I can find no act of parliament for fixing either the one or the other. Both have continued for many years to be pretty nearly the same; and as to the standard, it is entirely arbitrary, therefore we may fix it at any rate of fineness we please, either by act of parliament, or by prerogative; but as to the proportion between the value of gold, and the value of silver, it is not in our power to fix it, either by prerogative or by act of parliament; because there is a natural proportion which commerce will find out and establish, whether we will or no; and if we fix the legal much higher or lower than the natural, it will always rob us of the one or the other of these two mediums of commerce.

This natural proportion varies in different ages, and different parts of the world. It is, I think, computed, that among the Romans, about the beginning of their empire, the proportion between the value of gold, and the value of silver, was as 12 to 1, or thereabout. How long it continued to be so in Europe, has not been exactly ascertained, probably till near about the time of the discovery of America; for this, or near to this, was the proportion in the East-Indies, when we began a commerce with that part of the world; but the discovery of America sunk the price of silver so much in Europe, that this proportion came to be as 16 to 1, which made it such a profitable branch of commerce to carry silver to the East-Indies, and bring home gold; and during our strict union, and consequently great commerce, with Spain, in king William's time, this proportion was raised so high in this kingdom, by the extraordinary importation of silver, and the debasing our current silver coin, that even after the new coinage, our parliament thought fit to pass an act, that no person should receive, take, or pay, any gold coin, called guineas, at any higher rate than 26s. though such an act was not absolutely necessary; for this proportion had not risen so high in the other countries of Europe, consequently it would soon have been lowered here, by an extraordinary importation of gold; whereas if this proportion had risen as high in all the other countries of Europe, this act would have had a very bad effect, by depriving

depriving us entirely of our gold coin, which would have been all either locked up, or exported, as no one could paſs it here at its full value.

From hence it is evident, that when the natural proportion between the value of gold, and the value of ſilver, riſes much higher, or falls much lower, in this kingdom, than the legal, we ſhould conſider whether this riſe or fall proceeds from any accident peculiar to this country, or whether it proceeds from a general riſe or fall all over Europe, and ſuch a general one as may probably be a laſting one. In the firſt caſe, we may take meaſures for removing or remedying the accidental cauſes, but any alteration in our coin, or reſtriction upon the currency, will either have no effect, or more probably a very bad effect. Whereas, in the other caſe, an alteration in our coinage, either as to its ſtandard or its weight, becomes abſolutely neceſſary.

To illuſtrate both theſe caſes by examples, and to begin with the laſt. Suppoſe that by the continued exportation of ſilver to, and importation of gold from the Eaſt-Indies, the natural proportion between theſe two metals ſhould, in Europe, be reduced ſo as to be now but as 14 to 1: As the legal proportion between theſe two metals continues ſtill to be, in this kingdom, as 15 to 1, the conſequence would be, that a man might get a profit of above 7*l.* *per cent.* by carrying out our ſilver and importing gold; for by carrying 14 ounces of our ſilver to Holland, he might there purchaſe an ounce of gold, and by bringing that ounce of gold over, he might purchaſe here 15 ounces of our ſilver, to be carried again to Holland for the ſame purpoſe; the conſequence of which would be, that foreign ſilver, or ſilver bullion, would, in this kingdom, ſell at a higher price than our own ſilver coin; and the neceſſary conſequence of this would be, that no man would carry ſilver to be coined, or if our government ſhould be at the expence of any ſilver coinage, it would be melted down, and exported as faſt as coined, which no act of parliament could prevent, becauſe profit is a ſyrup that ſweetens the bitter draught of perjury, and the fact can never be proved by witneſſes.

In this caſe, therefore, a ſcarcity, and at laſt an abſolute want of ſilver currency in this kingdom, would be the certain and neceſſary conſequence; and this conſequence it would be impoſſible to prevent, by any other means, but that of reducing our legal proportion between gold and ſilver, ſo as to render it at leaſt as low as the natural, which can be done by no method but that of leſſening the weight, or debaſing the ſtandard of the ſeveral ſorts of our ſilver coin. But neither of theſe, it is contended, ought to be done by act of parliament; becauſe the king has a right to do it by his prerogative; and the paſſing of ſuch an act would be a precedent againſt any future exerciſe of that prerogative.

Now, as to the other caſe, ſuppoſe that a civil war in Germany ſhould raiſe the demand for ſilver in that country, as war does at firſt in every country, and that by this demand the natural proportion between gold and ſilver, in Germany, ſhould come to be but as 14 to 1. Suppoſe again, that at ſuch a criſis this nation ſhould, by its continental connection, be obliged to be at the chief expence of ſupporting this civil war on one ſide; does not every one ſee, that this would raiſe the demand, and conſequently occaſion a ſcarcity of ſilver in this country; for thoſe employed by our government to ſend the publick money to Germany, would all chuſe to ſend our ſilver rather than our gold, becauſe for every 1000 ounces of our gold, for which they had paid here 15000 ounces of ſilver, they would receive in Germany but 14000 ounces of ſilver? But if the natural proportion between gold and ſilver continued to be the ſame in all the other parts of Europe, this demand and ſcarcity of ſilver could not laſt long in this country, becauſe ſilver would be poured in upon us from all the other parts of Europe, as long as we had any gold to give in exchange. Conſequently ſuch an accidental ſcarcity of ſilver would not require any alteration in our coin, either

by

by act of parliament or prerogative; nor could such a temporary scarcity be prevented by any other method than that of avoiding such a continental connection.

If, therefore, it be proper to leave it still in the power of the crown to fix both the standard and the weight of our current specie, no act of parliament could have been proper upon this occasion; but if this power be still left absolute in the crown, I hope it will always be cautiously used, and not made use of as it too often is in absolute monarchies for fleecing the people, and enriching the ministers.

I have already mentioned his majesty's message to parliament, for what is called a vote of credit, which may now be more properly called an act of credit, as it was established by an act of parliament *; but as there were several other messages in this session, I think it necessary to give some account of them. April 26th, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the house of commons two messages, signed by his majesty, one in favour of his majesty's faithful subjects in North America, and the other in favour of our East-India company; both which the reader may see in your Magazine for 1759, p. 273. Both were referred to the committee of supply: That relating to North America, which was referred *nem. con.* was the cause of the 2d resolution of that committee agreed to April 30th; and that relating to the East-India company, was the cause of the 1st resolution of that committee agreed to the same day. May the 30th, Mr. Secretary Pitt presented a message to the house of commons, which (as it was the very same with that presented the same day to the house of lords) the reader may see in your said Magazine, p. 296, and in the next page he may see the addresses agreed to upon that occasion, with his majesty's answers.

I have now nothing to add, with regard to the history of this session, but that, on the 6th of December, the house of commons resolved, *nem. con.* that the thanks of that house should be given to the Hon. admiral Boscawen, and major-general Amherst, for the services they had done to their king and country in North America; and to admiral Osborn, for the services he had done to his king and country in the Mediterranean †. And that on the 2d of June, 1759, the session was concluded by a speech to both houses, from the lords commissioners, appointed by his majesty for that purpose, which the reader may see in your Magazine for 1759, p. 308.

[*The History of the last Session to be begun in our next.*]

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR. *Continued from p.* 248.

IT was really lucky that general Webb, with the regiment under his command, did not arrive at Oswego; for if the enemy had such a force, as is last abovementioned, his arrival would only have added to our misfortune, and to the number of our people that, by our conduct, were doomed to be made prisoners by the French, or cruelly massacred by French Indians. But, luckily for us, the general was apprised of the fate of the place, time enough to make his retreat to Albany, for he could neither subsist, nor be of any service in the place where he was, after Oswego had been thus taken and demolished, a misfortune so great, and so little expected by the people here at home, who knew nothing of the condition or situation of the place, that the courage and conduct of the garrison began to be suspected. In this the people were soon, by a proper information, set right; and an attempt was made, even to justify our measures, and to ascribe the loss of the place to some cross accidents; but as the possibility, nay the probability of these accidents might easily have been foreseen, and as easily guarded against, by a proper fortification, either that fortification ought to have been erected, cost what it would, or no such magazine, or garrison, ought to have been lodged in such a place; and even the most sanguine

* *See Ditto, p.* 468. † *See Ditto, for* 1758, *p.* 637, 631. *And for* 1759, *p.* 232.

ſanguine advocate for the wiſdom of our meaſures muſt acknowledge the tardineſs and inſufficiency of our preparations, and the ſurpriſing deficiency of our intelligence, upon this occaſion, as well as upon many others; and ſtill more the impropriety of attacking the French by land in America, when from the beginning it was ſo eaſy for us to have attacked them by ſea, by which we might, in two or three years at moſt, have rendered it impoſſible for them to defend themſelves by land, or even to ſupport themſelves in ſuch a deſert country.

As we had ſo much neglected the care of Oſwego, in order to act vigorouſly on the ſide of Crown Point, one might have expected, that before the end of this campaign, we ſhould have been in poſſeſſion of all the French forts upon the ſouth end of Lake Corlaer, or Champlain; but all our preparations for that purpoſe ended in adding to the works, and ſtrengthening our two forts, called Fort Edward, and Fort William-Henry, without ſo much as attempting to attack the French, either at Crown Point, or Ticonderoga; and about the beginning of November our provincials returned, as uſual, to their reſpective habitations, and our regular troops returned to take their winter quarters at Albany, where barracks had been provided for them; for our people in America moſt ridiculouſly contended, that troops ought never to be quartered in private houſes, even in time of war. There was, however, in each of theſe forts, a garriſon left, as we were told, of 500 men, for ſecuring the paſſage from Lake George to Hudſon's river, and for protecting the northern frontiers of New England and New York, againſt any inroads that might be made by the enemy during the winter; of which they were in the greater danger, as a reinforcement of regular troops, ſome ſaid 3000, had been ſent by the French to Canada and Cape Breton, under the convoy of M. de la Mothe, who ſailed from Breſt the beginning of June, as before mentioned *, and arrived ſafely, firſt at Louiſburgh, and afterwards at Quebeck, without any interruption from us, as we had then no ſufficient ſquadron in that part of the world, for encountering his ſquadron; though the ſmall ſquadron we had there, under commodore Spry, had, in the month of June, had the good luck to take the Arc en ciel, or Rainbow, a French man of war of 50 guns mounted, and ſeveral other ſhips, with ſoldiers, proviſions, and warlike ſtores, for Canada; and as we neglected to provide for intercepting this ſquadron in its outward-bound voyage, we thought it needleſs, it ſeems, to provide for intercepting it in its return to France, as M. de la Mothe had the year before ſhewn us, that he could return by the ſtreights of Belleiſle, ſhould we make it neceſſary for him to chuſe ſuch a dangerous courſe.

Theſe were the moſt material warlike operations that happened in America, in the year 1756; for as to the other parts of that continent, the operations conſiſted chiefly in ſudden incurſions made by the French Indians upon our frontiers, every one of which was attended with monſtrous cruelties, particularly one made by a party of them, who, about the end of June, attacked a houſe on Holſton's river, in Virginia, belonging to one Vaux, in which he and 27 perſons had ſhut themſelves up, and reſolutely defended the houſe for a whole day; but in the evening, the Indians found means to ſet it on fire, and the people within, like thoſe of Saguntum of old, were all conſumed to aſhes in their houſe, rather than ſurrender to an enemy, cruel by nature, and then enraged even to madneſs, by the loſs of ſome of their companions, killed in the attack. And in the following month they made another ſucceſsful incurſion, of which the reader may ſee a full account in your Magazine for 1756, p. 563.

In revenge for theſe incurſions, it was at laſt reſolved to attempt repaying theſe Indians in their own coin, and for this purpoſe colonel Armſtrong marched, in Auguſt, from Fort Shirley, on Juniata river, the moſt ſouthern branch of the river Suſquehana, at the head of 280 provincials; and as he marched with proper caution, by having a number of ſcouts always marching before him, and reconnoitring the woods and thickets on both ſides, he penetrated 140 miles into the country, without meeting with any interruption, or being diſcovered by the enemy. At laſt, on the 7th of September, in the evening, ſome of his ſcouts perceived at a diſtance a fire, with four Indians about it, in the direct road which he was to take. But as he was then within ſix miles of Kittanning, an Indian town on the Ohio, about 25 miles above Fort du Queſne, inhabited by French Indians, and the very town which he deſigned to deſtroy, he prudently took another road, without attacking or alarming theſe Indians. However, he left Lieut. Hogg,

* *See before, p.* 198.

Hogg, and 12 men, near the place, to take care of theſe Indians; and, with the reſt of his party, he proceeded with as little noiſe as poſſible towards the town, where he arrived ſoon after three o'clock in the morning, when immediately the attack began. The Indians made all the A reſiſtance they could, particularly their chief captain, named Jacobs, and killed ſome of our people, by firing through the loop-holes which they had in their logs; but as the colonel had prepared proper materials, their houſes were in a ſhort time all ſet on fire, in which many of the B wretches periſhed, and thoſe who endeavoured to eſcape the fire, fell by the fire-arms, or by the ſcrewed bayonet. Many of them were even killed by their own fire-arms; for there being a great many ſpare muſkets in their cabins, and all ready loaded, they went off as faſt as the fire C reached them, by which means they became fatal to thoſe that had loaded them; and as they had likewiſe large quantities of powder in almoſt every cabin, as faſt as it took fire, it blew up the cabin, and every creature that was in it. In ſhort, it ſeems, that man, woman, and child ſhared D all the ſame fate; for we did not hear that our people brought away any priſoners; and it is probable, that by the late ſufferings of their countrymen and relations, they were provoked to ſhew no mercy to a mercileſs enemy.

In this general maſſacre, however, 11 E of our countrymen, who were priſoners in that town, found means to make themſelves known, and were ſaved and releaſed; and by them the colonel was informed, that two battoes, full of Frenchmen, were that very day expected to have arrived at that town, who were to have F conducted a large party of Indians from thence upon an expedition againſt Fort Shirley; and that 24 of their warriors had ſet out, the day before, to ſerve as their advanced guard, which Col. Armſtrong, to his grief, ſoon found to be the party that had kindled the fire his ſcouts G had diſcovered the preceding evening; for when he returned with his party, in ſearch of Lieut. Hogg, they found him upon the ground, wounded in three places; but with ſtrength enough to tell them, that he had marched in the morning to attack the ſuppoſed party of four Indians, but H found them to be four and twenty: That there was then no retreating, therefore he advanced briſkly and engaged: That they had killed three of the enemy at their firſt fire; but when they came to cloſe fighting, they were overpowered, and he being wounded and fallen, and three of his men killed, the reſt took to their heels, and the Indians run in purſuit of them, leaving him, as he ſuppoſed they thought, for dead. And indeed he, in a few days after, died of the wounds he had received, being the only officer that loſt his life in this well concerted, and well conducted enterpriſe; which ſpread ſuch a terror among the Indians, that they were pretty quiet for ſome time afterwards; and as moſt of our colonies took, this year, ſome more vigorous meaſures than they had before reſolved on, the Indian incurſions were never afterwards ſo frequent as they had been before.

One of theſe meaſures, indeed, was very prudently ſuggeſted, or rather commanded, by our government here, of which we have an authentick account, by a proclamation publiſhed by Mr. Phips, governor of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in New England, ſetting forth his majeſty's paternal care of his American colonies, as well as his own rights in the ſame, by his having given orders for raiſing forces to be ſupported at the charge of the crown, and to be employed in that important ſervice; and by his offering ample encouragement to all ſuch of his good ſubjects in thoſe colonies, as would inliſt for recruiting the regiments of regular troops, to be employed in that ſervice; which encouragement was, 1. That ſuch recruits ſhould not be obliged to ſerve any where but in North America. 2. That they ſhould be diſcharged as ſoon as hoſtilities ſhould ceaſe. 3. That each of them ſhould have a grant of 300 acres of land, free from the payment of quit-rents, for ten years, either in the province of New York, New Hampſhire, or Nova Scotia, at their own choice; and that in caſe any of them ſhould be killed in the ſaid ſervice, their widows and their children ſhould be entitled to the ſaid lands, in ſuch proportion as the governor and council of the province wherein ſuch lands lay ſhould direct. And as to the irregulars that had been raiſed in New England, and were then in Nova Scotia, for encouraging them to continue in the ſervice for at leaſt ſix months longer, or until they could be replaced, it was offered, that at the end of this ſervice, ſuch of them as ſhould deſire to become ſettlers in Nova Scotia, New York, or New Hampſhire, ſhould have grants of lands, free from the payment of quit-rents, for ten years, in the following proportions, viz. a colonel 1000 acres, a

lieutenant-colonel and major 750 acres, a captain 500, a lieutenant and enſign 400, and every common ſoldier 200; with the ſame benefit as before-mentioned for the widows and children of ſuch as ſhould be killed in the ſervice.

This proclamation was publiſhed in Maſſachuſett's Bay colony, by his majeſty's orders, ſignified to the governor, in letters from Mr. Fox, then one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate; and, I hope, orders of the ſame nature were tranſmitted to our other American governors, as they could not fail of contributing greatly to the ſucceſs of recruiting in that country. As our right to waſte lands in North America will, I hope, be vaſtly extended, and indiſputably eſtabliſhed, by the next treaty of peace, I can ſee no reaſon why an encouragement of the ſame nature ſhould not have been offered to every militia regiment of that country, that ſhould be actually employed againſt the enemy, and to every old regiment of regular troops, that ſhould be ſent to ſerve in any part of America; as it would have encouraged recruiting here at home, as well as in America, and might have been a great eaſe to our hoſpital at Chelſea.

In Penſilvania, the quakers had, at laſt, allowed an act to paſs, for arraying and arming the militia of that province; which act was paſſed in November, 1755, and was intitled, *An Act for the better ordering and regulating ſuch as are willing and deſirous to be united, for military Purpoſes, within the Province of Penſilvania.* By this law it was enacted, that the freemen of the province might form themſelves into companies, and each company, by a majority of votes in the way of ballot, to chuſe its own officers. That theſe companies ſhould be divided into regiments by the governor, and being ſo divided, the officers of the ſeveral companies ſo formed into a regiment ſhould meet together, and by majority of votes, in the way of ballot, ſhould chuſe the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major of the regiment. That the officers both of the regiments and companies ſhould, as ſoon as choſen, be preſented to the governor for his approbation; and that if any one of them ſhould be diſapproved of by him, the electors of ſuch officer ſhould chuſe two other perſons in his ſtead, one of which two the governor ſhould accept of, and commiſſion. That the governor, with the conſent of the field officers, or a majority of thoſe preſent, ſhould eſtabliſh articles of war, and conſtitute courts-martial; which articles of war ſhould be printed and read by the captain to each reſpective company, and that every man who, after three days conſideration, ſhould voluntarily ſign the ſaid articles, in preſence of ſome one juſtice of the peace, ſhould from thenceforth be deemed ſubject and liable to the ſame. After this follow ſeveral proviſoes, the laſt of which is, that no regiment, company, or party, ſhould, by virtue of that act, be compelled or led more than three days march beyond the inhabited parts of the province; nor detained longer than three weeks in any garriſon, without an expreſs engagement for that purpoſe.

This was the ſubſtance of the firſt militia act paſſed in that province; but the moſt remarkable part of it was the preamble, which was in theſe words: "Whereas this province was firſt ſettled by (and a majority of the aſſemblies has ever ſince been of) the people called quakers, who, though they do not, as the world is now circumſtanced, condemn the uſe of arms in others, yet are principled againſt bearing arms themſelves; and to make any law to compel them thereto, againſt their conſciences, would be not only to violate a fundamental in our conſtitution, and would be a direct breach of our charter of privileges, but would alſo be in effect to commence perſecution againſt all that part of the inhabitants of the province; and for them, by any law, to compel others to bear arms, and exempt themſelves, would be inconſiſtent and partial, &c." Thus we ſee that the quakers look upon it as a principle of religion, not to bear arms, even by publick authority, againſt the moſt unjuſt and moſt cruel invaders of their country. Does not every one ſee that this principle is abſolutely inconſiſtent both with liberty and property? And yet the quakers are as great lovers of liberty and property as other people. If all the people of this kingdom were quakers, could we have any liberty or property? Would not ſome of our foreign neighbours invade us, ſtrip us of our whole property, and make all of us their drudging ſlaves? Some quaker may, perhaps, ſay, that we could hire other foreigners, who are not quakers, to defend us: But if it be criminal or ſinful to take arms in defence of our own lives, liberties, and properties, is it not more criminal or ſinful to take arms in defence of the lives, liberties, and properties of others? And if this be more criminal or ſinful, can thoſe be innocent that hire men

to do so? How ridiculous is religion generally made, by those enthusiasts who depart from common sense and common reason!

In the same assembly by which this militia law was passed, the dispute between the inhabitants and proprietors of Pensilvania, about taxing the estates of the latter, was in some degree compromised; for a bill was passed for raising 55000l. for the publick service, by a tax upon all the land estates in the province, except those belonging to the proprietors; but it was declared, that this exception was to be for that time only, and that it was agreed to, in consideration of a gift of 5000l. then made by the proprietors, by way of addition to the sum granted by the assembly.

In Virginia too the people began to think of acting with more vigour than they had done ever since Mr. Braddock's defeat; for though they have had a sort of militia ever since the first establishment of the colony, yet it has never, it seems, been put upon such a footing as to be of any great service; therefore, this year, many of their landholders voluntarily entered into an association for the defence of their country, and for qualifying and providing themselves for that purpose, and it is probable that to this association was owing the expedition under Col. Armstrong, which I have already given an account of. Besides this, they had likewise this year two new forts built, one towards the frontier of the Cherokees, and another strong fort beyond the town of Winchester, which they called Fort Loudon, in honour of their then governor.

These vigorous measures, and particularly the success of Col. Armstrong's expedition, made some of the Delawar Indians incline to renew the peace with us, and accordingly, in November, the governor of Pensilvania concluded a peace with one tribe of them, that lived upon the river Susquehana; which was of the more consequence, as it was a sort of introduction towards a peace with many of the other tribes of Indians, who had been of great service to the French in this war.

These were all the warlike occurrences worth our notice, that happened in any part of America, during the year 1756; for notwithstanding our superiority at sea, we attempted nothing against any of the French islands in that part of the world, nor did we even so much as endeavour, either to attack their settlement at New Orleance, near the mouth of the Missisippi, or to block up the mouth of that river; consequently there were no warlike operations at land in those parts, nor had we the good luck to meet with any of their squadrons at sea, or to take or destroy any of their men of war; but on the contrary, they had the extraordinary good luck to get hold of one of ours, the Warwick, a ship of 60 guns, which, by meer chance, was met with on the 11th of March, between Martinico and Barbadoes, and taken by three French men of war, one of 74, one of 34, and one of 30 guns. Therefore, I shall conclude my account of the war in America, for this year, with observing, that towards the end of the preceding year, and in the beginning of this, most of the French people inhabiting Nova Scotia were seized, put on board transport vessels, landed in some of our colonies towards the south, and there left to shift for themselves; for as they were all bigotted papists, it was therefore deemed impossible to expect any fidelity from them, whilst they remained so near their countrymen in Canada and Cape Breton; so that, it seems, we had then no thoughts of rendering ourselves masters of those two places, though it was absolutely necessary, before we could propose to put an honourable end to the war in America. And now, before I return to Europe, I shall give an account of some very material and extraordinary warlike transactions, that happened this year in the East-Indies.

The French, or rather their nabob, in whose name they had carried on a war against us in the East-Indies, having concluded a truce with our East-India company, in October, 1754*, that truce, or the peace thereby renewed, was continued during the whole year 1755; for the French were so much employed in the West-Indies, that they had no time to think of recommencing hostilities against us in the East; and though in that year we began reprisals in Europe and America, yet we did not, it seems, send my orders for reprisals to the East-Indies, consequently both the French and our people continued in the quiet enjoyment of their trade in that part of the world, during the whole of the year 1755, and likewise during the year 1756, so far as related to our mutual hostilities; but in the last of these two years, our people at Bengal met with an unexpected disturbance from the nabob of that country; for which I have never

* See *Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 357.

heard that we could blame the French, though they had begun the war againſt us in Europe, ſome time before this diſturbance happened. The cauſe of it is differently related by the different accounts we had of it. A letter, dated July 2, 1756, from one Mr. Durand, a gentleman in the French Eaſt-India company's ſervice, at Shandernagor, relates it as follows:

"Alvedeikam, nabob of Bengal, having died about two months ago, his nephew and godſon, Saradjot Dollah, ſucceeded him. This ſucceſſion occaſioned much diſcontent and trouble, which, notwithſtanding his cruel and tyrannical diſpoſition, he found means to appeaſe, for ſome time, by ſeveral acts of kindneſs to the common people. But this laſted not long, and he ſoon reſumed his barbarous habit, ill treating every body about him, but more particularly thoſe of diſtinction; ſeizing all their riches and effects, and for the more certain execution of his purpoſe, he ſtrictly forbad the European nations to give any of them any protection or retreat, but on the contrary to ſeize on their monies and concerns for his account, which we and the Dutch have ſtrictly complied with: The Engliſh did not, but on the contrary, they ſheltered ſeveral at Calicotta, who had very large ſums with them. Saradjot Dollah being appriſed of this, ordered the Engliſh to deliver them up immediately, with their effects, and cauſed the Engliſh fort at Caſſimbazar to be ſurrounded by 5 or 600 men; aſſuring them, that if they did not comply forthwith, they ſhould have cauſe to repent it. The Engliſh were deaf to his ſummons, and obſtinately refuſed to deliver up a ſingle perſon, threatening, at the ſame time, that if he did not withdraw his troops, they would fire upon them. The nabob, irritated at this menace, and at their non-compliance with his orders, ſent two days after (2 June) about 20000 men to join the 600, and with orders to ſeize the fort."

This is the French account of the cauſe of this diſturbance; but the moſt authentick account we had from our own people, relates the cauſe in a different manner, as the reader may ſee by that account which he will find in your Magazine for 1757, p. 296. In this account there is an error, as to the number confined in the Black Hole therein mentioned, which was only 146, and of the number that ſurvived that cruel confinement, which amounted to 23; which error was afterwards corrected, by a full account of this confinement, wrote by J. Z. Holwell, Eſq; who bravely reſolved to defend the place, after it had been forſaken by the governor and ſeveral of the chief men belonging to it, which melancholy account the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1758, p. 83.

By the loſs of theſe two forts we were driven out of all our factories or ſettlements in Bengal; for as none of the reſt could make any defence, our people were either driven away from them by the nabob's people, or were ordered by Mr. Drake, the governor for our Eaſt-India company in Bengal, to leave them, and to repair on board the company's ſhips then lying at Folta, near the mouth of the Ganges. However, it was not long before we recovered them; for though this did not happen till after the beginning of the following year, yet becauſe of the connection, and for the relief of the reader, I think it neceſſary now to add, that in the ſummer, 1757, we had a full and authentick account of this recovery, by letters from vice-admiral Watſon, which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1757, p. 361, and 422. And as the war between France and us had by that time reached the Eaſt-Indies, after having recovered all our own forts and factories, and reduced this Indian nabob to reaſon, we attacked and reduced the French fort at Shandernagor, an account of which the reader may ſee in your ſaid Magazine, p. 423.

To theſe accounts I muſt add, an account of another warlike exploit we had in the Eaſt-Indies, in the year 1756, though it does not relate to the war between the French and us, but to a war that had been for many years carried on againſt us by the famous Angria, commonly called Angria the Pirate, who was in poſſeſſion of an entenſive territory and ſeveral forts along the Malabar coaſt, and near our iſland of Bombay. As this pirate had been very troubleſome to our Eaſt-India company, and was always at war with an Indian nation in his neighbourhood, called the Maratts, the company at laſt reſolved to endeavour, with the aſſiſtance of that nation, to root him out. For this purpoſe they had, in the year 1755, fitted out a naval expedition againſt him, under the command of William James, Eſq; their commodore upon that coaſt, who attacked and reduced one of

Angria's

Angria's chief forts, called Severndroog, which was followed by the surrender of Boncole and Hemet Gur, two other places belonging to Angria upon that coast; and admiral Watson having received orders to assist the company in rooting this pirate quite out of the country, he effectually performed that service soon after the beginning of 1756, of which the reader may see a full account in your Magazine for that year, p. 515, and p. 561.

This success against Angria, and our success in recovering our forts and factories in Bengal, as well as in reducing and possessing ourselves of the principal fort which the French had in that country, were events that were in several respects lucky for our East India company, as well as for some of the chief men employed by them in that part of the world, particularly in allaying the clamour against their conduct, which was raised by the miserable death of so many of our countrymen in the Black Hole, and by the effect which that misfortune had upon the price of their stock, as well as their bonds; for this clamour was so general, and so violent, that it might probably have occasioned a parliamentary enquiry into their conduct; and, indeed, if there was any truth in some of the reports transmitted hither, such an enquiry would have been extremely proper. It is the duty of those who have the honour to be of his majesty's council, especially his cabinet council, to have an eye to the conduct of such a company as our East-India company, and of every chief officer employed by them, in order to take care that the company shall not sacrifice the general interest of the nation to the particular interest of the company, and that no chief officer shall sacrifice the interest of both to his own personal interest; for this last care is not to be trusted entirely to the directors of the company, because every such officer must be the favourite of some leading director, and consequently the latter will be too apt to overlook the faults, or connive at the frauds of the former. But notwithstanding the utmost care of the king's ministers, some such selfish measures may be pursued, or faults committed, either by the company or their chief officers, as may be of great prejudice to the nation, and yet they may be such as cannot be condignly punished by any law in being; in which case, or when a suspicion arises that this is the case, it becomes the duty of parliament, or at least of the house of commons, to inquire into it, especially when the suspicion seems to be well grounded.

That it was so in the present case I am far from supposing; but if there was any truth in what was reported, that the reason why this Indian nabob attacked our forts, was because our governor protected some of his guilty subjects, or such as he thought so, a parliamentary inquiry would have been very proper; for our governor had no right to do so, nor can it be supposed he would have done so, without getting a large share of the effects those refugees brought along with them. There were two other facts reported, which, if true, really deserved punishment: One was, that when Fort William, at Colicotta, was besieged, there was not ammunition in it sufficient for holding out three days; and the other was, that our councellors houses were built so close round the fort, as to give the enemy an opportunity, by lodging themselves in these houses, to command the ramparts of our fort, and to kill our men by musket shot, as they were charging or discharging their guns upon the ramparts. But I cannot think that there was a good foundation for any of these reports; for if there had, I am persuaded, that we would not have allowed the interest and honour of the nation, and the lives of so many subjects, to be sacrificed, without a proper inquiry, and subjecting to censure, at least, if not punishment, the conduct of those who had been the chief cause of these misfortunes.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

An Account of the Number of Children received into the Foundling Hospital, *from the 25th of* March, 1741, *to the 31st of* December, 1759, *taken from the Publick Papers*.*

DURING this time there have been received in all		14,994
Of which have been claimed and returned to the parents		75
Boys apprenticed to sea service, and to husbandry		87
Girls apprenticed out		74
Alive in the country	5929	
Hospital at London	155	
Ackworth	113	6293
Shrewsbury	56	
Aylesbury	40	
Died to the 31st of Dec. 1759		8465
		14,994

Of

* *See the Article* Foundling Hospital, *in our* General Index.

Of these children 13,610 have been received since the 1st of June, 1756.

Thus far the publick accounts.

Observations *on the* Foundling Hospital.

May 5, 1760.

It is supposed, that those children which have been returned to their parents, those apprenticed out, and those that still remain in the hospital at London, are the only ones that were admitted before the 1st of June, 1756. And as we are told, that 13,610 have been received since that time, it appears, that 1384 were received from the first institution of this charity to that day, of which only 391 are now alive, viz.

Returned to parents	75
Apprenticed, boys	87
——— girls	74
In the hospital at London	153
	391

It appears then, that of this number 1384, no less than 993 are dead, in nineteen years time.

Of those that have been received since the 1st of June, 1756, viz. the 13,610, no more than 6,138 were alive at the end of three years and a half.

By Dr. Halley's tables, published in Lowthorp's Abridgment of Phil. Trans. (vol. 3. p. 671.) it appears, that of 1000 persons born, 598 live to be nineteen years old compleat. According to this rule, therefore, of the 1384 children received into the hospital before the 1st of June, 1756, there ought to be 827 now alive, instead of 391, which is not half the number, for 1000 : 598 : : 1384 : 827.

By the same tables 779 out of 1000 children live to be three years and a half compleat, therefore, of 13,610, admitted since the 1st of June, 1756, there ought to be 10,602 now alive, for 1000 : 779 : : 13,610 : 10,602, whereas there are only 6138, which is less than two-thirds of the full number that ought to be now in the hospital, or at nurse.

This calculation is made in the most favourable manner that can be for the charity, because in the first article it is supposed, that all the children were taken in at once, on the 25th of March, 1741, and that the nineteen years are compleat; whereas it wants three months of the time; and in the last, that they were all admitted on the 1st of June, 1756, whereas, we know, they have been taken in at several times, every year, ever since the first institution. Had we been told how many were admitted in each year, and made the computation accordingly, the numbers lost would have appeared still more extraordinary.

If some of those children, that are in the country hospitals, belong to the first division, it will not much alter the case, for then it will make the loss in the last division so much the greater; it is much the same thing to which it is applied, the loss in the whole will always be the same.

Dr. Halley's tables were the only ones at hand, the later calculations would have made the matter still worse; but in this calculation we do not stand upon a score or two, more or less. I am, &c. N.

Genuine Letters *from a* French *Officer, containing a particular Account of the taking of* Louisbourg, *continued from p.* 238.

SIR Charles Hardy, who was cruizing at the mouth of the harbour, to prevent our receiving any succours, could not hinder a French man of war from passing through his squadron by the help of a thick fog. In vain did admiral Boscawen order this vessel to be chaced; it got safe into Louisbourg road; so that we had now six ships of the line, and as many frigates. After the junction of Sir Charles Hardy's squadron to that of admiral Boscawen, occasioned by a sickness on board the fleet, the Echo, one of our frigates, ventured to put to sea. She was to sail to Canada, and to run all hazards, in order to apply for speedy assistance: But she was stopped short in her voyage. Admiral Boscawen ordered the Scarborough and the Juno to give chace to her, and she was taken. In the mean time, some of the enemy's ships had advanced as far as Lorembec, with fascines, ammunition, and artillery. The ninth day after the enemy's landing, they pitched their camp within about three hundred fathoms of Louisbourg. They had likewise posted some troops in the creek of Cormoran, and other adjacent parts, in order to prevent the incursions of the savages. There was also another detachment to secure the communication between the camp and the sea side. The eleven hundred men, under the command of major Scot, with three hundred irregulars, were continually beating the rounds, in order to prevent any surprize from the savages or Canadians, whom we expected to come to our assistance.

All

All theſe precautions, however, did not hinder four hundred of the regiment of Cambiſe, from throwing themſelves into the town, after landing at Port Dauphin, nor the men of war that brought them, from getting ſafe back. In the mean time, Sir Charles Hardy returned to his former A ſtation, with a view to block up the harbour, leſt our ſhips of war ſhould take the opportunity of a fog to make their eſcape.

The 11th, whilſt the enemy were employed in cutting through rocks and in draining moraſſes, in order to open the neceſſary paſſages through the camp; and B while our men were endeavouring to repair the fortifications; a ſerjeant-major, and four ſoldiers of Fiſcher's regiment of foreign volunteers, deſerted to the Engliſh. No doubt but they encouraged the enemy's workmen, by letting them know our ſituation, our incapacity of bettering it, C and the great deſpondency of the garriſon, who were ready to deſert. They likewiſe told them, that we had deſtroyed the great battery, together with that of the light-houſe, and every thing that we could poſſibly deſtroy around the town.

Upon this intelligence, major Scot was D commanded the next day to put himſelf at the head of five hundred men, and to make himſelf maſter of the light-houſe battery. He was followed by brigadier-general Wolfe, who had under him four companies of grenadiers, and twelve hundred men detached from the lines. They E found that the deſerters had informed them right, and that we had left only four cannon, and thoſe nailed up. The ſituation of this poſt being extremely advantageous to the enemy, as they might eaſily annoy our ſhips from thence, and throw bombs upon the iſland battery, F they ſent away immediately for a ſufficient quantity of artillery and machines. But the impoſſibility of maintaining this poſt obliged us to abandon it; for it was more than we could do to guard the batteries and ramparts of the town. Not far from hence there was a little creek, very G convenient for landing of proviſions and artillery, or any other neceſſaries; and to complete their good fortune, on that very ſame ſpot they found, in two ſmall camps which we had abandoned, all ſorts of proviſions, and among the reſt, ſome Lorembec fiſh and very good wine. True it is, H that we had not any reaſon to be ſorry for this laſt capture. For we had no ſcarcity at all; nay we could have wiſhed that we had mouths enough to conſume our proviſions. This plenty was the cauſe of great waſte; and the ſoldiers were ſo uſed to proſuſion, that they would neither work, nor go upon a ſally, unleſs they were half drunk. A perſon muſt have been witneſs to the indulgences, which a commander is obliged to ſhew to diſheartened troops, when there is no longer a poſſibility of concealing from them, either their own weakneſs, or the ſuperiority of the enemy; before he can be a judge of the ſituation we were now reduced to. Honour and glory are the incentives of gentlemen; but as for the common people, when the bounds of fear are once broke through, we muſt ſubſtitute thoſe of intereſt and condeſcenſion, though even theſe do frequently prove inſufficient and dangerous to officers who are obliged to have recourſe to ſuch an extremity.

As there was a poſſibility of landing in thoſe places where the Engliſh took poſt, we had erected parapets and paliſades in the ſame manner as at the creek of Cormoran, but had not time to deſtroy thoſe defences. The Engliſh, however, knew how to apply them to a proper uſe. Early the next morning, in order to divert the enemy from their works, we ſent out a party, who made a feint as if they intended to advance towards general Wolfe; But this officer having received the alarm, by a meſſenger from major Roſs, who commanded a detached guard betwixt the camp and town, our men immediately retired, after making a ſhew as if they had no other intention than to burn a few paltry houſes. We could not ſpare to loſe many of our men, and yet we ſhould have been glad to retard the enemy's works. At length we reſolved to truſt ſomething to fortune, when we ſaw them all hard at work in their great camp, and that they had already raiſed three redoubts between the right and left of the eminence where they were poſted. For which reaſon three hundred of our men made a ſally in open day upon their advanced parties, but were repulſed with loſs.

Nothing now remained, but to annoy the light-houſe camp as much as poſſible from the iſland battery, which we did with ſucceſs, till the Engliſh judged proper to remove their line to a poſition out of our reach. True it is, that they acted on this occaſion like men of ſpirit, for their grenadiers continued on this dangerous ſpot till the next day.

This ſame 14th we feigned another attack on the right ſide of major Roſs; or rather

rather we ſhould have really attempted it, if a body of troops, much ſuperior to ours, had not come up to his aſſiſtance. We towed afterwards a ſhallop to the mouth of the harbour; and mounted two twenty-four pounders upon it, with a view of annoying Mr. Wolfe's new camp, which was ſituated near the ſhore. This ſhallop caſt anchor near the iſland battery, and after firing her guns for ſome time, returned to her former ſituation in the harbour. This operation ſhe renewed ſeveral times, which cauſed more uneaſineſs than real damage to the enemy. She likewiſe played upon the two men of war that had drawn near to obſerve us; but as they returned the fire, ſix of her men were killed: Yet the enemy did not venture to purſue her, becauſe ſhe was covered with ten forty-two pounders on the iſland battery.

Notwithſtanding all we could do, from the 14th to the 19th, we had the mortification to ſee the entrenchments round both the camps of the enemy completed; neither was it in our power to hinder the tranſporting of the ſeveral implements and utenſils deſtined for the ſiege. It was about this time that the frigate Echo, which I mentioned to you before, was taken; and that Sir Charles Hardy's ſquadron returned to the poſition, which it had quitted in order to join the admiral.

Yeſterday, the 19th, towards evening, the enemy in the light-houſe camp opened a battery of cannon and mortars, which played very briſkly upon the iſland battery, and upon the ſhips till morning. We anſwered them with the ſame vivacity, but not with the ſame advantage, becauſe the ſituation of the enemy, upon an eminence, hindered us from doing them any great harm; and beſides, they have a good ſhelter behind the precipices and high grounds. In ſhort, this very morning the light-houſe battery continued to thunder upon our ſhips with ſuch fury, that they were obliged to draw ſix hundred yards nearer the town, which indeed keeps them a little more out of cannon-ſhot, but at the ſame time leaves more room for the enemy to approach, and makes it leſs inconvenient to advance their works, which the fire from our ſhips had greatly obſtructed.

I am very ſenſible, that upon the receipt of this letter, which I am going to ſend you by the Arethuſa, a frigate juſt ready to ſail, you will be under the greateſt inquietude: Yet what would you ſay of me, were I to neglect this opportunity of acquainting you with our misfortune? Doubtleſs you would receive the news from others, and would be diſobliged with me for leaving you in ſuch an uncertainty in regard to our fate. I promiſe to continue a faithful narrative of the ſiege: If the town is taken by ſtorm, this account perhaps will never reach you; but as a good citizen, more than as a ſoldier, I hope we ſhall capitulate, when we are no longer able to defend ourſelves. In all probability, I ſhall ſee you very ſoon after my next, if I do not bring it myſelf. In the mean time you will allow, that I was not ſo much miſtaken in predicting and lamenting what has happened; and I had reaſon to ſay, that your fatal war on the continent would prove the ruin of this valuable and flouriſhing colony. What an immenſe ſum it will coſt to reſtore it to its former condition, ſuppoſing that the Engliſh, who are but too well acquainted with the value of it, ſhould conſent to part with it again, or that we ſhould be able to compel them! What an infatuation, that we ſhould thus neglect a ſettlement, the preſervation of which was of the utmoſt importance to us; and to neglect it for paltry concerns, no way intereſting to us, and in which we are very likely to be duped! Adieu; I ſhould never have done, were I to give a full ſcope to my lamentations: I ſhall be imitated in Europe, when it is too late.

I am, &c.

[*Letter* XXIII, *in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following letter, with ſome ſmall additions, was ſent to a perſon who ſtiles himſelf an eminent attorney in Weſtminſter, Mr. B——n J——n, who ſeems to act in capacity of ſollicitor-general for the people called methodiſts. As he has not thought proper to return any anſwer, you are deſired to inſert it in your next Magazine, that what he has declined, others may defend. You may depend upon the truth of facts. It has reference to a late very extraordinary tranſaction, and without a farther key, or being more explicit at preſent, it may ſerve to throw much light upon ſeveral things, which are now become of too ſerious a nature, and are not ſufficiently known and underſtood by the public. In ſhort, it will exhibit, in almoſt one view, the whole ſtate of methodiſm, civil, religious, and political.

April 13, 1760. I am, yours, T. A.

SIR,

SIR,

I HAVE lately perused a most curious epistle of yours, which you was pleased to send to a very worthy magistrate in this neighbourhood, a gentleman who equally despises nauseous adulation, and impotent threats. I could wish, before you had set your pen to paper, that you had been somewhat better acquainted with what is called orthography, or, to be more intelligible, how to spell. I live at a remote distance from London, but is this the mode, thus to spell the following words, *Sheppard, Gospell, Gameliell, Enimy*; some of these words occur often in the scriptures, and if you are so great a stranger to the common words, I fear you cannot know much, even of the plainest doctrines of christianity. As to morals and politicks, you give a sufficient specimen in the words *Morall* and *Politticall*, with *Appology*. But from words I shall pass to things. And first as to law, which you have practised for 30 years. Is not the *Tolleration* act, as you judiciously spell it, an act to exempt his majesty's dissenting subjects from all civil penalties, who cannot in their consciences join in communion with the church of England, and will qualify according to law? These methodists join with the church, like the Montanists of old, make a division within, not without the church, and I find by the printed tract you inclosed, never intend to separate from the church. How then can they be deemed, in law, protestant dissenters; or, were they dissenters, how can they escape the penalties of the law, when they do not qualify according to law? It is true, the conventicle act was no more made against the methodists, than the test act was made against the dissenters; all acts are made upon some special extraordinary occasions, but when acts are made, they usually become general acts, and as the test act was made only to exclude papists, yet excludes dissenters, so this conventicle act, you will find, was to suppress all conventicles. The seditious tendency of these methodist meetings, we have too recent, and too flagrant proofs of in this neighbourhood. You say those that stole, steal no more: What is Mr. Lloyd's coachman, who is now confined in Newgate? You say, they that profaned God's holy name, now adore it. How do they act, who swear canonical obedience, and act in open violation of their oaths? In short, we find them not an humble, modest, but a restless, turbulent people, and are for nothing remarkable, but their abusive language, and uncharitable sentiments. You say, if they are prosecuted, the society will maintain the suit. I would willingly know, how proceedings in law can be carried on in the name of any body or society of men, who are not incorporated, or whether to supply others with money to prosecute suits, is not barratry. As to the clergy, you say, their craft is in danger. What craft do you mean? What, is christianity a craft? If you mean their temporal interest, that can be in no danger, they are supported by tithes, and whatever religious persuasion the occupier of the land is of, he must pay tithes. And who has the best temporal subsistence, the parochial clergy, when out of 9000 parishes, above 5000 do not produce 50l. a year; or your apostles, who, from a penny or two-pence a week, from their deluded followers, must receive many hundreds, if not some thousands *per annum*? You mention some that did steal, who now labour with their hands to support themselves and others; and I can mention numbers, who either as wives privately plunder their husbands and families, or, poor honest men, give the produce of their hard labour, what should be to buy bread for their children, towards the support of ignorant, itinerant, fugitive preachers. To say, that it is presumption for a private gentleman, in an obscure, remote part of the country, to attempt that which the magistrates in London cannot, or will not do, is trifling and evasive. I never heard yet, that there were any methodist meetings within the walls of the capital, within the jurisdiction of its chief magistrate; but, if I am rightly informed, where they assemble, is only about the extreme skirts of the town. As to the magistrates about London, we know who do, and who will not accept commissions of the peace. But to brand with the odious name of Jacobite, a gentleman of known affection, of distinguished zeal for our present happy constitution; to fix the severe imputation of a cruel persecutor of God's people, upon a gentleman of the greatest humanity, of the utmost moderation in temper, is a conduct most disingenuous and detestable. And why is all this? Only because, after repeated insults, the highest indignities, and the fullest conviction of the groundless nature, and pernicious tendency of their tenets, he was at length determined to check, if not supprels,

preſs, as far as it was legally in his power, this great and growing evil. But with what caution and tenderneſs did he act; not a ſtep did he take, till theſe methodiſts had vilified the neighbouring clergy with groſs written letters, and virulent printed libels, faithfully delivered into their hands, and had behaved with an irreverence unparalleled, in the publick ſolemn worſhip of God; had raiſed feuds and animoſities in almoſt every family in the pariſh, indiſcriminately damning all who did not think, or would not act as they did; yet ſuch was the obliging condeſcenſion of this gentleman, that he himſelf went previouſly and perſonally to their houſes, and forewarned them of what they muſt expect, what would enſue, if they ſhould trample farther upon authority, and act in publick defiance to the laws of their country: But what did it avail? He met with no other return from theſe meek chriſtians, but daring menaces and opprobrious contempt. I freely acknowledge, I heartily congratulate my country, that we are now bleſt with an able upright miniſtry, a miniſtry that all wiſe and good men ſhould endeavour, ſhould unite to ſupport: But for you to expreſs, in general terms, that the methodiſts were a devoted body to ſerve any miniſter in any election, betrays the baſeſt proſtitution, the moſt abject meanneſs of ſoul. Now, as to that perſon whom you are pleaſed to dignify with the appellation of the eminent Saint of God, I put the following queries.—1. If he was not a member of Chriſt-Church, in Oxford, and whether he was not then remarkable for moſt violent high-church principles?—2. Whether his converſation in that ſociety, was as became the goſpel of Chriſt?—3. Whether, at Lincoln-College, a famous methodiſt preacher, at Saliſbury, was not his pupil, who was detected in the moſt groſs acts of lewdneſs, and defended multiplied adulteries from the word of God?—4. Who of the methodiſt preachers married, at Highgate Chapel, a gentleman of Iſlington, to a rich young heireſs, under age?—5. Whether to pray for the dead, and to confeſs to one another, be true proteſtant doctrines?—6. Whether theſe doctrines are not more groſs than popery itſelf? The papiſts pray, that thoſe who are tormented in the flames of purgatory, may be releaſed from thoſe pains; the methodiſts pray for thoſe whom they ſuppoſe to be in a ſtate of happineſs; and if they are in a ſtate of happineſs, where is the uſe and neceſſity of prayer, what have they to pray for, or to pray againſt? The papiſts confeſs their ſins to a prieſt, or a ſpiritual guide; but as the methodiſts confeſs to one another, criminals become judges, and judges turn criminals.—7. Whether the methodiſts love-feaſts and watch-nights anſwer the *agapæ* and vigils of the primitive church?—8. Whether it be poſſible to diſtinguiſh the acts of the mind from the acts of the ſpirit? The ſolution of this one point will eſtabliſh or overthrow methodiſm.—9. Whether contradictions can be true? Weſley is againſt Whitefield, Whitefield is againſt Weſley, and Weſley againſt himſelf.—10. Whether methodiſm be not a ſpurious mixture of enthuſiaſm and blaſphemy, popery and quakeriſm; and how can this be true, genuine chriſtianity?——You are deſired to anſwer theſe points immediately, or you will be called upon, in the moſt publick manner, in publick print.

I am, yours, T. A.

P. S. I ſubmit to the publick, if our preſent laws be ineffectual, whether ſome new method ſhould not be taken with the methodiſts. Who of us would not reſent, that our words ſhould be miſconſtrued and miſapplied; why is God's word then thus treated? Is it penal for vagrants to travel without a proper paſs? Should not we look upon him as a vile impoſtor, who would act in the name of any great perſon who never employed him? Are they then leſs impoſtors, who, without any authority, compaſs the land, and impiouſly act in the name of the moſt high God? The truth is, the nonſenſe and blaſphemy of many of theſe methodiſt preachers, raiſes a juſt indignation in many accidental hearers; their reſentment carries them to ſome illegal treatment; for this they are proſecuted, and utter ruin is often brought to themſelves and their families: If ſome ſtop is not put, the whole nation may be involved in a ſcene of riot and contention.

☞ *As we do not adopt the Sentiments of our Correſpondents, in every Thing, any Anſwer, modeſt and to the Purpoſe, if not too long, will be inſerted.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I LATELY peruſed a pamphlet, which bears the title of *An Anſwer to the Five Queries on the Methodiſt Preachers, publiſhed in the London Magazine**. As the author

* *See p.* 168.

author neither underſtands the ſtate of the caſe, nor is even able to draw a conſequence from the premiſſes, he can reaſonably expect no return but ſilence or contempt. That this is no act of injuſtice to the reputation of the writer, is too evident from the firſt paragraph of his performance; he there declares, that he is no member of the church of England, or the church of Rome, and yet ingenuouſly confeſſes, that he is not acquainted with the act of toleration. Now, as this is the principal point under conſideration, and if one who is neither a member of the church of England, nor the church of Rome, does not know what the act of toleration is, who ought to know it? And if he does not know this, what is it that he does, or can know? Or how, as a good logician, and a great maſter of reaſon, can he deny, affirm, infer from what lies beyond the compaſs of his knowledge? He then enters upon a wild ramble, which is ſo much out of the way, that it would be endleſs, and therefore needleſs, to purſue him. Though, that I might do juſtice to all men, I freely acknowledge, that he has an undoubted right to all the beauty and grace of novelty; that it is to him I owe that important diſcovery, that Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles were only laymen. I cannot but obſerve, that this candid, diſintereſted writer, this profeſſed neutral, p. 5. l. 14. unwarily calls it our cauſe. But if this cauſe has no better advocate, the beſt cauſe in the world may be loſt by ſuch bad management. Now, for a farther diſplay of his parts, or to exerciſe the ingenuity of his brethren, if you will be pleaſed to inſert the following queries, in your next Magazine, you will much oblige your humble ſervant,

May 19, 1760. T. S.

[Theſe queries are the ſame with the preceding, except the three following.]

1. Whether the methodiſts attend not the ſervice of the church to make obſervations, and cenſure the performance of their miniſters, and therefore can be conſidered in no view but as ſpies?—2. Whether to make diviſions in families and pariſhes, and uncharitably damn all thoſe who do not think and act as they do, be the true ſpirit of the goſpel?—3. Whether the leaders of the methodiſts, inſtead of groſs perſonal abuſe, vague incoherent reaſoning, and looſe empty declamation, ought not to draw up in a few plain, intelligible words, a confeſſion of their faith, that the publick may know what are their diſtinguiſhing tenets, and fundamental doctrines?

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the 23d dialogue of the dead, which is between Pericles and Coſmo de Medicis, the author puts theſe words into the mouth of Coſmo, viz. "But did not you [Pericles] likewiſe, in order to advance your own greatneſs, throw into the hands of the people more power than the inſtitutions of Solon had entruſted them with, and more than conduced to the good of the ſtate?"

To this Pericles anſwers as follows: "We are now in the regions where truth preſides, and I dare not offend her by playing *the orator*, in defence of my conduct. It is too true, that by weakening the power of *the court of the Areopagus*, I tore up *that anchor*, which Solon had fixed, to keep his republick ſtedfaſt and firm, againſt the ſtorms of popular factions. This alteration, which fundamentally hurt the whole ſtate, I made, to ſerve my own views of ambition, the only paſſion in my nature which I could not contain within the limits of virtue. For, by diminiſhing the counterpoiſe that our conſtitution had ſettled to check the exceſs of popular power, I augmented my own: Becauſe I knew that my eloquence would ſubject the people to me, and make them the inſtruments of all my deſires: Whereas the Areopagus had an authority and a dignity in it, which I could not controul. Since my death I have been often ſeverely reproached by the ſhades of ſome of the beſt and wiſeſt Athenians, who, in conſequence of this change that I made in their government, have fallen victims to the caprice or rage of the people, with having been the firſt cauſe of the injuſtice they ſuffered, and of all the miſchiefs that were perpetually brought on my country, by raſh undertakings, bad conduct, and fluctuating counſels. They ſay, I delivered up the ſtate to the power of indiſcreet or venal orators, and to the paſſions of a miſguided, infatuated multitude, who thought their freedom conſiſted in encouraging calumnies againſt the beſt ſervants of the republick, and conferring power on thoſe who had no other merit than falling in with and ſoothing a popular folly. In vain do I plead, that during my life none of theſe miſchiefs happened; that I employed my rhetoric to promote none but

good and wise measures; that I was as free from any taint of avarice or corruption as Aristides himself. They reply, that when I took off from the power of the people that necessary curb, which our wise lawgiver had placed, or at least had confirmed, in the court of the Areopagus, I became answerable to my country for all the great evils, which were brought upon it for want of such a salutary restraint. Socrates calls me the patron of Anytus; and Solon himself frowns upon me, whenever we meet."

Soon after the publication of these dialogues, an additional dialogue of the dead was published by another author, by way of sequel to this 23d dialogue; for the publication of which, he gives his reason as follows.

"Among all the political questions that can be debated in a free country, there is none of greater importance, than that which regards the *character* and *influence* of the *body of a people*. Nothing hath been more usual among political reasoners, than to represent the *body* of *every people*, as the ready *tools* of *demagogues* and *faction*: And since the endless factions of the *Athenian republick* have been so often alledged, as unanswerable proofs of this; the intelligent reader will easily discern, that the tendency of the following dialogue is, to fix this argument to its *proper limits*, and prevent a too *general application* of a *particular fact*."

In this dialogue, which the author supposes to be between Pericles and Aristides, poor Pericles is made to submit to the superior reasoning of Aristides, and yet to an attentive reader it will appear, that the whole of the argument made use of by Aristides is founded upon what may be called, a begging the question; for he takes for granted, that in his supposed large and populous kingdom, the landed commoners, the general body of the priesthood, the rich merchants, and wealthy plebeians of inferior rank, are not only independent of the governing powers, but have good sense and honesty sufficient for preventing their being seduced unto their own destruction, meaning the destruction of their liberties.—If this were true, no such free government, or limited power, could ever be rendered despotick.

That the liberties of a great and free people cannot be avowedly and directly invaded, must be granted; but that they may be artfully undermined, and at last entirely blown up, the ruin of many great and famous republicks, or limited monarchies, has afforded us too many lamentable proofs.—The only difference is, that it requires more art, and more time, to lead the people of such a kingdom as Aristides has described, into their own destruction, than it does in a little republick; but that the people of the former, as well as the latter, may be artfully induced to cooperate in their own undoing, I may hereafter endeavour to demonstrate; and as to the article of protection from foreign or domestick injuries, it is certain, that the people of inferior rank are less capable to judge in such a great kingdom, than in a little republick; because in a great kingdom the effects of wicked or weak measures are not so soon felt, or so easily foreseen, as in a small state, where the sufferings of every private man soon become known to the whole community, and where the least false step in the publick conduct, is followed by immediate and apparent danger.

I must therefore think that the famous Pericles, in his true character, would not have allowed the qualities of the people, in a large and populous kingdom, to be altogether opposite to the qualities of the people in a little republick. In both the body of the people is liable to be imposed on by plausible pretences; but this imposition is always of the most dangerous consequence to their liberties, when it proceeds from an ambitious magistrate or minister, assisted by a number of venal orators, and in our days, by a multitude of venal authors, the last of which would be of the most mischievous consequence, if any restraint were laid upon the liberty of the press, either by an express law, or by severe and frequent prosecutions; especially if juries should be as ready to convict, as ministers generally are to prosecute, in the deprecating of which, I hope you will join with,

June 14th, 1760. SIR, Your humble servant.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

AS I look upon it to be one of the principal literary advantages, arising from the publick prints, to have thereby an opportunity of receiving and communicating impartial criticisms on any new publication; I imagined a line or two on one of the most classical performances that has appeared of late, might not be improperly addressed to you. After this, it will be

be almoſt unneceſſary to ſay, I mean *The Dialogues of the Dead**; a work remarkable for ſtrength, freedom, and purity of ſtile, ſometimes abounding with ancient and modern well-digeſted erudition, wrote with a true dramatick ſpirit, and containing ſome elevated, and many juſt ſentiments.—To compare the author with his two great predeceſſors, in this ſpecies of compoſition, Lucian and the archbiſhop of Cambray, would be difficult, becauſe they have all wrote with different views, and in a different manner; but in point of good writing, he appears to have excelled as much in his language, as either of the others did in theirs.—The Grecian's talent was ridicule, and it was his aim in writing his dialogues; he abounded in wit, but never reſtrained his raillery in its full career, over truth and falſehood indiſcriminately.—Fenelon was chaſte and eaſy in his expreſſion, and correct in his imagination, as he had thoroughly imbibed the graces and ſimplicity of the ancients, ſo he was admirably happy in his imitation of them; he wrote to form the mind and manners of a young prince.

Our author propoſed to convey critical, moral, and political obſervations to the mind. I have before given my opinion as to his good ſucceſs in the execution of it, and muſt at preſent obſerve, that he appears, on the other hand, to deliver certain notions, through the mouths of ſome of his principal perſonages, which, notwithſtanding they may ſerve to characterize the ſpeaker, yet undoubtedly they ought to be corrected by the other perſon of the drama, through fear of inculcating falſe opinions; for the great utility of this method of writing, is certainly rather to inſinuate, in an agreeable manner, moral and political inſtruction, than to deliver the hiſtory of countries, or the characters of men; and the French prelate ſeems to have underſtood it ſo, ſince he actually places the moral at the head of each dialogue, which he would inculcate by it. I will, for the preſent, ſelect one inſtance of what I have advanced, and afterwards examine it minutely: It is out of the dialogue between M. Brutus and Atticus. The latter ſays, and no reply is made to it, that "Nothing could give the Roman empire, a fixed and laſting tranquillity, but ſuch a prudent plan of a mitigated imperial power, as was afterwards formed by Octavius Cæſar, and happily ſettled by him, when he had got rid of all oppoſition and partnerſhip in the government."

Now the principles on which this round aſſertion is founded, are not more ſlaviſh than the policy is falſe; and Brutus might fairly, and ought to have denied the whole and every part of it, inſtead of that ranting reply, which was more ſuitable to the character of Caſſius.

It ſeems, in general, to have been intended for an apology for Octavius, in ſeizing the empire, on one hand, and becoming a tyrant, for ſuch he undoubtedly was, according to C. Nepos's definition, viz. one who exerciſed a conſtant dominion, in a ſtate which before enjoyed liberty; on the other hand, it conveys an apology for a people, in delivering themſelves up to the yoke of tyranny and oppreſſion, by which they accidentally, for it was far from a neceſſary conſequence of the new plan, procured ſome tranquillity; a tranquillity indeed neither fixed nor laſting, but at beſt precarious and ſhort, ſucceeded by ages of riot, brutality, and carnage, as it was produced by proſcription and maſſacre.

What is called *a prudent plan of a mitigated imperial power*, was directly ſubverſive of the laws of Rome, and the rights of humanity, conſequently neither conſiſtent with political or private prudence; for when they are aboliſhed, an emperor loſes all protection from them, as much as his meaneſt ſlave. Nor was any the leaſt *mitigation* of power in this plan, if there is ſuch a thing as hiſtorical truth; but it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that mitigated muſt, in this place, be underſtood in the ſenſe of limited, becauſe if it ſignified a mild and gentle exerciſe of power, it would be only applicable to the perſon of the governor, not to the form of government, which alone is here in queſtion.

Firſt then, Auguſtus enjoyed the title and prerogatives of Imperator and Proconſul, he was virtually conſul, tribune, cenſor, and high prieſt, for he exerciſed all the powers annexed to either of theſe high offices, and thus became maſter of the executive power, and next of the legiſlative, by rendering the acts of a ſmall council of his own creatures, of equal force with the decrees of the whole ſenate.

Such was the plan of mitigated power happily ſettled by him, when he got rid of all oppoſition and partnerſhip in the government; and therefore not mitigated, but uncontrouled, which is one and the ſame thing with having got rid of all oppoſition; and as to how happily it was ſettled,

* *See p.* 227.

ſettled, nothing can give a clearer evidence than Suetonius's lives of the ſucceeding emperors.

I have ſingled out this paſſage, from an apprehenſion that nothing tends more to reconcile the minds of men to arbitrary power, than the pointing out ſome period, wherein its natural venom ſeems to have been exhauſted for a time, thereby admitting ſome ſhort interval of repoſe to mankind, or rather ſuſpenſion of cruelty and oppreſſion, and comparing it with ſome of the moſt turbulent times of freer governments; it tends alſo to promote an indifference in Engliſhmen for their own happily ballanced conſtitution, to leſſen their happineſs in the poſſeſſion of ſo great a bleſſing, and abate their ardour in guarding and maintaining it.

When men can be taught to think ſervilely, they are prepared to act ſo, and though freemen can never be fairly argued into a love of arbitrary power, yet partial views may be exhibited of it, their attention may be diverted to the ſplendor with which it is generally exerted, and the mildneſs with which it may ſometimes be exerciſed; and I know of no method ſo likely to delude them, as by deſcribing the ſweets, though really ſhort, poiſonous, and precarious, of an auguſtan age, and repreſenting thoſe quiet times, (but not the placidam, *ſub libertate*, quietem) which Atticus lived to ſee, without taking into the account the tenour by which they were held, or the calamities which preceded and enſued.

OPENINGS *to be made in the City of* London, *purſuant to an Act of Parliament paſſed this laſt Seſſions.*

IN Alderſgate Ward. A paſſage 20 feet wide, from the eaſt ſide of Alderſgate-ſtreet (oppoſite to Little-Britain) to the weſt of Noble-ſtreet, oppoſite to Oat-lane; and from thence through to Wood-ſtreet, oppoſite to Love-lane.—In Aldgate Ward. A paſſage, 50 feet wide, from the maſon's ſhop, facing Crutched friars, in a direct line to the Minories. A paſſage, 25 feet wide, thro' Northumberland-alley, into Crutched-friars.—In Biſhopſgate Ward. A paſſage, 25 feet wide, through Angel-court, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, into Little St. Helen's. A paſſage, 20 feet wide, from Broad-ſtreet, through Union court, into Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.—In Coleman-ſtreet Ward. A paſſage, 50 feet wide, from Tokenhouſe-yard to London-wall.—In Farringdon Ward Without. A paſſage, 30 feet wide, in the middle part of Snow-hill, to Fleet-market. A paſſage, 25 feet wide, from Butcherhall lane, into Little-Britain.—In Farringdon Ward Within. A paſſage through Cock-alley, on the ſouth ſide of Ludgate-hill, and oppoſite to the Old-Bailey, 40 feet wide, into Black Friars.

Paſſages *to be improved and enlarged.*

In Aldgate Ward. The houſes on the eaſt ſide of Billiter-lane to be pulled down, to enlarge the paſſage to 30 feet. The houſes at the eaſt end of Leadenhall-ſtreet to be pulled down, to make the paſſage there 35 feet wide. Part of the houſes on the eaſt ſide of Poor Jury lane, beginning with a houſe on the north ſide of the horſe and trumpet, and extending ſouthward to Gould-ſquare, to range in a line with that end of the lane next to Aldgate; the paſſage of which is to be made 35 feet wide, by letting back all the houſes from the gate to the horſe and trumpet.—In Broad-ſtreet Ward. The houſe at the weſt end of the buildings between Cornhill and Threadneedle-ſtreet, oppoſite to the ſouth end of Prince's-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet. The houſes to be pulled down on the ſouth ſide of Threadneedle-ſtreet, extending from the houſe before mentioned eaſtward, to that part of the ſtreet which is oppoſite to the Bank gates; and the paſſage there enlarged to 35 feet in width. — In Coleman-ſtreet Ward. One houſe on the N. E. corner of the Old-Jury, and another houſe at the S. W. corner of Coleman-ſtreet, both occupied by braziers, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.—In Cordwainers Ward. The houſe at the N. E. corner of Trinity-lane, near the Dog tavern, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.—In Cornhill Ward. The houſe at the weſt end of the buildings, between Cornhill and Lombard-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.—In Cripplegate Ward Within. The houſes which project forwards at the weſt end of Silver-ſtreet, from the end of Monkwell-ſtreet, quite through into Alderſgate ſtreet, to be pulled down, to make a ſtreet 40 feet wide. The houſe at the corner of Alderman-bury, formerly the Baptiſt-head tavern, facing Milk-ſtreet, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the ſtreet.—In Farringdon Ward Within. The tin-ſhop, and the trunk-maker's houſe, at the S. W.

corner

corner of Cheapside, leading into St. Paul's Church-yard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street. Such part of the houses in Creed-lane to be pulled down, as are necessary to widen the passage to 30 feet.—In Farringdon Ward Without. All the houses in the middle-row between the paved alley, adjoining to St. Sepulchre's church and Giltspur street, from the north end quite through to the south end, facing Hart street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street. All the houses in the middle row between the Great and Little Old-Bailey, from the north end facing Hart-street, to the Baptist's-head at the south end, facing the Great Old-Bailey, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street. The shops or sheds under St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet-street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.—In Langbourn Ward. Such part of the houses at the end of Mark-lane, next to Fenchurch-street, to be pulled down, as will make the passage there 30 feet wide. Such part of the houses at the east end of Lombard-street, to be pulled down, as will make the passage there 30 feet wide.—In Portsoken Ward. The house at the N. E. corner of Houndsditch, adjoining to the church-yard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.—In Tower Ward. Such part of the houses on St. Dunstan's hill, adjoining to the George alehouse. and opposite to the chain, and such part of the warehouses, opposite to the end of St. Dunstan's church, to be pulled down, as will make the passage 30 feet wide. The house on the N. W. corner of Great Tower-street, occupied by Mr. Crawford, a brush-maker, and also the house on the S. E. corner of Little Tower-street, occupied by Messrs. Julon and Lidner, hatters, to be pulled down, to make a convenient passage. The house in Mark-lane, which adjoins to Alhallows Staining, and projects 12 feet before the other houses, to be pulled down, to make it range in a line with the other houses, and enlarge the passage.—In Vintry Ward. The houses on the north side of Thames-street, which reach from Elbow-lane to College-hill, and also those on the south side of the said street, which reach from Vintners-hall to Bull Wharf-lane, to be pulled down, in order to make the street 40 feet wide. The house at the corner of Tower Royal, facing College-hill, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.—In Wallbroke Ward. The house at the N. E. corner of Bucklersbury, which projects before the other buildings, to be pulled down.—In Bishopsgate Ward. The two houses between New Broad-street, and New Broad-street Buildings, which project so far in the street, to be pulled down.

ABSTRACT *of an* ACT *passed in last Sessions of Parliament, for better supplying the Cities of* London *and* Westminster *with* FISH, *&c. &c. &c.*

AFTER the 24th day of June, 1760, the master of every fishing-vessel, within three days after the arrival of any such vessel at the Nore with any fish, shall truly report the time of such his arrival to the deputed clerk in the coast-office at the Custom-House in London, under the penalty of 50l. who is to enter such report in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose at the said coast-office. Every such master is also, at the time of his making such report, to leave with the said deputed clerk there, a true and particular account, either in writing or printed, of all fresh salmon, salmon-trout, turbots, and large fresh cod, and half fresh cod-fish, haddock, scate-fish, fresh ling, lobsters, soles, and whitings, which shall be brought to the Nore in every such fishing-vessel, upon pain that the owner or owners of every such fishing-vessel whose master shall refuse, neglect, or omit the same, or who shall give or leave any false or untrue account, shall, on being convicted of any such offence, forfeit 20l. If any master, &c. after the arrival of his vessel at the Nore, shall wilfully destroy, throw or cast away, or cause to be wilfully destroyed, thrown or cast away, any fish, which any such fishing-vessel shall have brought from sea, that is not unwholesome, perished, or unmarketable, such offender, on conviction, is to be committed to the House of Correction, and to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one month. The clerk at the coast-office is to receive and enter the said accounts, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, in every week, is to return, or cause to be returned, unto the mayor of London, and to such Persons as the trustees of the fish-market at Westminster, or any five of them, shall appoint, in the city of Westminster, and likewise to the inspector of the fishing-vessels, at such place as the said trustees, or any five of them, shall appoint, a true account of the time when every such respective

ſpective fiſhing-veſſel ſhall have been entered at the ſaid coaſt-office as having arrived at the Nore, and alſo of the freſh ſalmon, ſalmon-trout, turbot, large freſh cod, and half-freſh cod-fiſh, haddock, ſcate fiſh, freſh ling, lobſters, ſoles, and whitings, which ſhall have been entered A at the ſaid coaſt-office, as brought to the Nore in every ſuch reſpective fiſhing-veſſel, under the penalty of 5l. for every neglect. No live ſalmon, ſalmon-trout, turbot, large freſh cod, half-freſh cod, haddock, ſcate-fiſh, freſh ling, ſoles, or whitings, ſhall, at any time after the arri B val thereof at the Nore, be put into a well-boat, or ſtore-boat, from or out of any ſuch fiſhing-veſſel, under the penalty of 20l. for every ſuch offence. They are not to be unloaded, or delivered out of any ſuch fiſhing-veſſel, (unleſs when ſold by retail) but into the veſſel employed to C carry the fiſh directly to the market of Billingſgate or Weſtminſter; and every ſuch veſſel, after any ſuch fiſh ſhall be put therein, is to go on directly for the market to which they ſhall be bound, and is not to remain above one tide with the fiſh, in the paſſage between the place of the D taking-in thereof and the market of Billingſgate or Weſtminſter, and is not to omit delivering the cargo of fiſh the next market, accidents of wind and weather excepted; and if any one offends in the premiſes, he is to be committed to the Houſe of Correction, there to remain E without bail, and be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months, nor leſs than one month: And the inſpector, for the time being, of the fiſhing-veſſels, is to take care duly to execute his office, under the penalty of forfeiting, for every neglect, or wilful miſbehaviour, 20l. F After the ſaid 24th of June, no perſon who ſhall ſell, or be concerned in the ſale of, any freſh fiſh, by commiſſion, is to buy, or be concerned in the buying of, any freſh fiſh to ſell again on his or her own ſeparate account, or for the joint account of him or herſelf, or any other per- G ſon, under the forfeiture, for every ſuch offence, of 50l. Bret, or turbot, under the ſize of 16 inches, and bril, or pearl, under the ſize of 14 inches, are allowed to be expoſed to ſale, but ſo as the ſame be not ſold by retail at a price or rate exceeding 6d. the pound: And if any per- H ſon ſhall aſk, demand, or take, for any ſuch bret or turbot, bril or pearl, under theſe dimenſions, any greater price than 6d. a pound, or ſhall refuſe to weigh and meaſure every ſuch bret or turbot, bril or pearl, which ſhall be expoſed to ſale, when required, every ſuch bret or turbot, bril or pearl, is to be forfeited; and any perſon may ſeize the ſame, and deliver it into the hands of a conſtable, and charge ſuch conſtable with the party who took any higher price; and every conſtable is requir'd to carry the party ſo charged, and alſo the bret or turbot, bril or pearl, which ſhall be ſo ſeized and delivered to him, before ſome juſtice of the peace; and every offender, on conviction, is to forfeit 20s. and the bret or turbot, bril or pearl, which ſhall have been ſeized, is to be given to the perſon who ſhall proſecute to conviction any ſuch offender; and the money paid for any ſuch bret or turbot, bril or pearl, is to be returned to the party or parties who paid the ſame. No perſon is to ſell, or expoſe to ſale, at the firſt hand, at any fiſh-market within the limits of the weekly bills of mortality, or within 150 yards of any ſuch fiſh-market, and during the market hours of any ſuch market, any freſh ſalmon, ſalmon-trout, turbot, large freſh cod-fiſh, half-freſh cod fiſh, haddock, ſcate-fiſh, freſh ling, lobſters, ſoles, or whitings, before he or ſhe ſhall have firſt placed up, or cauſed to be placed up, in ſome conſpicuous manner, on or over the ſtall, or place, at which he or ſhe ſhall offer for ſale any ſuch fiſh, a true account, either wrote or printed, of all ſuch fiſh which any ſuch perſon ſhall be intruſted with to ſell, diſtinguiſhing the ſeveral ſorts of all ſuch fiſh, and the quantity of every ſort reſpectively, which he ſhall then have, or be intruſted with to ſell; and if, at any time of the day in which any ſuch account ſhall have been ſo placed up, and before the fiſh market of that day ſhall be ended, any other ſuch fiſh ſhall be brought to ſuch perſon to ſell, every ſuch perſon, before he or ſhe ſhall ſell any part thereof, ſhall add a true account or particular thereof to the account before put up, and ſhall take care that every ſuch account ſhall continue up until all the fiſh ſpecified therein ſhall be ſold, or the fiſh-market of the day ſhall be ended, without being defaced or obliterated, under 10l. penalty for every offence, and under the penalty of 40s. for any one's taking down, defacing, or obliterating, any ſuch account.

The under water-bailiff of the city of London, and the yeomen of the waterſide, for the time being, are, after the ſaid 24th day of June, to take care that the proviſions made by the Act concerning

the sale of fresh fish in the fish-market at Billingsgate, and for punishing the persons who shall have there any spawn, brood, or fry, of any kind of fish, or any unsizeable fish, or any fish out of season, or any smelt of less size than five inches from the nose to the utmost extent of the tail thereof, are enforced and carried into execution; and also to prevent all regrating of fish at Billingsgate market, or within 150 yards of Billingsgate dock, under 5l. penalty for every neglect.

And the persons for the time being, appointed to supervise the fish-market of the city of Westminster, are to take care and see, from time to time, that the provisions made by the Act concerning the sale of fresh fish in the fish-market of Westminster, and for punishing persons, &c. are in like manner put in execution, under the like penalty of 5l. for every neglect.

And the Act directs how the penalties are to be recovered and applied, and gives power to any person, deeming himself aggrieved by the determination of any justice, to appeal to the next session of the peace, which shall be held for the place wherein the conviction was made; and the determination of every such complaint at the sessions is to be final.

HEADS *of the* ACT *passed last Sessions, to enforce and render more effectual the Laws relating to the Qualification of* MEMBERS *to sit in the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS.

WHEREAS, by an act 9 Annæ, no person can be a member of the house of commons for England, who hath not an estate in England, freehold or copyhold, for his own life, or for some greater estate, either in law or equity, to his own use, in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, above what would satisfy and clear all incumbrances, of the yearly value of 600l. for a knight of the shire, and 300l. for every other; for enforcing the said act, be it enacted, that all members in future parliaments, (except as is herein after excepted) before they act, shall deliver in, upon oath, at the table, while the house is sitting, a schedule, signed with their own hands, containing the name of every parish and county in which the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, lie, whereby they make out their qualifications: Which oath the house shall be impowered to administer; and the said schedules shall be filed, and carefully kept by the clerk of the house.

If any member presume to act contrary hereto, or without being duly qualified according to the intent and meaning of the act 9 Annæ, and of this act, his election shall be void, and a new writ shall be issued to elect another in his room.

Nothing in this act shall extend to the eldest son, or heir apparent, of any peer or lord of parliament, or of any person qualified to serve as a knight of a shire, [This exception is the same with that in the act 9 Annæ, and is in favour of the eldest sons of landed recusants] or to the members for either of the universities, or to the members for Scotland.

An Account of the extraordinary Effects of ELECTRICITY *on a* PARALYTICK.*

SARAH YARDLEY, a pauper in the work-house of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, in the county of Surry, aged 28 years, about 20 months since was seized with the dead palsy in both legs, so as to be deprived of the least degree of feeling from the knees downwards; for which she was got into St. Thomas's Hospital several times, and once into Guy's, where she was blistered, and had caustick applied, but found little or no relief.

On Wednesday, April 30, at a meeting of the governors of the poor of the said parish, at the work-house, the said pauper presented herself before us on her knees, (being unable to go any other way than crawling on her hands and knees) requesting a pair of wooden legs to be ordered for her. I asked, Have you ever been electrified? She answered, No. It was proposed to try the effects of it on her, to which she consented, and, accordingly, next morning, May 1st, I gave her some pretty strong shocks, and continued repeating it once every day, ordering her to be put to bed immediately after it.

A profuse sweating ensued, especially from the parts affected, viz. her legs and feet. On the Tuesday following, (being the sixth day of trying the experiment) as I was repeating the shock on her knees and feet, she cried out, in a great extasy of joy, "Oh, Sir, I feel my legs, feet, and toes!" And she immediately moved her feet, and each toe distinctly.

Upon this, I discontinued the operation for two or three days, and found she gathered strength in her legs and feet. I ordered her a pair of crutches, by the help

* *See our Volume for* 1758, *p.* 396.

of which she was able to walk, slowly at first; but, as her strength increased, she laid aside first one crutch, and is now able to walk perfectly well without any help. The electrifying has been entirely discontinued for near a fortnight.

Rotherhith Wall, June 6, 1760. W. MASON.

LINEN CLOTH *for Sale, stamped in* Scotland, *distinguishing the Quantity and Value annually.*

	Yards.	Value. £.	s.	d.
1740	4,609,672	188,777	16	5
1741	4,858,190	187,658	15	3
1742	4,431,450	191,689	6	6
1743	5,061,311	215,927	6	7
1744	5,480,727	229,364	12	3
1745	5,536,925	224,252	8	0
1746	5,486,334	222,870	13	2
1747	6,661,788	262,866	10	2
1748	7,353,098	293,864	12	11
1749	7,360,286	322,045	8	9
1750	7,572,540	361,736	12	5
1751	7,886,374	367,167	11	6
1752	8,759,943	409,047	6	7
1753	9,422,593	445,321	18	1
1754	8,914,369	406,816	8	0
1755	8,122,472	345,349	14	6
1756	8,547,153	367,721	10	10
1757	9,764,408	401,511	9	9
1758	10,624,435	424,141	10	7
1759	10,830,707	451,390	17	3

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Pocock, *to Mr.* Clevland, *dated in* Madrass Road, *the 12th of* October, 1759.

THE 1st of September I sailed with the squadron to the southward, in order to cruize for the enemy.

I had dispatched the company's frigate Revenge, a few day before, with orders to proceed off Ceylon, and look out for them. The 2d, at ten in the forenoon, we descried from the mast-head, fifteen sail in the S. E. quarter, standing to the N. E. which proved to be the enemy's fleet; and soon after perceived the Revenge chased by one of their frigates, which fired several shot at her. I immediately made the signal for a general chase, and stood towards them with all the sail I could make, which obliged the enemy's frigate to give over chase, and rejoin her own squadron; but falling little wind, prevented our getting near them when the day closed. At seven in the evening I ordered the Revenge to make sail to the S. E. in order to keep sight of the enemy. About eleven we discovered them to leeward, and bore down toward them, making the signal for that purpose. About one o'clock in the morning of the 3d, a heavy squall coming on, which continued till about three, obliged us to bring A to, and clew up our top-sails. At daylight we saw the enemy's fleet bearing N. E. by N. about five or six leagues distant. I immediately made the signal for a general chase to the N. E. Point Pedro, on the island Ceylon, bearing west, distant six or seven leagues. At nine the B enemy's fleet bore N. E. by E. four leagues, and were formed in a line of battle a head on the starboard tack, with the wind about W. N. W. They consisted of eleven sail of the line, two frigates, and two storeships. A little after nine I made the signal for the line of battle a-breast, and stood for the center of C their fleet, which kept under way, and appeared to go from the wind, by which means we altered their bearings greatly, for by noon they bore N. E. ½ E. distant six or seven miles. The wind decreasing as the day advanced, we were not able to D form our line until near sun-set, two of our squadron, the Tyger and Newcastle, sailing very ill, though they made all the sail they could crowd. About a quarter after five, our squadron being nearly a-breast of the enemy's, they wore, and came to the wind on the other tack; E upon which I made the signal for our squadron to tack, the rear first, and steered with the enemy's squadron.

We were now about four miles distant, with very little wind, had scarcely steerage way, and continued so until near ten, when a fresh breeze sprung up from the F S. S. W. On which we hauled close to the wind, under our topsails, and formed the line a-head. This shift of wind brought the enemy a stern, and a little upon the weather quarter of our line; but soon after, it proving hazy, we lost sight of the enemy, who made no signals G in this or the preceding night, either with guns or lights. I immediately sent the Revenge to look out a-stern, in expectation of her seeing them; but not being able to discover them a-stern, sent her directly a-head, and stood after her, still continuing in the line with our heads to H the northward. At a quarter past eight in the morning of the 4th, the Revenge made the signal for seeing four sail to the N. E. on which I made the signal for a general chase. At half past eleven the

Revenge

Revenge bore more away to the eaſtward, and was followed by the ſquadron, but after continuing the chaſe until near two o'clock in the afternoon, and diſcovering no more than two ſhips, and finding we did not come up with thoſe, I made the ſignal for the Revenge to come into the A ſquadron, then ſtood to the northward, and made all the ſail I could to get off Pondicherry, as I concluded the French ſquadron was bound thither.

I arrived off Pondicherry on the 8th early in the morning, and ſaw no ſhips in the road; but at one o'clock in the after- B noon we diſcovered the enemy to the S. E. and by three counted thirteen ſail. We were then ſtanding to the ſouthward, with the ſea breeze, and to prevent their paſſing us, kept a good look-out the following night. At half paſt ſix in the morning of the 9th, ſaw part of the enemy's ſqua- C dron to the S. W. and by nine counted 16 ſail. At two in the afternoon, the wind ſpringing up, I made the ſignal for a general chaſe; and at four their ſquadron appeared to be formed in a line of battle a-breaſt, and ſteered right down upon us. In the evening I ordered the D Revenge to keep, during the night, between our ſquadron and the enemy's, to obſerve their motions.

The 10th, at ſix in the morning, the body of the French ſquadron bore S. E. by S. diſtant eight or nine miles, and was formed in a line of battle a-head on the E ſtarboard tack. We continued bearing down on them in a line of battle a-breaſt, with the wind about N. W. by W. at five minutes paſt ten, the enemy wore, and formed the line a-head upon the larboard tack. At five minutes after eleven, we did the ſame, and kept edging down upon F them. At ten minutes paſt two in the afternoon, the Yarmouth being nearly a breaſt of the French admiral's ſecond in the rear, and within muſket-ſhot, M. d'Ache made the ſignal for battle: I immediately did the ſame; on which both ſquadrons began to cannonade each other G with great fury, and continued hotly engaged until ten minutes after four, when the enemy's rear began to give way, (the Sunderland having got up ſome time before, and engaged their ſternmoſt ſhip:) Their centre very ſoon after did the ſame; their van made ſail, ſtood on, and with H their whole ſquadron bore away, and ſteered to the S. S. E. with all the ſail they could make.

We were in no condition to purſue them, the Tyger having her mizen-maſt and main top-maſt ſhot away, and appeared to be greatly diſabled: The Newcaſtle was much damaged in her maſts, yards, and rigging, and the Cumberland and Saliſbury, in our rear, were not in a condition to make ſail. The Yarmouth had her fore-topſail yard ſhot away in the ſlings; and the Grafton and Elizabeth, though none of their maſts or yards fell, yet they were greatly diſabled in them and their rigging: So that the Weymouth and Sunderland were the only ſhips that had not ſuffered, by reaſon they could not get properly into action, occaſioned by M. d'Ache's beginning to engage before they could cloſe, and by that means were thrown out of action; ſo that only ſeven of our ſhips ſuſtained the whole fire of the enemy's fleet till near the concluſion, and then only eight.

The enemy continued their retreat to the ſouthward until dark; at which time I ordered the Revenge to keep between us and the enemy, to obſerve their motions; and lay-to with the ſquadron on the larboard tack, in order for the diſabled ſhips to repair their damages. At day-light in the morning we ſaw the enemy to the S. S. E. laying to on the larboard tack, as we were, about four leagues diſtant, the wind being about weſt. The enemy, upon ſeeing our ſquadron, immediately wore, and brought-to on the other tack, and continued ſo until the evening, when their diſtance was ſo much increaſed we could ſcarcely diſcover them from the main-top. At this time the wind coming to the eaſtward, I made the ſignal, wore, and ſtood under an eaſy ſail to the N. W. the Sunderland having the Newcaſtle in tow, the Weymouth the Tyger, and Elizabeth the Cumberland. The 12th at day-light we ſaw the ſhips in Negapatam road, and ſeeing nothing of the enemy, at ten o'clock in the forenoon I anchored with the ſquadron, about three leagues to the ſouthward of that road; and in the evening diſpatched the Revenge to Madraſs, with letters to the governor and council. The 15th in the evening we weighed and ſtood into the road, and anchored, where we continued repairing our damages, and refitting the ſquadron until the 26th; by which time, having put the ſhips in as good condition for ſervice as the time permitted, I weighed at five o'clock that morning, ſtood to the northward, and at ſix was joined by the Revenge from Madraſs, who brought 63 men belonging to

the Bridgewater and Triton, which had been exchanged at Pondicherry, and 10 men impreſſed from the Calcutta indiaman, which I ordered on board the Tyger and Newcaſtle, thoſe ſhips having ſuffered moſt in their men.

The 27th, at day-light in the morning, I was cloſe in with Pondicherry road, where the French ſquadron was lying at anchor in a line of battle. The attacking both the ſhips and fort at the ſame time, did not ſuit our condition: I therefore made the ſignal for the ſquadron to draw into a line of battle a-head, upon the ſtarboard tack. The wind being off ſhore, and about W. S. W. we lay with our main topſails to the maſt, juſt keeping a proper ſteerage way for the line to continue well formed. Being in this ſituation, the French admiral made the ſignal at ſix o'clock to heave a peake, an hour after to weigh, and by the time all their ſquadron (which conſiſted of eleven ſail of the line, and two frigates) was under ſail, it was near ten o'clock, at which time we were to leeward of them, and lying as aforementioned, expecting they would bear down directly and engage; but inſtead of taking that ſtep, M. d'Ache made the ſignal for his ſquadron to keep cloſe to the wind, and alſo to make ſail, and ſtretched away to the ſouthward in a line of battle a-head; by which method of acting they increaſed their diſtance from about a random ſhot at day-light, to near four leagues to windward at ſun-ſet. Had they cut or ſlipped their cables on firſt diſcovering us, we muſt have come to action by ſeven o'clock; and after they got under ſail, had they bore directly down, might have been cloſe along ſide by eleven. Finding by their manner of working, a great diſinclination to come to a ſecond action, made me deſire the opinion of the rear admiral and captains, who all agreed, that as the preſent condition of the ſquadron would not permit us to follow them to the ſouthward, it would be moſt adviſeable to proceed to Madraſs; accordingly, we anchored here the 28th in the evening.

I have not been able to obtain a certain account of the enemy's loſs; but it is reported, by a deſerter, that they had fifteen hundred men killed and wounded, and ſome of their ſhips very much ſhattered. They left Pondicherry road the 1ſt inſtant in the evening, having on board M. Soupiere, brigadier Lally, colonel Kennedy, who has almoſt loſt his ſight, and a lady named Madame de Veax; from whence it may be concluded, that either their whole ſquadron, or a part, is gone to the iſlands. It is ſaid, they have brought no troops, but landed, before their departure, four hundred European ſeamen and volunteers, with two hundred Coffrees; that they brought very little money, but the diamonds, which were taken in the Grantham, they have left at Pondicherry.

Our loſs is very conſiderable, though greatly inferior to the enemy's. We had 118 men ſlain in action; 66 have died ſince of their wounds; 122 remain dangerouſly, and 263 ſlightly wounded; ſo that our whole number killed and wounded amounts to 569 men. Amongſt the ſlain is Capt. Michie, who commanded the Newcaſtle; Capt. Gore, of the marines, and lieutenant Redſhaw, both of the Newcaſtle; lieutenant Elliott, of the Tyger; the maſter of the Yarmouth, and boatſwain of the Elizabeth; and the gunner of the Tyger is ſince dead of his wounds. Capt. Somerſet, who commanded the Cumberland, is wounded in one of the ancles, but is in a fair way of recovery. Capt. Brereton received a contuſion on his head, which is now well. All the officers and ſeamen in general behaved with the greateſt bravery and ſpirit during the action; and, by the vigour and conſtancy of their fire, obliged the enemy to retreat, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority.

The only thing material that has happened, with regard to the operation of our troops, is an attack made by major Brereton on the French, in the village of Wandewaſh, which our troops poſſeſſed ſome hours, but were afterwards repulſed, and obliged to abandon it, with equal loſs on both ſides. Our troops have ſince returned to their head quarters at Conjeveram. I have encloſed our line of battle, with that of the enemy.

BRITISH LINE.

The Elizabeth led with the larboard tacks on board.

Ships	Guns	Men	Commanders.
Elizabeth	64	480	Capt. Tiddeman.
Newcaſtle	50	350	Capt. Michie.
Tyger	60	420	Capt. Brereton.
Grafton	68	535	Rear Adm. Stevens, Capt. Kempenfelt.
Yarmouth	66	540	Vice Adm. Pocock, Capt. Harriſon.
Cumberland	58	520	Capt. Somerſet.
Saliſbury	50	350	Capt. Dent.
Sunderland	60	420	Hon. Capt. Colville.
Weymouth	60	420	Sir Wm. Baird, Bart.
	536	4035	

FRENCH

FRENCH LINE.

The Actif led with the larboard tacks on board.

Ships	Guns	Men	Commanders
Actif	64	600	Beauchaine.
Le Minautaur	74	650	L'Aguille, Chef d'Escadre.
Le Duc d'Orleans	60	500	Surville, le Cadet.
Le St. Louis	60	500	Johannes.
Le Vanqueur	64	500	Palliere.
Le Zodiaque	74	650	d'Ache, Lt. Gen.
Le C. de Provence	74	650	La Chaise.
Le Duc de Bourg.	60	500	Bouvet.
L'Illustre	64	600	de Ruis.
La Fortune	64	600	Lobry.
Le Centaur	70	650	Surville.
	728	6400	

An account of the number of men killed and wounded on board each of his majesty's ships. Elizabeth 77, Newcastle 112, Tyger 168, Grafton 83, Yarmouth 39, Cumberland 52, Salisbury 36, Sunderland 2. Total 569.

Vice admiral Pocock, in another letter to Mr. Clevland, dated the 19th of October, 1759, off Madrass, gives an account of his being joined, the preceding day, by rear admiral Cornish, who sailed from England in April, 1759, with the following reinforcement.

Lenox 74 guns, Duke of Acquitaine 64, York 60, Falmouth 50. (See our last vol. p. 553, and our present vol. p. 7.)

OPERATIONS *by* LAND *in the* East-Indies,
(See our Vol. for 1759, p. 553)
Extract of a Letter from Fort St. George,
Nov. 2, 1759.

"IN the beginning of the war we were greatly deficient in regard to landforces. The re-establishing of Bengal had prodigiously exhausted us of men; and on the arrival of the formidable armament under the conduct of general Lally, all our forces on the coast did not consist of above 700 effective men. No wonder then that Fort St. David fell a sacrifice, as the prospect we had, such a small number of men against an army of 5000 well disciplined and officered, is easy to be conceived. Very fortunately for us, the French brought very little money; so that, all along, we have balanced, with the sinews of war, their great superiority of troops. The desertion which the want of money has occasioned has been very great, and still continues. About eight days ago, the battalion of Lorraine revolted, and marched away from Wandewash, their quarters of cantonment, with two pieces of cannon, their colours flying, and drums beating, encamped about three miles from the place, and sent word back, that if their arrears were not paid, they would go and look for a subsistence; upon which, 60,000 rupees were sent them, and they returned to their duty; but this A sum is by far insufficient to pay them off.

After the raising the siege of Fort St. George, we took the field, and possessed ourselves of Congiveram. This was really a great acquisition, not only for the place itself, which however is very extensive; but this place and the fort of B Schenglepel command the country 50 miles round, besides our possessions to the Northward. General Lally with his army followed us very close, and attempted near three weeks to force us out again; but finding it in vain, retired towards Wandewash, and put his army in quarC ters of cantonment. In September, 300 of Colonel Coote's battalion, under the command of major Gordon, joined us at Congiveram; upon which major Brereton marched, the 24th of September, with about 400 Europeans, 7000 Seapoys, 14 pieces of artillery, 70 European and D 300 black horse, towards Wandewash. Our march was uninterrupted till our advanced guard came near a little fort called Trivetar, where they surprized an advanced post of 50 hussars, who retreated with great precipitation, but were pursued by our horse, which cut three to pieces, E and brought in five prisoners wounded. The fort was invested at the same time, but the officers and men surrendered prisoners of war. From thence we pursued our march towards Wandewash; and our advanced guards pushed directly into a village commanded by the guns of a fort, F close under which the French were strongly encamped. The raja to whom the fort belongs, has not as yet trusted his fort to any European power, but only admits a small number of Europeans, which he is able to manage, on occasion, with his own forces; and really he cannot be blamed G for his precaution, many of his brother sovereigns having suffered for want of it. This gave us the strongest hopes of forcing the French out of the village; which however was a bold attempt, considering how they were intrenched, in number near 1000, and under the protecH tion of a fort which mounted at least 20 pieces of cannon well served by a French gunner. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, on the 30th of September, at two in the morning, the village was attacked in three different places. The fire

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was inceſſant till half an hour after four, when the village was carried; but the French retired into a dry ditch, which ſerved them as a ſecond entrenchment, and not eaſy to be forced. The engineers, who were directed to throw up traverſes acroſs the ſtreet, miſſed their aim; and the workmen, being blacks, took fright during the attack, and ran away. In the mean time, day-light appearing, and our forces quite uncovered, the fort began a prodigious fire upon us with grape and round ſhot. The French in the ditch recovered themſelves, ſallied out in great numbers, and we were obliged to retreat as well as we could. We now ſee that their number far exceeded what we imagined; and a body of 300 European horſe was in motion to fall upon us, if the body of reſerve had not ſo effectually covered the retreat as to give time for the reſt to rally. The French being again in poſſeſſion of the village, began a ſmart fire of muſquetry upon us from their entrenchments, which we were not able to return, but retreated from under their fire as faſt as we could; and it was near eight o'clock in the morning before we were out of reach of their guns. We loſt moſt men in our retreat, which is generally the caſe; however, our loſs is very moderate, conſidering the attack we went upon, and the time we were expoſed to their fire. It amounted that day to four officers killed and five wounded, and 310 men killed and wounded. After this affair we encamped about four days longer in ſight of the fort; and the heavy rains coming on, made us retreat to Congiveram.

Admiral Corniſh meeting admiral Pocock at ſea, in his way to Bombay, colonel Coote with the remainder of his regiment were put on board four Indiamen, and the Queenborough frigate, which arrived here the 26th of October; the men of war proceeding with the reſt of the fleet, which will next year appear very formidable, conſiſting now of 13 ſhips of the line beſides frigates; which gives hopes that the French fleet won't be able to ſhew itſelf on the coaſt.

Our ſituation as yet bears a good aſpect. The company command in Bengal a whole kingdom, and are in poſſeſſion of the whole trade, which, if they are ſo happy as to maintain it, will produce them immenſe riches. From Bengal up the coaſt, as far as Madraſs, is likewiſe at their diſcretion an extent of 800 miles, and the beſt part of the coaſt for trade and wealth. 'Twas in this part of the coaſt that the French ſubſiſted after they had loſt their poſſeſſion in Bengal; but by the loſs of Maſulipatam, they are merely confined to Pondicherry, Carakat, and ſome few country places to the Southward.

Lately Brigadier Gen. Buſſy, an officer who formerly gained great renown in the Northern parts, and has a great influence over the different country powers, marched there with about 400 men, and the forces already there are reckoned to be 800; ſo that that part of the coaſt ſeems not to promiſe much, as our forces are by no means comparable to them. Major Ford, who ſo glorioufly beat the French in the field, and after poſſeſſed himſelf of Maſulipatam, is called back to Bengal with his detachment, on account of ſome ſerious affair, which ſeems to threaten, with the Dutch, concerning trade, and particularly in that of ſaltpetre. They have, therefore, ſent ſeven ſhips of force with 1000 Europeans and Malays, which are arrived in the river Bengal. The Nabob won't ſuffer the troops to diſembark, and has called upon general Clive for aſſiſtance. By the lateſt accounts, our forces had till then prevented their debarkation, and ſearch every boat which goes up the river. Major Cailland, commanding officer of the company's troops here, is embarked for Bengal with 300 men; and it is hoped matters will be amicably ſettled."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Correſpondent of yours, p. 205, after quoting Math. xxvii. 52, 53, aſks, *Whether the reſurrection of the ſaints*, there mentioned, *was a real re-union of ſoul and body*. I conclude it was, and obſerve, that, though the *opening* of their *graves* was at the time of the *earthquake*, when *the vail of the temple, &c. was rent*, during the great *darkneſs* which was *over all the land*, whilſt our Lord was *crucified*, yet the bodies of thoſe *ſaints* did not ariſe till *after* Chriſt's *reſurrection*, who had the *pre-eminence* of being *the beginning, the firſt born from the dead*, (to die no more) as well as *the beginning of the creation of God, the firſt-born of every creature*, (in the firſt creation) Coloſſ. i. 15—18. Rev. iii. 14. Nor do I ſee any room to doubt of their *bodies* being *ſpiritualized* and immortalized, *as our Saviour's* was, and agreeable to what the juſt ſhall be at

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the first resurrection, Rev. xx. 4—6. when the then living righteous *shall* also *be changed, and made like unto* Christ's *glorious body*, 1 Cor. xv. 51—52. and 1 Thess. iv. 13—18. And as the happiness of good men cannot properly be said to be perfected till their re-union with the body, so I believe that those saints are the very persons to which the author of the epistle to the Hebrews refers, ch. xii. 23, where he speaks of *the spirits of just men made perfect*; and that they will be a part of that glorious retinue which will hereafter accompany our blessed Lord, according to the prophecy of *Enoch, the seventh from Adam. Behold the Lord cometh with ten thousands of his saints*, Jude ver. 14. Hence, therefore, I conclude, that they *ascended into heaven*. And this, I presume, is sufficient to correct your correspondent's mistake about what he thought was *an undeniable truth*; namely, *that* none are *yet ascended, soul and body, into the heavens, save only the man Christ Jesus*.

I am, Sir, your, &c.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN this age and nation it is taken for granted, that Natural Philosophy and Mathematicks are arrived at great perfection; and the latter is always brought in as the sister science of the former. If there is really this inseparable connection between them, they ought to *unite* and *coincide* in every point.—"Yes undoubtedly" is the answer of all your philosophical and mathematical correspondents.——I beg leave, then, to propose to them the following

Physico-Mathematical PROBLEM.

Suppose (not geese and turkeys, but) a goose and a frog to start for a wager. Let the goose give the frog one mile start; and let the goose be supposed to run ten times as fast as the frog. Quære, When will the goose overtake the frog? I answer, If mathematicks are built on a solid foundation, the goose will *never* overtake the frog; which I prove thus:—While the goose is running the mile that he has given the frog start, the frog (*ex hypothesi*) will have run $\frac{1}{10}$ of a mile beyond; and while the goose runs this $\frac{1}{10}$ of a mile, the frog will have run $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a mile: While the goose is running this $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a mile, the frog must have kept his lead $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of a mile; and thus forwards, $\frac{1}{10000}$, $\frac{1}{100000}$, $\frac{1}{1000000}$, &c. *in infinitum*. Thus I prove, from strict mathematical demonstration, that the goose would, in this case, *never* overtake the frog;—yet I know, from experience, that the goose would really overtake the frog in a small space of running.—Do mathematicks, then, contradict fact, which is the touchstone of all science? "Oh! Sir, (answers the mathematician) are you so little versed in mathematicks, as not to know that an infinite series, decreasing in arithmetical proportion, terminates in o?"—To say *an infinite series terminates*, is *bold* language! But let that pass:—You say "it terminates in a cypher." Give me leave, then, Sir, to ask you this question: "Is not infinite divisibility an essential property of matter?"—"It is."—Then a mile of *terra firma*, is, I suppose, divisible *in infinitum*, viz. into $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$, $\frac{1}{10000}$, $\frac{1}{100000}$, parts, and so on, without ever coming to an *end*. Now, this is the very division supposed in the question: But, if this infinite series terminates in nothing, how is matter infinitely divisible? And, if matter is infinitely divisible, how can this infinite series of division, according to true mathematicks, come out Nought?

A reconciliation of this seeming *inconsistency* between natural philosophy and mathematicks is the solution wanted.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

EBORACENSIS.

A NEW QUESTION,

By W. COOKE, *at* Great-Houghton *School*, Yorkshire.

ON the 10th of last April, as I was surveying a triangular field, I observed the shadow of a tree, 20 yards high, standing at the obtuse angle, just meted out the shortest side thereof; and three hours after, the Sun coming upon the meridian, I observed the shadow of the said tree terminated in the base of the triangle in a perpendicular direction: Now, the lengths of these shadows were to each other as 4 to 3; and the sides of the triangle, in a contra-harmonick proportion; from which I would know the latitude of the place, area, and sides of the field, respectively.

SOLU-

SOLUTION *to the laſt* QUESTION *in the* APPEND. 1759, *by the ſame.*

PUT $a = 47{,}5 =$ (conjugate axis) $b = 61 =$ (tranſverſe) $p =$, 626 and $x =$ height of the ſegment, then $2b \times b \sqrt{p^2x^2 + ax - x^2} \times \frac{2}{3}x =$ its area $=$ 135,8802, ſolved $x = 2{,}37$. Now put $b =$ ſemi-tranſverſe, $c =$ ſemi conjugate, $a =$ 21,38 $=$ (the difference between the ſemi-conjugate and height of the elliptic ſegment, and $x =$ half the length of the parallelogram, then *per* property of the ellipſis $b^2 : c^2 :: \overline{b-x} \times \overline{b+x} : \frac{b^2c^2 - c^2x^2}{b^2}$, and $\sqrt{\frac{b^2c^2 - c^2x^2}{b^2}} - a =$ breadth of the parallelogram, and its area is $x\sqrt{\frac{b^2c^2 - c^2x^2}{b^2}} - ax$, a max. out of fluxions, and reduced, gives $x = 7{,}799$. Hence 15,598 $=$ the length of the parallelogram required.

From the SHERBORNE MERCURY.

Ad rectam valetudinem tanti conducit purum & apricum reſpirare aerem, ut abſque eo in morbis quam plurimis, vix ulla alia medicina proficiat.

Huxham de Aere & Morb. Epidem. Proleg.

AS a ſevere diſorder now rages among the common people [in Dorſetſhire] it may not be improper to expatiate upon it, and to point out ſome method to prevent it.

Since the commencement of the war, numbers of tradeſmen and artificers have been raked together in the ſea-port towns and the adjacent country, who have drawn along with them a numerous train of wives and children; all theſe are ſtuffed within narrow houſes, and oftentimes within narrow rooms, which are not kept clean, partly on account of ſituation, partly for want of water, often for want of inclination. In theſe huts two or three beds are crowded together, which, with the owners and their litter, dam up every paſſage through which the breath of life might enter.

Such people are ſeldom diſpoſed to air themſelves, or will be at the pains to waſh off with fair water the filth of their bodies.

It is well known (how much ſoever we value ourſelves on the ſweetneſs of our perſons) that the human body has a propenſity, even in a ſound and healthful ſtate, to putrefaction: That if bread, ſome acid or fermented liquor were not intermingled with animal diet, the moſt healthful juices, in a ſhort time, would become rancid; that naſtineſs, by ſhutting up the pores, prevents perſpiration, and occaſions diſorders; and that the air, contaminated by being breathed out repeatedly and drawn in, brings on and perpetuates fevers of the worſt kind, ſeldom quitting the patient till he is deſtroyed; for the ſame cauſe, ſtill counteracting the effort of medicines, renews the diſeaſe a ſecond or third time; which having once entered a houſe under the above-mentioned diſadvantages, hurries away indiſcriminately the young and the old, the luxurious and the abſtemious.

It may be obſerved, that even the chambers of the great ſmell not always of myrrh and amber: That noiſome effluvia will prevail, in ſpite of all that art can adminiſter; and if from *ſuch*, unſavoury odours exhale, what muſt be expected from bodies corrupted by intemperance and debaucheries; bodies ſqueezed together within the putrid circumference of eight feet, wherein every office of life is performed; and from whence the air of heaven is ſhut out by lazineſs, or corrupted by ſluttiſhneſs?

It is not naſtineſs however alone, but greedineſs alſo, that precipitates the deſtruction of the bulk of mankind; they have no idea of any pleaſure, but what lies in eating and drinking: To ſatisfy the importunities of nature is not their buſineſs; they eat and drink to fatten themſelves, as beaſts are fatted for the ſhambles; ſo that whenever foul air, or obſtructed perſpiration, diſorders the body, nature is too much embarraſſed, by a load of ſuperfluities, to extricate herſelf.

It is worth while to obſerve, that thoſe whoſe ſtations and fortunes elevate them to decent houſes, or whoſe inclinations prompt them to cleanlineſs, eſcape this lamentable contagion; though the ſober and abſtemious have been infected under the circumſtances of want of air, and confinement. On conſidering therefore the diſadvantages that phyſicians labour under in healing this diſorder, we may excuſe their want of ſucceſs in the cure; for, when air, ſituation, and diet, are repugnant, art muſt be ineffectual.

To prevent the increaſe of this diſorder, it were to be wiſhed, that the inhabitants would expand themſelves, and prefer health

health before any paltry advantage of gain; that they would retrench the superfluities of meat and drink, in order to bring about so neceſſary a change; that they would ſubſtitute cooling liquors, which cauſe the ſpirits to move freely, and thereby excite induſtry, in the room of A ſpirituous liquors, which inflame the body and diſpoſe it to idleneſs; that they would purge their rooms of uſeleſs lumber, be liberal in the uſe of cold water, and keep moderate fires; that they would ſhift their linen and bedding often, permit the winds to blow upon them, and live temperately B and decently.

PHILANTHROPOS.

IN our Vol. for 1754, p. 440, we gave our readers a Map of the N. W. Coaſt of Coromandel, in the Eaſt-Indies; and this month we have given them a MAP, C elegantly engraved, of the reſt of the Northern Coaſt of that Province: Maps which muſt now be very neceſſary for our readers inſpection. This coaſt lies in long. 80°, and between 10° and 20° of North latitude. Our readers may conſult, beſides our laſt Volume and the preſent D Year, our General Index, under the articles, *Eaſt Indies*, *Fort St. George*, *Madraſs*, *Pondicherry*, &c. &c. where they will find every thing relating to this coaſt.

Two Fragments of ANCIENT POETRY *collected in the Highlands of* Scotland, *and tranſlated from the* Gallick *or* Erſe *Language.*

I.

AUTUMN is dark on the mountains; grey miſt reſts on the hills. The whirlwind is heard on the heath. Dark rolls the river through the narrow plain. A tree ſtands alone on the hill, and marks the grave of Connal. The leaves whirl round with the F wind, and ſtrew the grave of the dead. At times are ſeen here the ghoſts of the deceaſed, when the muſing hunter alone ſtalks ſlowly over the heath.

Who can reach the ſource of thy race, O Connal? and who recount thy fathers? Thy family grew like an oak on the mountain, which meeteth the wind with its lofty head. But now it is torn from the earth. Who ſhall ſupply the place of Connal?

Here was the din of arms; and here the groans of the dying. Mournful are the wars of Fingal! O Connal! it was here thou didſt fall. Thine arm was like a ſtorm; thy ſword, a beam of the ſky; thy height, a rock on the H plain; thine eyes, a furnace of fire. Louder than a ſtorm was thy voice, when thou confoundedſt the field. Warriors fell by the ſword, as the thiſtle by the ſtaff of a boy.

Dargo the mighty came on like a cloud of thunder. His brows were contracted and dark; his eyes like two caves in a rock. Bright roſe their ſwords on each ſide; dire was the clang of their ſteel.

The daughter of Rinval was near; Crimora, bright in the armour of man; her hair looſe behind, her bow in her hand. She followed the youth to the war, Connal her much-beloved. She drew the ſtring on Dargo, but, erring, pierced her Connal. He falls like an oak on the plain; like a rock from the ſhaggy hill. What ſhall ſhe do, hapleſs maid! he bleeds; her Connal dies! All the night long ſhe cries, and all the day, O Connal, my love, and my friend! With grief the ſad mourner died.

Earth here encloſeth the lovelieſt pair on the hill; the graſs grows beneath the ſtones of their tomb. I ſit in the mournful ſhade; the wind ſighs through the graſs; and their memory ruſhes on my mind. Undiſturbed you now ſleep together; in the tomb of the mountain you reſt alone.

II.

RYNO, ALPIN.

Ryno.

THE wind and the rain are over; calm is the noon of day. The clouds are divided in heaven. Over the green hills flies the inconſtant Sun. Red through the ſtony vale comes down the ſtream of the hill. Sweet are thy murmurs, O ſtream! but more ſweet is the voice I hear: It is the voice of Alpin, the ſon of the ſong, mourning for the dead. Bent is his head of age, and red his tearful eye. Alpin, thou ſon of the ſong, why alone on the ſilent hill? Why complaineſt thou, as a blaſt in the wood; as a wave on the lonely ſhore?

Alpin. My tears, O Ryno! are for the dead; my voice for the inhabitants of the grave. Tall thou art on the hill; fair among the ſons of the plain. But thou ſhalt fall like Morar; and the mourner ſhall ſit on the tomb. The hills ſhall know thee no more; thy bow ſhall lie in the hall unſtrung.

Thou wert ſwift, O Morar! as a roe on the hill; terrible as a meteor of fire. Thy wrath was as the ſtorm of December; thy ſword in battle, as lightning in the field. Thy voice was like a ſtream after rain; like thunder on the diſtant hills. Many fell by thy arm; they were conſumed in the flames of thy wrath.

But when thou returnedſt from war, how peaceful was thy brow! Thy face was like the Sun after rain; like the moon in the ſilence of the night; calm as the breaſt of the lake when the loud wind is laid.

Narrow is thy dwelling now; dark the place of thine abode. With three ſteps I compaſs thy grave, O thou who waſt ſo great before! Four ſtones, with their heads of moſs, are the only memorial of thee. A tree, with ſcarce a leaf, long graſs which whiſtles in the wind, mark to the hunter's eye the grave of the mighty

mighty Morar. Morar! thou art low indeed. Thau haſt no mother to mourn thee; no maid with her tears of love. Dead is ſhe that brought thee forth; fallen is the daughter of Morglan?

Who on his ſtaff is this? Who is this, whoſe head is white with age, whoſe eyes are red with tears, who quakes at every ſtep?—It is thy father, O Morar, the father of none but thee. He heard of thy fame in battle; he heard of foes diſperſed. He heard of Morar's fame; why did he not hear of his wound? Weep, thou father of Morar! weep; but thy ſon heareth thee not. Deep is the ſleep of the dead; low their pillow of duſt. No more ſhall he hear thy voice; no more ſhall he awake at thy call. When ſhall it be morn in the grave, to bid the ſlumberer awake?

Farewel, thou braveſt of men! thou conqueror in the field! but the field ſhall ſee thee no more; nor the dark wood be lightened with the ſplendor of thy ſteel. Thou haſt left no ſon; but thy ſong ſhall preſerve thy name. Future times ſhall hear of thee; they ſhall hear of the fallen Morar.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

OBSERVING your generous reception of what is curious, and how willing you always have been to give a place to any criticiſm that might throw light upon a claſſical author, I have ſent you the following to be inſerted in your Magazine.——

Lately peruſing the firſt ode of the firſt book of Horace, in which the ingenious author points at the variety of men's inclinations and tempers, I was not a little ſtruck to find, at the beginning of the laſt period, the poet complimenting himſelf in theſe words:

Me, doctarum hederæ præmia frontium
Diis miſcent Superis; me gelidum nemus
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
Secernunt populo:——

Which may be thus rendered; "The ivies, theſe rewards of learned men, mix me with the Gods above."

If the poet can be ſuppoſed to have paſſed ſo high a compliment upon himſelf, without touching at any panegyrick upon his patron from the ſecond line of the ode; then he ſhall ceaſe, in my humble opinion, to be what Sir William Temple actually avers, "the beſt connoiſſeur of mankind in general, and one who thoroughly underſtood manners and things." For my part, I think ME ought to be changed into TE; and then the compliment would be entirely paid to his Patron, WHOM the ivies, the rewards of the chief among the learned, intermingled with the Gods, *while* a cool grove, together with the frantick choirs of the Nymphs and Satyrs, ſeparate Me from the vulgar. If the firſt line can thus be changed, the poet will be found to proceed with his ordinary affection and politeneſs; but, if not, he will be thought to dwell too much on his own praiſe*.

I am, with eſteem, Sir,
Your conſtant reader,
And very humble ſervant,
Weſtminſter-Hall, June 4, 1760. AND. HENDERSON.

The Life of THEODORE, *King of* Corſica, *publiſhed in* Bibliotheca Biographica, or Synopſis of Univerſal Biography; *a new Work, in* 3 *Vols.* 8vo. (*See p.* 251. *ſee alſo our Vol. for* 1756, *p.* 636, *and* 1757, *p.* 514; *alſo* Niewhoff *and* Theodore *in our General Index.*)

THEODORE, I. king of Corſica, baron Niewhoff, grandee of Spain, baron of England, peer of France, baron of the Holy Empire, prince of the Papal Throne: For thus he ſtiled himſelf. 'A man whoſe claim to royalty,' ſays an ingenious author, 'was as indiſputable as the moſt ancient titles to any monarchy can pretend to be; that is, the choice of his ſubjects: the voluntary election of an injured people, who had the commonright of mankind to freedom, and the uncommon reſolution of determining to be free.' It was on March 15, 1736, whilſt the Corſican malecontents were ſitting in council, that an Engliſh veſſel from Tunis, with a paſſport from our conſul there, arrived at a port, then in poſſeſſion of the malecontents. A ſtranger on board this veſſel, who had the appearance of a perſon of diſtinction, no ſooner went on ſhore, but he was received with ſingular honours by the principal perſons, who ſaluted him with the titles of excellency, and viceroy of Corſica. His attendants conſiſted of two officers, a ſecretary, a chaplain, a few domeſtics and Morocco ſlaves. He was conducted to the biſhop's palace: called himſelf lord Theodore: whilſt the chiefs knew more about him than they thought convenient to declare. From the veſſel that brought him, were debarked 10 pieces of cannon, 4000 fire-locks, 3000 pair of ſhoes, a great quantity of proviſions, and coin to the amount of 200,000 ducats. Two pieces of cannon were placed before his door, and he had 400 ſoldiers poſted for his guard. He created officers, formed 24 companies of ſoldiers, diſtributed, among the malecontents, the arms and the ſhoes he had brought with him, conferred knighthood on one of the chiefs, appointed another his treaſurer; and profeſſed the Roman catholic religion. Various conjectures were formed in different courts concerning him; the eldeſt ſon of the Pretender, prince Ragotſki, the duke de Ripperda, count de Bonneval, were each in their turns ſuppoſed to be this ſtranger. All Europe was puzzled; but the country of our ſtranger was ſoon diſcovered: he was in fact a Pruſſian, well known by the name of Theodore Anthony, baron Niewhoff. Theodore was a knight of the Teutonic order, had ſucceſſively been in the ſervice of ſeveral German princes, had ſeen Holland, England, France

* *The ſame correction was often ſuggeſted by the late Dr. Theobald.*

France, Portugal; gained the confidence of the great at Lisbon, and passed there for a chargè des affaires, from the emperor. This extraordinary man, with an agreeable person, had resolution, strong natural parts, and was capable of any enterprize. He was about 50 years of age. Upon his first landing, the A chiefs of the Corsicans publickly declared to the people, that it was to him they were to be indebted for their liberties, that he was arrived in order to deliver the island from the tyrannical oppression of the Genoese. The general assembly offered him the crown, not as any sudden act into which they had been surprised, but with all the precaution that B people could take to secure their freedom and felicity under it. Theodore, however, contented himself with the title of governor-general. In this quality, he assembled the people and administred an oath for preserving eternal peace among themselves; and severely did he exact obedience to this law. He was C again offered the title of king, he accepted it, Sunday April 15, 1736, was crowned king of Corsica, and received the oath of fidelity from his principal subjects, and the acclamations of all the people. The Genoese, alarmed at these proceedings, publickly declared him and his adherents guilty of high treason; caused it to be reported that he governed in the most D despotic manner, even to the putting to death many principal inhabitants, merely because they were Genoese; than which nothing could be more false as appears from his manifesto, in answer to the edict. Theodore, however, having got together near 25,000 men, found himself master of a country where the Genoese durst not appear; he carried Porto Vecchio, and on May 3d, blocked up the city of Bastia, but was soon obliged to retire. He then separated his force, and was successful in his conquests, and came again before Bastia, which soon submitted to him. His court became brilliant; and he conferred titles of nobility upon his principal courtiers. Towards F the month of July, murmurs were spread of great dissatisfactions arising from the want of Theodore's promised succours: on the other hand, a considerable armament sailed from Barcelona, as was supposed in his favour. At the same time, France and England strictly forbid their subjects to assist in any way the malecontents. Sept. 2d, Theodore presided at G a general assembly, and assured his subjects anew of the speedy arrival of the so much wanted succours. Debates ran high, and Theodore was given to understand, that before the end of October he must resign sovereign authority, or make good his promise. Theodore, in the mean time, received large sums, but no body knew from whence they came: H he armed some barques, and chaced those of the Genoese which lay near the island. He now instituted the order of the deliverance, in memory of his delivering the country from the dominion of the Genoese. The monies he had received, he caused to be new coined, and his affairs seemed to have a promising aspect; but the scene presently changed. In the beginning of November he assembled the chiefs, and declared that he would not keep them any longer in a state of uncertainty, their fidelity and confidence demanding of him the utmost efforts in their favour: that he had determined to find out in person the succours he had so long expected. The chiefs assured him of their determined adherence to his interests. He named the principal among them to take the government in his absence, made all the necessary provisions, and recommended to them union in the strongest terms. The chiefs, to the number of 47, attended him with the utmost respect on the day of his departure to the water-side, and even on board his vessel; where, after affectionately embracing them, he took his leave, and they returned on shore, and went immediately to their respective posts, which he had assigned them: a demonstrative proof this, that he was not forced out of the island, did not quit it in disgust, or leave it in a manner inconsistent with his royal character. Thus ended the reign of Theodore; who arrived in a few days disguised in the habit of an Abbe, at Livonia, and from thence, after a short stay, conveyed himself no body knew whither. The next year, however, he appeared at Paris; was ordered to depart the kingdom in 48 hours; he precipitately embarked at Roan, and arrived at Amsterdam attended by four Italian domestics; took up his quarters at an inn; and there two citizens arrested him, on E a claim of 16,000 florins, but he soon obtained a protection, and found some merchants who engaged to furnish him with a great quantity of ammunition for his faithful islanders. He accordingly went on board a frigate of 52 guns, and 250 men; but was soon afterwards, with two of his relations seized, at Naples, in the house of the Dutch consul, and sent prisoner to the fortress of Gaieta. This unhappy monarch, whose courage had raised him to a throne, not by a succession of bloody acts, but by the free choice of an oppressed nation, for many years struggled with fortune, and left no means untried, which indefatigable policy, or solicitation of succours could attempt, to recover his crown: at length he chose for his retirement a country, where he might enjoy the participation of that liberty which he had so vainly endeavoured to fix to his Corsicans; but his situation here by degrees grew wretched, and he was reduced so low, as to be several years before his death, a prisoner for debt in the King's-bench. To the honour of some private persons, a charitable contribution was set on foot for him in 1753. And in 1757, at the expence of a gentleman, a marble was erected to his memory in the church-yard of St. Anne's, Westminster.

A NEW DANCE.

Whole figure down and up again ∴ foot acroſs without turning ∴ caſt off and turn ∴

N. B. Beat three times at the middle and end of each ſtrain.

Poetical ESSAYS *in* JUNE, 1760.

QUANTOCK-HILL.

By J. GLASSE.

MUSE, deſcend, and with thee bring
All the colours of the ſpring,
All the dyes that pleaſures yield
To poet's eye, in fancy's field;
And when nicely mix'd are theſe
In thy landſcape, form'd to pleaſe,
Let fair Quantock's tow'ring brow
Overlook the vales below;
Vales where ſtrong-nerv'd labour treads,
With ſturdy ſtep, the green-clad meads,
And views, delighted, by his ſide,
His flocks, in all their ſnowy pride.
Now, methinks, with eye intent
On the ſcene, I climb th' aſcent,
And ſurvey, with ſtudious care,
Nature's works, divinely fair,
That to my raptur'd mind impart
More delight than thoſe of art.
Let Tempe boaſt her pleaſant ſhades,
And Pindus the Aonian maids,
Ida her ſtately groves of pine,
And nymphs and heroes half divine;
Yet what fair Quantock's fate denies
To her in fame, her ſite ſupplies.
Here, from the breezy ridge, we view
The Cambrian mountains ting'd with blue,
Which ſeem, at diſtance vaſt, to ſhroud
Their heads within ſome hov'ring cloud.
Here too the Severn's briny wave
Is ſeen the neighb'ring ſtrand to lave,
Where commerce ſits, with anxious mien,
And, thoughtful, eyes the wat'ry ſcene,
Till, pleas'd, at diſtance ſhe eſpies
Some veſſel's bellying canvas riſe.
Oh! how delightful 'tis t' explore
The diſtant meadow's purple ſtore!
Or orchards, by Pomona bleſt,
That bend, with ripen'd fruit oppreſt,
And to the lab'ring hind afford
Fit liquor for his homely board!
Indulge me, ye propitious powers,
Who oft frequent the ſhady bowers;
Indulge me here, devoid of care,
To breath the health-inſpiring air,
Soon as the morn, with ſaffron dyes,
Has ſtreak'd th' extent of human ſkies,
And, gayly riſing from her neſt,
The lark her homage has expreſt,
In notes that wildly warbled flow,
And nature's untaught muſic ſhow.
O Quantock, while thy views I trace,
And, pleas'd, deſcribe each rural grace
That round thy beauteous hill is ſeen,
Of ſeats imbower'd, and wood-lands green,
Was Dyer's deſcriptive muſe but mine,
To make my thoughts as theme divine,
Then ſhould thy hill, like Grongar, claim,
From poetry, a deathleſs name.

Kingſton, near Taunton.

HORACE, Book II. Ode 16.

A quiet mind is not to be had but by reſtraining our deſires. Otium divos rogat, &c.

1.

FOR eaſe the ſailor heav'n implores,
Whene'er the angry ocean roars,
When no kind ſtar, no moon appears
To cheer his heart, or lull his fears.

2.

For eaſe ſteel'd ſoldiers face their doom,
And fierce through fields of ſlaughter roam;
Eaſe, Friend, which can't be bought or ſold,
For coſtlieſt robes, or gems, or gold.

3.

'Tis not in pow'r or wealth, we find,
To calm the tumults of the mind;
And ſwarming cares, that ever wait
Beneath the gilded roofs of ſtate.

4.

Happy the ſwain, who, far from noiſe,
His ſmall paternal means enjoys:
No fears his ſoft repoſe moleſt,
No ſordid luſt diſturbs his breaſt.

5.

What folly 'tis our views t' extend
Since life's ſo ſhort, ſo ſoon will end!

Why

Why would we diſtant regions find?
Fools! Can we leave ourſelves behind?

6.

Cares will the ſwifteſt troops out-flee,
And climb the ſtouteſt ſhips at ſea;
They'll ſtill be dogging us behind,
Nimble as roes, and fleet as wind.

7.

So you enjoy the preſent day,
Drive fears of future ills away,
And wiſely temper ſour with ſweet,
There is no good on earth complete.

8.

Swift death Achilles ſnatch'd away;
Old Tython felt a ſlow decay:
And who can tell but time to me
May lend the hours deny'd to thee!

9.

Your flocks and herds around you graze,
While in your coach you loll at eaſe,
In ſplendid robes of purple dreſt,
Purple the richeſt and the beſt.

10.

A competence fate gives to me,
A little knack of poetry,
And pride enough to be above
The vulgar's odium, or their Love. G. S.

ANACREON, Ode 7, imitated.

Ταχινθίνῳ με ῥάβδῳ, &c.

AS ſaunt'ring to and fro one day,
In flow'ry meads I chanc'd to ſtray,
I ſaw Love's little wily God
Hold out to me his purple rod:
Come on, he cry'd, with me keep pace,
For you and I muſt run a race.
I all obedience was, and ſoon
To ſtrip me of my garb begun.
The ſignal giv'n, away we fly,
O'er rapid ſtreams, o'er mountains high,
Thro' ev'ry bramble, ev'ry brake,
When lo I trod upon a ſnake;
Enrag'd, my foot it deeply ſtung,
I ſtamp'd, I rav'd, my hands I wrung,
So ſcar'd, I ſcarce could fetch my breath;
For who'd have thought of ſuch a death?
I begg'd relief; he view'd the ſting;
Then gently fann'd me with his wing.
Peace, fool, he ſaid; what mean you, thus
To ſob, and cry, and keep a fuſs?
If ſmarts ſo ſmall ſuch grief can move,
How will you bear the pains of love? G. S.

Verſes to a favourite SPANIEL.

Love me, Love my Dog.

THOU faithful ſlave, who at Eliza's beck,
Waſt with attendance on her footſteps bleſs'd:
She who once ſtrok'd with gentle palm thy neck,
Thy noſe ſagacious, and thy motley cheſt:
Say, does ſhe ſtill a bone reſerve for thee,
With marrow fraught, with butter half beſmear'd?
Thy honeſt head reclining on her knee,
Is ſtill the tea's delicious lap prepar'd?

Try then, thy once lov'd maſter to reſtore
Unto her ſmiles; each fawning gambol ſhew,
Each winning blandiſhment, and ah, no more
Let love and anger lighten from her brow!
Divert the thought which abſence may impart
To raiſe ſuſpicion that her ſhepherd's falſe:
Bay at the rivals who attempt her heart,
And every foe that S— inconſtant calls.
But haply thou art now no more belov'd,
Debarr'd the kindly luſtre of her eye:
Too like it is, the exil'd lord remov'd,
His guiltleſs dog muſt ſhare his deſtiny!
Beneath the eaves now ſhudd'ring may'ſt thou ſtand
Hungry and wet the long tempeſtuous night,
That door now lock'd by ſome unfriendly hand,
Which once flew gladly open for thy ſight.
Forc'd out with village curs abroad to roam
For ſtinking ſcraps along each kennel's ſhore:
Rated and driv'n to ſeek thy unknown home,
And lead a life as dog ne'er knew before.
Forbid it Venus, and forbid it love!
And thou the deareſt of the female kind!
Tho' I am doom'd a baniſh'd man to rove,
May Ranger ſtill thy wonted goodneſs find!
To ill inur'd, unheedful would'ſt thou trot
By incenſe wafted from the kitchen floor:
Unus'd to ſkimmings of the bick'ring pot,
Thou then would'ſt paſs a ſtoick by her door.
To ill inur'd, the brute as the divine
Will taſte ſome comfort in a wretched ſtate:
'Tis wonted goodneſs makes us all repine
At fortune's fickleneſs, and adverſe fate.
Full oft accouter'd by the gentle dame,
Have we together to the woodlands went:
My eye prepar'd from her's for nicer aim,
And thou the nicer to inhale the ſcent.
Full oft we bruſh'd the thick intangled brake.
Thy voice the ſignal for my thunder's ſound:
The fearful bird to ſpring 'twas thine to make,
'Twas mine, to bring it tumbling to the ground.
The ſnouted woodcock with inverted beak,
Smit by the leaden meſſengers here lies:
Or there the pheaſant with enamel'd neck,
His floating beauties mourns a while, and dies.
Not finer fowl did ever Dian tame,
Trim for the ſport, and decent with her bow,
Ne'er hit Apollo's arrow nobler game,
In woods of Theſſaly or Delos' brow.
Not ever knew Actæon, fam'd for chace,
Than mine a dog of more ſagacious noſe;
One that diſdain'd each trifling trail to trace,
Nor bay'd, like his, but at his maſter's foes.
Then hear me Venus, hear me god of love,
And thou the deareſt of the female kind!
If I am doom'd a baniſh'd man to rove,
May Ranger ſtill thy wonted goodneſs find!
How fond was Argus in the poet's lays,
Of lords the beſt, the wiſeſt of the wiſe!
Be thou the Argus with ſo many days!
Be thou the Argus with ſo many eyes!

With

With eyes, to guard the lovely maid from harm,
To guard my Jo and Penelope!
With eyes, to watch the motions of that form,
The conſtant object of my memory!
Be bleſs'd with days thy lord return'd to ſee,
With him again along the woods to ſtrole!
With days to boaſt full many a ſon like thee,
And teach them how to ſcent the various fowl!
With days of plenty thy deſerts to crown,
Thy gentle manners and eſtabliſh'd truth!
And ſlumb'ring on the hearth, when aged grown,
Spring o'er in dreams the coveys of thy youth!
When tir'd of life, and yet afraid to dye,
To hear dread Cerberus inceſſant howl:
May'ſt thou be borne to Sirius in the ſky,
And hunt with Procyon from pole to pole!
Then hear me Venus, hear me god of love,
And thou the deareſt of the female kind!
If I am doom'd a baniſh'd man to rove,
May Ranger ſtill thy wonted goodneſs find!

June, 1760. OCTHAI.

Tranſlation of the 7th ODE *of the* 4th BOOK *of* HORACE.

Inſcribed to Mr. WILLIAM DRAPER.

THE ſnows are gone, and nature ſpreads
Her painted tap'ſtry o'er the meads;
The woods and groves are deck'd with leaves;
The rivers, whoſe diminiſh'd waves
The banks, but late deſpis'd, contain,
Glide ſoftly to their parent main;
The graces, now, with nymphs advance,
And, naked, join the mazy dance:
Each day, that turns the rapid year,
Foretells our ſhort continuance here;
Zephyrs, that winter's rigour chaſe,
To ſummer's ſcorching reign give place;
On ſummer's heels brown autumn treads,
And, ſluggiſh winter next ſucceeds.
Each month the regent of the night
Wanes, and repairs her borrow'd light;
But once man dies, life's joys are o'er,
Theſe ſcenes we ne'er reviſit more;
But mingle with th' illuſtrious dead,
Vile clods of earth and empty ſhade.
Perhaps this day, you laviſh waſte,
Stern fate may have decreed your laſt;
Yet what th' inſatiate heir you leave,
His eager graſp ſhall ſoon deceive.
When death's conſign'd thee to the tomb,
And Minos fix'd th' impartial doom,
Not all thy wealth, or eloquence,
Thy birth, good-nature, wit, or ſenſe
Shall from grim Pluto's realms redeem,
None e'er repaſs the ſtygian ſtream:
For, ev'n Diana cou'd no more
The chaſte Hippolytus reſtore,
And dauntleſs Theſeus ſtrove in vain
His lov'd Pirithous to regain.

St. Ives. ROW. RUGELEY.

An Invitation to take a MORNING'S WALK.

AURORA's roſeat bloom the morning gilds,
And boundleſs beauty paints the verdant fields;
With ſweeteſt notes the warbling larks ariſe,
To welcome infant day, and greet the ſkies.
The rural ſcenes their proſpects wide extend,
And gales ambroſial cheer the muſes friend.
Tir'd of gay trifles, loſt to empty ſtrife,
To all the pomp, and all the toils of life;
How ſweet to range thro' meads, and verdant groves,
Where amorous turtles cooe their faithful loves;
Where zephyrs breathe, and all around diſpenſe,
Effluvias ſweet, ſo pleaſing to the ſenſe.
Here nature's face ſo various and ſo gay,
The Deity's great wiſdom muſt diſplay;
While the heart ſwells with love, is big with joys,
And praiſe alone the grateful thought employs.
Come, Lucia, come, dear tender beauteous fair,
Each proſpect ſhines more bright, when thou art here;
See! roſy health inhabits ev'ry field,
Then taſte the bliſs that innocence can yield.
See, like a beauteous bride, the earth appears,
With fruits and flow'rs a chearful aſpect wears.
No longer then delay, enjoy the prime,
Come, faireſt, walk with me; be ever mine!

E. L.

To the PUBLISHER *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Was an early ſubſcriber to your GENERAL INDEX to the twenty-ſeven firſt volumes of your valuable Magazine; for I had long wanted one united key to the treaſures ſtored up in thoſe volumes, and though your ſeparate indexes are correct and copious, have often ſpent an hour or more in ſearch of ſome ſubject or tranſaction that curioſity or neceſſity inclined me to inſpect. As ſoon as the GENERAL INDEX was publiſhed, I ſent for five copies, which I had engaged to take, for myſelf and ſome friends; and, as a teſtimony of gratitude for the great pains you have taken, cannot help aſſuring you, that it has even exceeded my expectations. I have now a director to every ſubject which I want to purſue, and to every event of that important ſeries of years, and can readily aſcertain any occurrence foreign or domeſtic; the time of any birth, marriage, death or promotion, *&c. &c.* I ſhould apprehend that every man of buſineſs, or even of pleaſure, would become a purchaſer, and that, particularly, your GENERAL INDEX would become a neceſſary common place book for coffee-houſes and compting-houſes, where the times of publick events often become matter of diſpute, wager, or of very ſerious importance. For the reſolution of any ſuch difficulty it is of as great, or greater utility, than any piece that has ever been publiſhed, and will yield immediate ſatisfaction to the inquirer. Sometimes, without any fixed deſign, I wander over this valuable work, and never fail, by the help of it, of turning to ſome proſaical or poetical eſſay, which inſtructs or amuſes; and, let my temper

temper be grave or gay, in your Magazines I ſuit, by this aſſiſtance, my predominant taſte. I have perſuaded two coffee-houſes here to buy it, and hope the example will be followed by every place of publick reſort; and am your conſtant reader and well-wiſher,

Briſtol, June 2, 1760. THOMAS LONG.

[We are greatly obliged to this gentleman, and as we have received other letters in the ſame friendly ſtrain of recommendation, and the number printed of this uſeful work being ſmall, take this opportunity to deſire our ſubſcribers, who have not yet done it, to ſend for their books as ſoon as poſſible, that they may not be diſappointed.]

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

THURSDAY, May 22.

CAME on a cauſe, at the court of King's-Bench, at Weſtminſter, wherein the maſter of the fan-makers company was plaintiff, and a millener defendant, for having in his poſſeſſion ſome fans fabricated with gold, contrary to the ſtatute. The fact being fairly proved, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, for 100l. damages.

THURSDAY, 29.

Saville-houſe. This day his excellency the conde de Fuentes, ambaſſador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the king of Spain, had a private audience of his royal highneſs the prince of Wales; as likewiſe had the marqueſs d'Abreu, envoy extraordinary from the king of Spain, to take his leave. (See p. 269.)—[Soon after, they had audiences of the reſt of the royal family.]

MONDAY, June 2.

Admiralty-office. His majeſty's ſhip Niger, Capt. Bentinck, is arrived at Plymouth with the Jaſon, a French privateer of 8 guns, and 52 men, which he took, the 25th of laſt month, off of Uſhant, in his return to Plymouth, having continued to keep company with the Diadem, a French ſhip of war of 74 guns, till the 17th at one in the afternoon, when, having above ſix feet water in the hold, and not ſeeing any of his majeſty's ſhips, they being ſeparated in the night, he was obliged to ſhorten ſail, and, ſo ſoon as the enemy was out of ſight, to heel the ſhip to ſtop a leak occaſioned by a large ſhot received from the enemy under the ſtarboard counter.

By a dreadful fire, a packer's houſe in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet was conſumed, and ſeveral others very much damaged.

Slack, the famous athletic hero, was beat by a nailer, in about three minutes. Great ſums were won and loſt upon this battle!

TUESDAY, 3.

The Rev. dean and chapter of Weſtminſter held a jubilee, in commemoration of queen Elizabeth, who founded Weſtminſter-ſchool. They marched in grand proceſſion, from the hall to the cathedral, where Purcell's grand Te Deum was performed, and a ſermon preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Zachariah Pierce biſhop of Rocheſter, and dean of that cathedral. The figure of that queen, in wax, was alſo ſet up in the abbey.

THURSDAY, 5.

The lord-mayor drank to the following gentlemen as fit and able perſons to ſerve the office of ſheriff for the city of London and county of Middleſex, for the year enſuing, viz. George Jennyns, Eſq; diſtiller, who has ſince fined; Oliver Smith, Eſq; turner; Thomas Howes, Eſq; mercer; Rowland Ainſworth Wynn, Eſq; mercer; and Robert Miles, Eſq; coach and coach-harneſs maker. (See p. 268.)

SATURDAY, 7.

The firſt pile of the intended new bridge, from Black-Friars to the oppoſite ſhore in Surry, was drove in the middle of the Thames.

TUESDAY, 10.

Came on to be argued, in the court of King's-Bench, a ſpecial verdict (in a feigned iſſue) between Mr. J. Oldknow, plaintiff, and Mr. John Wainwright, defendant; when the court gave judgment for Mr. Wainwright, on all the four iſſues, and eſtabliſhed the right of electing the town-clerk of Nottingham, in the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, (againſt the ſole appointment of the mayor) and thereby confirmed Mr. Robert Seagrave, the town-clerk of the ſaid town, in his office.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

The Hamburgh merchants reſiding in this city had a meeting at John's coffee-houſe in Cornhill, when they agreed to, and ſigned, a petition to the lords of the admiralty, for a convoy to protect their ſhips at this critical juncture, when the French threaten that city and its trade. [A convoy was appointed, purſuant to their requeſt.]

FRIDAY, 13.

John Blake was carried before the Right Hon. the lord-mayor, for having, with two barges, of which one was loaded, run againſt, and broke down, the above pile, that had been drove in the middle of the Thames for building the intended new bridge at Black-Friars. Upon examination it appeared, that it was owing

owing to the young fellow's imprudent and unadvised undertaking alone to manage the two barges, which occaſioned the accident; for which reaſon a fine only of 5l. damages was inflicted.

TUESDAY 17.

Whitehall. An officer arrived this day from Halifax in Nova Scotia, with an account, that on the 28th of April, brigadier general Murray, with 3000 men of the garriſon of Quebec, attacked near that place the French army, ſuppoſed to conſiſt of the greateſt part of the force of Canada, as they were on their march to make an attempt againſt the ſaid place; and after a warm and obſtinate engagement, with a conſiderable loſs of men, as well as of ſome field pieces, which could not be brought away, was obliged, by the ſuperiority of the enemy's numbers, to retire back into Quebeck. Brigadier Murray was making all poſſible diſpoſitions for the moſt vigorous defence of that place, until the arrival of his majeſty's ſhips under the command of lord Colville, which ſailed from Halifax, for the river St. Lawrence, on the 22d of April; as well as of thoſe under the command of captain Swanton, who had been met the 20th of April off the coaſt of Newfoundland.

By the laſt letters received from general Amherſt, all preparations were making, with the utmoſt diſpatch, for opening the campaign on the ſide of lake Champlain, and for puſhing the operations in thoſe parts with the greateſt vigour.

WEDNESDAY 18.

WHITEHALL.

Return of the officers that were killed, wounded, taken priſoners, &c. on the 28th of April, 1760.

Amherſt's regiment. Killed, Lieut. Maxwell, ſen. Wounded, Capt. Lieut. Cockburn; Lieuts. Mukins, Maxwell, jun. Cathcart, Winter, Irving, Lockhart; Enſigns Moneypenny, Barbutt, Mills, and Barker. Priſoners, Lieut. Hamilton, and Enſign Montgomery; the latter is alſo wounded.—Bragg's. Wounded, Col. Walch; Major Dalling; Capts. Spann, and Mitchelſon; Lieut. and Adjut. Taſſell; Lieuts. Brown and Phibbs; Enſigns Gilmor, Shepherd, and Beal.—Otway's. Wounded, Lieut. Brown; Enſign Lyſaglet. Priſoner, Capt. Ince, who is alſo wounded.—Kennedy's. Wounded, Capt. Skey; Lieut. Clements. Priſoners, Capt. Maitland, and Enſign Maw; the latter is alſo wounded.—Laſcelles's. Killed, Major Huſſey. Wounded, Lieuts. Foſter, Baſſet, Ewer, and Stratford; Enſigns Uſtich, and Handfield. Priſoners, Capt. Archbold, and Lieut. Shirrit, who are alſo both wounded.—Webb's. Killed, Enſign Nicholſon. Wounded, Capt. Lieuts. James Cockburn, and Barbutt; Lieuts. Waterhouſe, Royce, Crowe, and More; Enſigns Cambell, and Johnſon. Priſoner, Lieut. Davers.—Anſtruther's. Killed, Enſign Conway.—Monckton's. Wounded, Enſigns Snow, Steel, and Donald M'Donald.—Lawrence's. Wounded, Capt. Faeſch; Lieuts. Faeſch, Campbell, Grant, Stephens, and Lewis Forbes; Enſigns Pinckney, Magee, Hill, and Stewart. Priſoners, Col. Young, and Capt. Chartris. Miſſing, Lieut. Forbes.—Fraſer's. Killed, Capt. Donald M'Donnel; Lieut. Coſmo Gordon. Wounded, Col. Frazer; Capts. John Campbell, Alexander Frazer, and M'Leod; Lieuts. Arch. Campbell, Hector M'Donnel, Donald M'Bean, Alexander Frazer, ſen. John Nairn, Arthur Roſe, Alexander Frazer, jun. Simon Frazer, ſen. Arch. Mackalliſter, Alexander Frazer, grenadiers, John Chiſholm, Simon Frazer, jun. Malcolm Frazer, and Donald M'Neal; Enſigns Henry Monro, Robert Menzies, Charles Stewart, Duncan Cameron, William Robertſon, and Capt. Lieut. Charles M'Donnel. Priſoners, Enſigns Alexander Gregerſon, and Malcolm Frazer, who are alſo both wounded. Miſſing, Lieut. Alexander Campbell.—Artillery. Wounded, Major Goodwin; 2d Lieuts. Heathcot, and Scott; Lieut. Fireworker Davidſon. Priſoner, Lieut. Fireworker Cock, who is alſo wounded. Wounded, Major M'Keller, chief engineer.—Rangers. Wounded, Capt. Hazzen.—Total, killed 6, wounded 89, priſoners 13, miſſing 2.

Return of the non-commiſſioned Officers, Rank and File, killed, wounded, &c.

Amherſt's regiment, killed, ſerjeants 4, rank and file 21; wounded, ſerjeants 9, rank and file 82.—Bragg's, killed, ſerjeant 1, rank and file 14; wounded, ſerjeants 4, drummer 3, rank and file 100.—Otway's, killed, rank and file 12; wounded, ſerjeants 3, drummer 1, rank and file 43.—Kennedy's, killed, rank and file 5; wounded, rank and file 16.—Laſcelles's, killed, ſerjeant 1, rank and file 10; wounded, ſerjeants 3, drummer 1, rank and file 43.—Webb's, killed, rank and file 22; wounded, rank and file 63.—Anſtruther's, killed, ſerjeant 1, rank and file 7; wounded, ſerjeants 3, rank and file 45.—Monckton's, drummer 1, rank and file 1; wounded, rank and file 9.—Lawrence's, ſerjeant 1, rank and file 9; wounded, rank and file 32.—Fraſer's, ſerjeants 3, drummer 1, rank and file 51; wounded, ſerjeants 10, rank and file 119.—Light Infantry, killed, ſerjeants 8, rank and file 78; wounded, ſerjeants 7, drummer 1, rank and file 124.—Rangers, killed, rank and file 2; wounded, rank and file 9.—Total, killed, ſerjeants 19, drummers 2, rank and file 232; wounded, ſerjeants 39, drummers 6, rank and file 685.

Royal Artillery, wounded, &c.

Wounded, bombardiers 3, gunner 1, matroſſes 6; miſſing, matroſs 1.

Sign'd JA. MURRAY.

A court of common-council was held at Guildhall, when the court impowered the committee of the city's land to put in execution an act of parliament, paſſed the laſt ſeſſions, entitled, An act for widening and improving the ſeveral ſtreets, &c. in this city, and gave direction to the committee, to cauſe an

an opening to be made, as ſoon as poſſible, from Crutched-Friars, into the Minories. The committee were ordered to make a report, at any future court of common-council, of what improvements they think neceſſary to be made by virtue of the ſaid act, and take the opinion of the court concerning the ſame.

It appears, by an account juſt publiſhed, that the ſubſcriptions at Guildhall, to enliſt men for his majeſty's ſervice, amounted to 70391. 7s. and that 1235 men have received 5l. 5s. each, and been enliſted accordingly. (See our laſt Vol. p. 449.)

Near two thouſand pounds have been ſubſcribed by the New-England merchants, &c. for the ſufferers by the late dreadful fire at Boſton. (See p. 270.)

The captures made by the French from the Engliſh, from the 1ſt of March to the 10th of June, 1760, incluſive, were as follow: 32 in March; 47 in April; 80 in May, beſides five ranſomers; and 43 in June; total, 202 ſhips.—On this occaſion it is obſervable, that we have, at preſent, near one third more men of war in commiſſion, than we had during the laſt war; that 50 ſail of thoſe were in the Mediterranean; that we had then the whole Spaniſh and French navy to contend with; and that the French, ſince admiral Hawke's laſt drubbing them, have not had one ſhip of war at ſea, to take off our attention from the protection of our trade.

Three Dutch ſhips have been condemned, and three others reſtored, by the commiſſioners of appeal.

Allington Wilde, Eſq; has paid his fine to be excuſed ſerving the office of ſheriff. Mr. Skey has alſo paid his fine.

Admiralty-Office, June 23. Capt. Clerke, commander of his majeſty's ſloop the Baſiliſk, gives an account, in his letter of the 19th inſtant, of his having taken and brought into Falmouth, the Hardie privateer ſloop, of St. Maloes, carrying two carriage, and two ſwivel guns, and twenty-ſix men. She had been ſixteen hours from the Iſle of Bas, and had taken nothing.

———, June 24. Capt. Johnſtone, commander of his majeſty's ſloop the Hornet, gives an account, in his letter of the 22d inſtant, of his having taken and brought into Yarmouth Roads, the Free-Maſon cutter, of Dunkirk, carrying four ſwivel guns and 15 men.

Lieutenant Pinfold, commanding the Eſther cutter, gives an account of his having taken and brought into Yarmouth Roads, a ſmall ſnow from Dunkirk, carrying ſix three pounders, and ſix ſwivel guns, with 34 men.

The rewards and bounties to ſeamen are continued to the 31ſt of July next.

The freedom of the borough of Stirling has been preſented to Mr. Elliott, a lord of the admiralty.

In the Almanacks there is a very great blunder in the laſt return of the laſt Trinity term. The laſt return in the King's-Bench is there inſerted, "*Thurſday* next after three weeks from the day of the Holy Trinity," when it ſhould be "*Wedneſday* next after, &c."

The Eaſt-India company, after thanking colonel Lawrence, lately arrived in England, at a general court, for his great ſervices, came to the following very generous reſolution:—"Reſolved unanimouſly, That, in conſideration of the many, great, ſignal and ſucceſsful ſervices of colonel Stringer Lawrence, as commander in chief of the company's forces in the Eaſt-Indies, (in which ſtation he has conſtantly acted with the utmoſt zeal, fidelity, and diſintereſtedneſs, and has, during ſuch his ſervice, undergone the greateſt fatigues with an alacrity which a juſt ſenſe of the duty he owed his country in general, and the company in particular, could only inſpire) he be allowed an annuity, for life, of 500l. a year, to commence from his leaving Madraſs, as a token of the company's gratitude."

A new invented machine or pump, of a very curious conſtruction, has been ſhewn of late to many of our virtuoſi, which promiſes great utility; and will, indeed, if found to anſwer expectation, be of the utmoſt conſequence to the lives of his majeſty's ſubjects at ſea. This pump, upon a very ſimple conſtruction, throws out five hundred hogſheads of water in a minute. The handle, by which it is worked, is in the manner of a common winch, which turns with the utmoſt facility, either to the right or left. The model of it, which throws out ſixty gallons in a minute, is to be ſhewn to the lords of the admiralty, at the recommendation of a noble perſon; and will, no doubt, meet with all ſuitable encouragement. The projector is Mr. Abbot, of Preſton in Lancaſhire. If this piece of ingenuity will ſtand the teſt of experiment in the larger pump, as the model has already done, it muſt, generally ſpeaking, prevent the fatal misfortune of ſhips ſinking at ſea.

The famous machine for immediately extinguiſhing fires, invented by that eminent chemiſt, the late Mr. Ambroſe Godfrey, will, ſoon, be ſubmitted to the judgment of the preſent age; and, if found to anſwer the original intention, it is hoped will not be ſuffered again to drop into neglect. This machine is of a convenient portable ſize, propoſed to be hung up in houſes to be ready upon all occaſions; and by being thrown into the window of a room on fire, by a ſudden exploſion ſuffocates and extinguiſhes the flames. In the year 1723, an edifice was erected at Belliſize, near Hampſtead, on purpoſe to try the experiment, which was ſet on fire and extinguiſhed by the machine, to the ſatisfaction of ſome of the firſt nobility, and perſons of condition, at that time: But from what fatality ſo great a deſign was then laid aſide, and never ſince taken up again, is at this time extremely difficult to be accounted for.

The Royal Exchange, Wiſeham, bound from London for St. Kitts, is arrived at Plymouth. On the 30th ult. at half paſt one in the morning, the wind at ſouth, the Royal Exchange being on her larboard tacks, with two reefs in her topſails, and a Dutch-built veſſel with three maſts being on her ſtarboard tacks, they ran on board each other. After being along-ſide each other ſome time, the Dutchman ſaid they were ſinking, and immediately the ſhip diſappeared. The Royal Exchange has received very little damage, except looſening her cathead, and her fore and main chains.

The owners of the Britannia, Capt. Harriſon, have purchaſed an Eaſt-India ſhip of 500 tons, which mounts 24 guns, and have given him the command of her as a reward for his gallantry, in engaging and beating off a large French privateer in his paſſage from Guadalupe. (See page 214.)

A farm-houſe, barn, &c. were conſumed by fire at Chettle in Dorſetſhire.

We hear from Shropſhire, that an oak was lately felled, near Ludlow in that county, the dimenſions of which are as follow, viz. 36 tons of timber, 42 cords of wood, 200 park pales, and four cords and a half of brackets. A bough broke off before the tree was felled, which weighed ſeven tons and a half. Two men were employed a month in ſtocking it. The tree was valued at 138l.

A large ſow, near Hereford, has pigged 21 pigs at one litter.

Two houſes fell down, on the 23d, in Addle-ſtreet, Aldermanbury, and a youth paſſing by was killed.

Joſeph Vere, and William Hart, Eſqrs. were, on the 24th, choſen ſheriffs of London, &c. at Guildhall.

The four prizes, of fifteen guineas each, given by the repreſentatives in parliament of the univerſity of Cambridge, are for this year adjudged to Mr. Beadon, fellow of St. John's college, and Mr. Kerrick, fellow of Katherine-hall, ſenior batchelors; and to Mr. Cowper, of Bennet college, and Mr. Beardmore, of Jeſus college, junior batchelors of arts. (See p. 217.)

The greateſt ſtorm of hail, attended with thunder and lightning, that has been known in the memory of man, lately fell at Littleport in the iſle of Ely; ſome of the hail-ſtones meaſured three inches about, and the ground was covered more than ſix inches deep on the level; the ſtorm entirely deſtroyed a large field of hemp, except one corner, ſo that it has been ploughed and ſowed again; the fruit-trees appear as in the fall of the leaf, the ground being covered with leaves, &c. Some of the ſtones that lay in a north aſpect were meaſured the Thurſday after, and were then two inches and a half.

A ſalmon was lately taken in the river Tyne, which weighed 54 lb. It meaſured 29 inches round, and was four feet an inch and three quarters long.

A ſmall houſe was conſumed by fire, near Plymouth, in Devonſhire, and two children periſhed in the flames.

Mr. Benjamin Bungey, of Newport in the Iſle of Wight, riding over Wootton-common, was, together with the horſe under him, ſtruck dead with the lightning. His ſon, of about ſeven years old, was behind him, but received little damage, ſave from the fall.

There are now living one brother and four ſiſters, born in the pariſh of Hemingborough, in the county of York, who reſide in that and the adjacent pariſhes, whoſe ages, put together, amount to 465 years, all hearty and well; the mother of the above perſons, whoſe name was Sarah Smith, died but a few years ago, aged 103 years.

Among the many inſtances of the good effect of the late ſtatute, for the better manning his majeſty's navy, and the more ſpeedy payment of the ſailors wages, we have the following from the Aberdeen Journal: "On Wedneſday laſt came to town, from on board the Prince man of war, four navy bills, amounting in all to 183l. ſterl. which were paid on ſight, by the collector of exciſe. Three were from ſailors to their wives, and the fourth, for 45l. from a dutiful ſon to his mother. (See our laſt vol. p. 116.)

There was lately killed on the north-weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the bay of Enver, near Donegall, a large whale which was 62 feet long, 15 feet deep as it lay, its tongue filled 11 hogſheads, the whale-bone is 9 feet long, and is computed to be worth 8 or 900 l. Great crowds of people came from all parts to ſee this extraordinary monſter.

Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar, dated May 11.

"Arrived the Terror bomb, and the Gramont frigate, from Saliee, and have brought with them eighty of the captives." (See our laſt vol. p. 394.)

[By letters from Gibraltar by the Groyn mail, we learn, that all the reſt of the ſlaves taken in Engliſh veſſels were arrived there from the Barbary coaſt, but that there were ſuch difficulties, and ſo much money expected for the ranſom of thoſe that were made captives in the ſhips of other nations, that the final redemption of thoſe unhappy people could not as yet be compleated.]

Williamſburg in Virginia, April 18. By expreſſes from Auguſta county we learn, that early on the morning of the 30th ult. the houſes of Malcolm Campbell, James Maſon, James Neely, and James Bane, on Roanoke in Auguſta, were attacked by different parties of Cherokees, the whole number ſuppoſed to be upwards of eighty. None of the houſes had above three or four men in them, who made ſo good a defence (although ſurpriſed in ſuch a manner) that the Indians were beat off from each place with the loſs of two of their ſcalps, and it is ſuppoſed four more were killed or mortally wounded, whom the other

Indians

Indians carried off. Two of the white men happened to be out, one of whom was killed and ſcalped, the other ſcalped, but is yet alive, though mangled in a barbarous manner. Two other men were ſlightly wounded in the attacks.

Capt. Giſt, of the Virginia regiment, being in that neighbourhood, with ſome men, uſed his utmoſt endeavours, as ſoon as his men could be collected from their ſeveral ſtations, to fall in with the enemy, but to no purpoſe. Major Lewis and Capt. Giſt, with what ſoldiers are ſtationed there, &c. are now on a ſcout, and intend to go to the head of Reed Creek, where there is a great probability of overtaking the enemy. The people in that part of the country are in the utmoſt conſternation; and Col. Buchanan, and ſome others, and their families, are removed. Signs of the enemy were found as far down as Lancy's Ferry.

The ſmall-pox rages terribly throughout the whole country, and carries off great numbers of people.

Philadelphia, April 17. A letter from Fort Pittſburgh, dated March 21, ſays, "This day major-general Stanwix ſet out for Philadelphia, eſcorted by 35 of the chiefs of the Ohio Indians, and 50 of the Royal Americans. The preſence of the general has been of the utmoſt conſequence at this poſt during the winter, as well for cultivating the friendſhip and alliance of the Indians, as for continuing the fortifications, and ſupplying the troops here, and on the communications. The works are now quite perfected, according to the plan, from the Ohio to the Monongahela, and 18 pieces of artillery mounted on the baſtions that cover the Iſthmus; and caſemates, barracks, and ſtorehouſes, are alſo completed, for a garriſon of 1000 men and officers; ſo that it may be now aſſerted, with very great truth, that the Britiſh dominion is eſtabliſhed on the Ohio. The Indians are carrying on a vaſt trade with the merchants at Pittſburgh; and inſtead of deſolating the frontiers of theſe colonies, are entirely employed in increaſing the trade and wealth thereof. The happy effects of our military operations this way, are alſo felt by about 4000 poor inhabitants, who are now in quiet poſſeſſion of the land they were driven from, on the frontiers of Penſilvania, Maryland, and Virginia."

An inſurrection of the negroes has happened in Jamaica, the particulars of which are daily expected.

By a letter from a gentleman at Black River, on the Muſquito ſhore, dated Jan. 9, ult. it appears that the Spaniards have driven all our traders from the Bay of Honduras.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

May 29. HENRY de Ponthieu, Eſq; was married to Miſs Wilkes.

Rev. Mr. Say, to Miſs Morgan, a 10,000l. fortune.

June 7. Chriſtopher Pemberton, Eſq; to Miſs Stephenſon.

9. Robert Barber, of Aſhmore, in Dorſetſhire, Eſq; to Mrs. Leigh, of Exeter, with a fortune of 15,000l.

George Munro, Eſq; to Mrs. Hinde.

10. Col. Frederick, to Miſs Pickering.

Edward Hoare, Eſq; to Miſs Grigg.

13. Ralph Wilſon, Eſq; to Miſs Webb.

George Cornwallis Brown, Eſq; to Miſs Coker.

John Atherton, jun. of Liverpool, Eſq; to Miſs Bird, with a fortune of 10,000l.

16. Thomas Watſon Ward, Eſq; to Miſs Pemberton.

George Weekley, Eſq; to Miſs Scarle.

17. Robert Thomas Pyott, Eſq; to Miſs Pyott.

Hon. Col. Sandys, youngeſt ſon of lord Sandys, to Miſs Trumbull, with an immenſe fortune.

Michael Thirkle, Eſq; to Miſs White.

18. Rev. Dr. Dechair, to Miſs Julia Wentworth.

Dr. Macaulay, to Miſs Sawbridge.

Mr. Ives, merchant, at Norwich, to Miſs Harvey, with a fortune of 10,000l.

William-Henry-Toovey Hawley, Eſq; heir of the late general Hawley, to Miſs Baker, with a fortune of 500l. *per annum*, and 10,000l.

Lately. Alexander Craufurd, Eſq; to Miſs Crokatt, daughter of James Crokatt, Eſq; an eminent merchant.

June 3. Counteſs of Elgin, was delivered of a daughter.

14. Princeſs San Severino, lady of the Sicilian ambaſſador, of a daughter.

Lady of Edward Bowater, Eſq; of a ſon.

15. Counteſs of Denbigh, of a ſon and heir.

Lady of Henry Compton, Eſq; of a ſon.

—— of the Hon. George Forbes, of a ſon.

22. Counteſs of Scarborough, of a ſon.

26. Counteſs of Northampton, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 3. MR. Robert Ramſhire, an eminent upholſterer, in St. Thomas Apoſtles, aged 77.

Theophilus Salway, Eſq; an eminent merchant.

John Lethieullier, of Sutton-Place, in Kent, Eſq;

Mrs. Townſhend, of Wincheſter, aunt to lady Stawell.

—— Cecil, Eſq; who dying inteſtate, 20,000l. fell to his uncle, a bricklayer's labourer.

7. Maynard Guerin, Eſq; agent to ſeveral regiments.

The relict of admiral Towry.

In the county of Galway, in Ireland, Henry Bourk, aged 107.

John Murden, of Berkſhire, Eſq;

Marmaduke Tunſtall, Eſq; of Wycliffe, in Yorkſhire, aged 90.

13. Rev. Rich. Blacow, canon of Windſor.

Mrs. Eleanor Haddock, of Newcaſtle, aged 96, who though but once married was, at the time of her deceaſe, mother, grandmother, and great grandmother to 104 children.

Vigerus Edwards, of Bedford-Row, Eſq;

16. James Leſly, of Chiſwick, Eſq;

Thomas Betteſworth, Eſq; ſon of the late Dr. Betteſworth.

17. Sir Richard Mill, of Midhurſt, in Suſſex, Bart.

John Theobald, M. D. editor of Medulla Medicinæ Univerſæ; well known in the literary world.

John Farrington, Eſq; formerly an eminent merchant.

19. David Cookes, of New Ormond-ſtreet, Eſq;

20. Col. Pinfold, uncle to the governor of Barbadoes.

Mr. Reſta Patching, wine-merchant, one of the people called quakers.

John Anthony, Eſq; one of the maſters of the King's-Bench.

22. Thomas Cooper, Eſq; high ſheriff of Norfolk, in 1771.

24. William Trumbull, Eſq; ſon of Sir William Trumbull, ſecretary of ſtate to king William.

Edward Bigland, of Trowleſworth, in Leiceſterſhire, Eſq;

25. Rev. Dr. John Lynch, dean of Canterbury, &c. &c. &c. &c. ſon-in-law of archbiſhop Wake.

28. Theophilus Jones, Eſq; accomptant-general to the Bank of England.

30. Thomas Rowland, of Wimborn, in Dorſetſhire, Eſq;

Right Hon. the counteſs of Fauconberg.

31. Hon. colonel Reynolds.

Edward Smart, of Grays-inn Lane, Eſq;

June 1. Right Hon. lady Anſon.

Hon. Miſs Byron, eldeſt daughter of lord Byron.

2. Dr. Fordyce, an eminent phyſician.

John Locker, Eſq; clerk of the leather-ſellers company.

3. Philip Baker, of Soho-ſquare, Eſq;

Right Hon. lord Roos, eldeſt ſon of the marquis of Granby.

Forbes Fiſher, of the Grange, in Surry, Eſq;

4. William Dawſon, Eſq; firſt clerk in the ſecretary's-office in the cuſtom-houſe.

5. Azariah Pinney, Eſq; a Dorſetſhire gentleman.

8. Mr. Denniſon, of King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, brother to judge Denniſon.

9. Lady of the Hon. Thomas Walpole, daughter of Sir Joſhua Van Neck, Bart.

10. Hon. Mrs. Verney, relict of the late maſter of the rolls, and mother of lord Willoughby de Broke.

Right Hon. Willoughby, earl of Abingdon; ſucceeded in title and eſtate, by lord Norreys, his eldeſt ſon, now earl of Abingdon, a minor.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Chapman, maſter of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, &c.

15. Lady Alvaſon, of Brudenell-ſtreet.

19. Mr. John Ward, an eminent book-ſeller, in Cornhill.

21. Rev. Mr. Creech, head maſter of merchant-taylor's ſchool.

Walter Groſett, Eſq; inſpector-general of the cuſtoms in Scotland.

23. Stephen Armſtrong, of Kenſington, Eſq;

Lately. Henry Johnſon, Eſq; ſon of the late governor Johnſon, of Cape Coaſt Caſtle.

Robert Bruce, of Marybone, Eſq;

Rev. Robert Buſwell, M. A. rector of Kiddington, in Oxfordſhire.

Matthew Potter, of Tamworth, in Staffordſhire, Eſq;

Rev. Dr. Parris, maſter of Sidney-college, and principal librarian to the univerſity of Cambridge.

Edward Emily, Eſq; treaſurer of New-Inn.

Mrs. Lake, ſiſter of the late counteſs of Bath.

Mrs. Sainthill, ſiſter of the late Sir William Yonge.

—— Peachy, Eſq; of Petworth, in Suſſex, by a fall from his horſe.

Hon. Mrs. Alexander, mother of the preſent earl of Stirling, at New-York.

Lately. Joſhua Douglas, Eſq; an attorney, at Newcaſtle on Tyne, worth 100,000l.

Mrs. Brown, a daughter of the late Colley Cibber, Eſq;

Rev. Mr. Thomas Millwood Key, minor canon of Windſor.

Henry Heathcote, of Burford, in Oxfordſhire, Eſq;

John Wowen, of Hackney, Eſq; an eminent ſugar-baker.

Mrs. Kite, mother of alderman Kite.

John Turner, who lived miſerably in a garret in St. Giles's; under his arms, when dead, were found two bags, containing 136l. moſtly in half crown pieces.

Janet M'Gregor, of Corgarf, in Scotland, who left iſſue 110 children, &c. &c.

Mr. William Duncan, profeſſor of philoſophy, at Aberdeen.

On May 9. Nicholas Lewis, count Zinzendorff, the head and founder of the Moravian ſect.

Sir William Gibbons, Bart. ſpeaker of the aſſembly, &c. in Barbadoes; ſucceeded in title and large eſtates by his ſon, now Sir John Gibbons, Bart. member for Stockbridge, Hants.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, June 7. The king has been pleaſed to preſent William Friend, D. D. to the dignity of dean of Canterbury, void by the death of Dr. John Lynch.—To grant unto Jonathan Shipley, D. D. the dignity of dean of Winchester, void by the death of Dr. Thomas Cheney.—Unto Samuel Squire, D. D. the dignity of dean of Briſtol, void by the promotion of Dr. William Warburton to

the

the ſee of Glouceſter.—To grant unto Edward Barnard, D. D. a canonry or prebend in the collegiate church or free chapel of St. George, in the caſtle of Windſor, void by the death of Richard Blacow.—To preſent the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Allen Bathurſt, clerk, to the rectory of Beverſton, with the chapel of Kingſcot thereunto annexed, in the county and dioceſe of Glouceſter, void by the death of Thomas Savage, the laſt incumbent.

———, June 24. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto Daniel Burton, D. D. the place and dignity of a canon of Chriſt-Church, in Oxford.—To grant unto John Tottie, A. M. the place and dignity of a canon of Chriſt-Church, in Oxford.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Rev. Jer. Nicholſon, D. D. was preſented to the rectory of Kiddington, in Oxfordſhire.—Mr. Long, to the rectory of Wortham-Jarvis, in Norfolk.—Mr. Knight, to the living of Weſton-Favell, in Northamptonſhire.—Mr. Phillips, to the rectory of Walwens, in Pembrokeſhire.—Mr. Norris, to the rectory of Upton, in Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. Robinſon, to the vicarage of Statingburgh, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. George Marſh, to the living of Ford, in Northumberland.—Mr. Tonyn, to the vicarage of Swanbowrn, in Bucks.—Mr. Charles Robinſon, to the rectory of Powerſtoke, in Devonſhire.—Thomas Hebbes, M.A. to the vicarage of Hornhill, in Kent.—Mr. Smith, to the living of Borden, in Kent.—Mr. Carteret, to the vicarage of Barnſleigh, in Norfolk.—Mr. Geary, to the rectory of Twitford, in Glouceſterſhire.—Mr. Elliſton, elected maſter of Sidney-college, Cambridge.—Mr. Williams, lecturer of St. Luke's, Chelſea.—Rev. Dr. Hoadley, preſented to the maſterſhip of St. Croſs, worth 2000l. *per annum.* (ſee our vol. for 1758, p. 414.)—Dr. Shipley, to the rectory of Chilbolton, worth 1000l. *per annum.*—Mr. Aſh and Mr. Pyle, to prebends of Wincheſter.—Mr. Powell, to the vicarage of Monkton-bury, in Kent.—Mr. Lloyd, to the rectory of Switland, in Leiceſterſhire.—Dr. Head, to the rectory of Ickham, in Kent.—Mr. Froſt, to the rectory of Biſhopſbourn and chapel of Burham, in Kent.—Mr. Foſter, to the united rectories of St. George and St. Mary Magdalen, in Canterbury.—Mr. Coulton, to the living of Thornton, in Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. Webſter, to the rectory of Whitlock, in Somerſetſhire.—Dr. Butler, to a prebend of Wincheſter.—William Jones, M. A. to the rectory of Prendergraſt, in Pembrokeſhire.—Thomas Mills. M. A. to the vicarage of St. Peter's Sydington, in Glouceſterſhire.—Mr. Berners, to the rectory of Hambledon, Bucks.—Mr. Hall, to the vicarage of Hillſby, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Hand, to the vicarage of Upton, Bucks.—Mr. Cleator, to the vicarage of Stainton, in Yorkſhire.—Mr. Bagſhaw, to the vicarage of Medlicott, in Berkſhire.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable the Rev. William Langbaine, M. A. to hold the rectory of Trotton, in Suſſex, with the rectory of Aſh, in Surry.—To enable John Mills, M. A. to hold the rectories of Barford and Ox-hill, in Warwickſhire.—To enable John Jones, M. A. to hold the rectories of Fog and Upton-Biſhop. in Herefordſhire.—To enable William Green, M. A. to hold the rectories of Brawton and Arlington, in Wiltſhire.—To enable Charles Tarrant, D. D. to hold the vicarage of Stains, with the rectory of St. Mary le Strand, in Middleſex.—To enable Mr. Smith, to hold the vicarage of Wellington, with the rectory of Ayton, on the Wild Moors, in Shropſhire.—To enable James Benſon, LL. D. to hold the rectory of Siddington, with the chapels of Randick and Hardwicke, and vicarage of Standiſh, in Glouceſterſhire.—To enable Robert Heron, M. A. to hold the rectory of Shaw-well, in Leiceſterſhire, with the vicarage of Baſingthorp, in Lincolnſhire.—To enable Richard Willis, M. A. to hold the rectory of Hartley Maudit, in Hampſhire, with the rectory of Weſt-Thorney, in Suſſex.—To enable Thomas Buckeridge, M. A. to hold the rectory of Send, and chapel of Ripley, with the vicarage of Merrow, in Surry.—To enable Mr. Baker, to hold the rectory of Fretwell, in Cumberland, with the rectory of Ainſtone, in Cheſhire.—To enable Mr. Manners, to hold the rectory of Aildſtone, in Leiceſterſhire, with the rectory of Silk Willoughby, in Lincolnſhire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, May 20. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. John Petty, earl of Shelburne, viſcount Fitzmaurice, and baron Dunkerron, in the kingdom of Ireland, and to his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title, of lord Wycombe, baron of Chepping Wycombe, in the county of Buckingham.—To grant unto the Hon. Mary Legge, wife of the Right Hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, the dignity of a baroneſs of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title, of baroneſs Stawel, of Somerton, in the county of Somerſet; and the dignity of baron Stawell, of Somerton, in the ſaid county of Somerſet, to her heirs male, by the ſaid Henry Bilſon Legge, her preſent Huſband.—To grant unto the Hon. Lewis Watſon, Eſq; and his heirs male, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title, of baron Sondes, of Lees-Court, in the county of Kent.

———, June 24. To grant unto George Powlett, Eſq; the office or place of lieutenant of the Tower of London. And to James Cornwallis, Eſq; the office or place of chief porter of the Tower of London.—To appoint James Hollford, Eſq; to be conſul at Genoa, in the room of John Birtles, Eſq;

From

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Mr. Noel was elected publick orator of the univerſity of Cambridge. — Mr. Haſſell was appointed clerk aſſiſtant of the houſe of commons, in the room of Mr. Read, deceaſed.—Mr. Cockran, door-keeper of the houſe of peers.—Rev. Mr. Sumner, maſter of Harrow-ſchool, in the room of Dr. Thackeray, who has reſigned.—Henry Johnſon, Eſq; a commiſſioner of hawkers and pedlars.—Right Hon. Robert Dundas, lord advocate, appointed lord preſident of the ſeſſion, in Scotland, in the room of Mr. Craigie, deceaſed.—Mr. James Montgomery, and Mr. Francis Garden, joint ſollicitors for Scotland. — William Egerton, gentleman uſher to the princeſs dowager of Wales.—Major-general Griffin, colonel of the 33d regiment of foot, in the room of lord Charles Hay, deceaſed.—Major-general Carr, colonel of the 50th regiment of foot, in his room.

B—KR—TS.

THOMAS Clarke, of Honiton, in Devonſhire, ſcrivener.
John Steele, of Steyning, in Suſſex, mercer.
Albert Garland, of Launceſton, ſaleſman and ſhopkeeper.
William Sutcliffe, of Skircoat, in Yorkſhire, merchant.
William Darwin, of Botolph-lane, merchant.
Edward Jones, of Pater noſter-Row, dealer and chapman.
Bartholomew Roberts, of Southwark, ſail-maker.
Stephen Cazalet and Henry Demiſſy, of Nicholas-lane, merchants.
James Hamilton, of Weſtminſter, corn chandler and ſeedſman.
Matthew Ryder, of Clare-market, grocer.
Alexander Livingſton, of Weſtminſter, carrier.
Richard Pennock, of Plaiſtow, carpenter.
Edward Forbes, Henry Winſtanley, James Appleton, and William Penkett, all of Liverpool, merchants.
Richard Knight, jun. of Brentwood, ſaleſman.
John Johnſon, of Selbourn, Hants. mercer.
John Croſſe and John Berrow, of Briſtol, glaſsmen.
John Cox, late of Sweeting's-alley, haberdaſher of hats.
Dominick Palairet, of Falmouth, merchant.
Thomas Grice, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, innholder.
Thomas Miſſing, jun. of Portſmouth, wine-merchant.
Samuel Coleby, of Norwich, gardener.
William Winter, of Portſmouth, ſaleſman and taylor.
Edward Maynard, of St. George, Middleſex, ſtarch-maker.
William Brumbly, of Poole, linendraper.
Samuel Mountain, of Sutton Scotney, in Hants. dealer and chapman.
Martin Johnſon, of Longſtanton, in Cambridgeſhire, farmer and mealman.
William Johnſon, of Over, in Cambridgeſhire, farmer.
Ann Murgatroyd, of Leadenhall-market, dealer and chapwoman.
Abel Darley, of Boroughbridge, innholder and ſadler.
John Brimble, of Lyncombe and Widcombe, near Bath, wheelwright.
Nicholas James, of Cheriton, in Hampſhire, dealer and chapman.
Robert Sedgwick, of Green Lettice-lane, broker.
Theophilus Boſwell, jun. of Leadenhall market, poulterer.
John Kelly, or Kelley, of Piccadilly, innholder.
Edward Gillam, jun. of Briſtol, vintner.
Charles Eve, of Rotherhithe, rope-maker.
Thomas Booth, of Marybone, maſon.
Joſeph Clark, of St. George, in Surry, timber-merchant.
Ann Daw of Lewes, widow, maſon and builder.
Thomas Mann, of Boroughbridge, inn-keeper.
John Leigh, of Manchester, timber-merchant.
John Armſtrong, of Oundle, linendraper and mercer.
Anthony Gibert, of Denmark-ſtreet, merchant.
William Shaw, of St. Martin's-lane, currier, and leather-cutter.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,
LONDON, Thurſday, June 26, 1760.

Amſterdam 35 4 2 ½ Uſ.
Ditto at Sight 35 1.
Rotterdam 35 5 2 ½ Uſ.
Antwerp No Price.
Hamburgh 33 2 2 ½ Uſ.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 ½ a ⅝.
Ditto 2 Uſance 30 ⅜.
Bourdeaux ditto 30 ¼.
Cadiz 39 ½.
Madrid 39 ½.
Bilboa 38 ½.
Leghorn 48 ½ a ⅝.
Genoa 47 ½.
Venice 50 ½.
Liſbon 5s. 5d. ⅞ a 6d.
Porto 5s. 5d. ⅝.
Dublin 8.

BILLS of Mortality from April 22. to June 24.

Chriſt.	Males 1198	Fem. 1179	2377
Buried	Males 1686	Fem. 1641	3327
Died under 2 Years old			1077
Between 2 and 5			220
5 and 10			148
10 and 20			116
20 and 30			300
30 and 40			214
40 and 50			336
50 and 60			224
60 and 70			239
70 and 80			162
80 and 90			73
90 and 100			13
100 and 110			0
			3327

Buried	Within the Walls	249
	Without the Walls	813
	In Mid. and Surry	1579
	City and Sub. Weſt.	686
		3327

Weekly, April 29	388
May 6	390
13	360
20	425
27	310
June 3	420
10	356
17	361
24	317
	3327

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz.
1s. 8d ½.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ON the 20th ult. the army of the allies under prince Ferdinand encamped at Fritzlar, as mentioned in our laſt; but general Imhoff and general Gilſoe had each a detached corps, the firſt upon the Ohme at Kirchayn, and the latter upon the Fulda near Hirſchfeld: And by letters of the 23d, from the grand army, we were informed, that the campaign had been opened, by the defeat of the French garriſon of Butzbach, the day before. Colonel Luckner was detached from general Imhoff's camp at Kirchayn, on the 23d at night; and on the 24th at noon he fell in with a French patrol, who gave the alarm; whereupon the garriſon of Butzbach, conſiſting of pickets, to the number of 500 men, under brigadier Waldener, fled from thence, but were purſued, and overtaken near a wood, where about an hundred were made priſoners, with four officers: The reſt were either cut to pieces, or diſperſed. Thoſe who fled to Friedberg gave the alarm there ſo ſtrongly, that the French commander, as we hear, thought proper to ſet fire to the great magazine there; but at night, when he ſaw that the allies were retired, he gave orders for extinguiſhing it as faſt as poſſible.

To this account it is added, by letters of the 29th, that Mr. Luckner found, at Butzbach, 4000 rations of forage, 50 ſacks of flour, about 30 hogſheads of wine, and a quantity of equipage, belonging to the French garriſon; that out of charity he diſtributed among the poor ſtarving inhabitants what he could not carry off with him; and that on the 25th he returned to his camp near Ameneburg with four officers, a commiſſary, a ſurgeon, and about an hundred private men, priſoners; his whole loſs in this expedition amounting to no more than two huſſars killed and five wounded; though it gave ſuch an alarm to the French, that it put their whole army in motion; and marſhal Broglio himſelf, with a large body of troops, advanced as far as Friedberg; but, upon finding that the army of the allies had not left their camp at Fritzlar, he returned to Frankfort, having firſt cantoned that part of his army in the Weteraw.

Several ſkirmiſhes have ſince happened between ſmall parties of the two grand armies, and alſo between ſmall parties of the allied army under general Sporcken, encamped at Dulmen, and ſmall parties of the French army under the count de St. Germain, cantoned about Duſſeldorp and Weſel; but none of them ſo conſiderable as to deſerve being particularly mentioned: And, by our laſt accounts, the hereditary prince of Brunſwick was on the 7th inſtant detached from prince Ferdinand's army with ſome battalions of grenadiers, and two regiments of Engliſh dragoons, to Fulda, where he is to be joined by general Gilſoe, and ſome other troops, ſo as to form an army of about 20,000 men; and, as the French are likewiſe marching troops towards that quarter, we may perhaps ſoon hear of an action on that ſide. In the mean time, two regiments of Pruſſian dragoons have left the allied army, and gone, as ſuppoſed, to join their ſovereign in Saxony; but they will ſoon be replaced by the arrival of more troops from England. On the other hand, the French army has juſt ſuffered a much greater diminution; for the whole body of Wirtemberg troops, amounting to about 10,000 men, with their duke at their head, have left them in diſguſt, and are returned to their own country.

The Imperial army having moved from Bamberg to Naumburg, they met with a little check on the 20th ult. when one of their detachments, compoſed of about 200 dragoons and huſſars, was attacked near Lutzen by a party of Pruſſians, who, after killing ſome, carried off 50 or 60 of them priſoners; ſince which, that army has moved back again towards Bamberg, and on the 4th inſtant was encamped at Lichtenfels upon the Mein.

The two grand armies in Saxony have, ever ſince our laſt, continued in their reſpective intrenched camps on the Elbe, without attempting any thing; but frequent ſkirmiſhes happen between their detached parties, one of the moſt conſiderable of which was on the 3d inſtant, when Ziethen's regiment of Pruſſian huſſars was unexpectedly attacked, on the right of the Elbe near Torgau, by a large body of Auſtrians, and ſurrounded on all ſides; but at laſt they cut their way through the enemy's ſquadrons, with the loſs of about 200 men in killed, wounded, and priſoners: And about the ſame time another body of Pruſſian huſſars ſurpriſed a party of Saxon horſe in the town of Zwickau, moſt part of which, with the commander, they made priſoners, and got ſafe off with a booty of 50 horſes.

Prince Henry of Pruſſia, we are told, has under his command, for the defence of Sileſia, 50 battalions of infantry, 13 of grenadiers, four independent or free troops, five regiments of horſe, and five of huſſars. With theſe he incamped for ſome time at Sagan in Sileſia, but from thence moved to Gorlitz in Luſatia, in order to obſerve the Auſtrian general Laudohn, then incamped at Konigingretz, with an army of between 30 and 40000 men; and who moved from thence ſoon after the beginning of this month, entered the county of Glatz, and advanced to Reichenberg two miles from Schweidnitz, which laſt place he ſeems reſolved to beſiege, as he has along with him a train of 80 pieces of cannon; whereupon general Fouquet threw himſelf into that city with a reinforcement, leaving the command of his troops to general Goltze, but the former has ſince reſumed the command, and has received a reinforcement from prince Henry.

The grand Ruſſian army has at laſt taken the field, and paſſed the Viſtula, having been joined on the 4th inſtant by their general the marſhal Soltikoff from Peterſburg; and about the ſame time the Ruſſian general Tottleben,

at the head of 10000 Coſſacks and other light troops, made a new irruption into Pomerania, and eſtabliſhed his head-quarters near Belgard.

In the midſt of theſe rumours of war they are making great and expenſive preparations at Vienna for celebrating, in the moſt magnificent manner, the marriage of the archduke Joſeph, with the infanta of Parma; and on the 31ſt ult. the prince of Lichtenſtein's coach and ſumpter horſes, with a good part of his equipage, ſet out for Parma, where that prince is to receive the infanta, and is to conduct her to Vienna.

From Holland we hear that on the 2d inſtant the ſtates-general came to a reſolution upon a coinage of gold, and ſeveral other regulations relating to their money; and twelve millions of guilders, in ryders and half ryders, are to be immediately iſſued; for there has lately been ſuch a ſcarcity of gold coin in Holland, that ſome of the provinces threatened to coin by their own authority, if their high mightineſſes ſhould refuſe their authority for a general coinage; which ſcarcity we can be no way ſurpriſed at, as they have for a long time been getting a profit of 4 or 5l. *per cent.* by bringing us their gold, and carrying off our ſilver; and ſo greatly has their trade increaſed ſince this war began, that they would have had our gold as well as our ſilver before this time, if it had not been for the large ſums yearly laid out by them upon the purchaſe of ſome of our public funds. That their trade has greatly increaſed we have a manifeſt proof in the increaſe of their ſhipping; for we are told, that the little province of Frieſland has now upwards of 600 ſhips employed in trade, whereas it had not above 220 before the war began; and that the Dutch ſend now to the Weſt-Indies 150 veſſels yearly, inſtead of 40, or at the higheſt 46, they ever ſent thither in any one year before the war.

Liſbon, June 7. Yeſterday being the birthday of his moſt faithful majeſty, a marriage was declared between his brother, the Infante Don Pedro, and the princeſs of Brazil, which was celebrated the ſame evening, in the chapel of the palace where the king reſides, without any other ceremony, but the attendance of the court and the nobility, and of multitudes of different ranks, who crowded to it; the celebration was notified to the people by the diſcharge of cannon; and public rejoicings are to continue three days, during which, the cannon from the forts will be fired at ſtated times, and in the evenings the whole city will be illuminated; the nobility, and the whole people, have expreſſed the greateſt and moſt univerſal joy on this occaſion.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, *for* June, 1760.

POETICAL, *&c.*

1. TWO Odes. 1. To Obſcurity. 2. To Oblivion, pr. 1s. Payne—[These *two odes*, are plainly levelled at *two celebrated odewriters*. Shall we praiſe or blame them? On the whole, we are leſs inclined to cenſure the author's preſumption, than to applaud the freedom of his ridicule, and join the laugh. Studied obſcurity of compoſition, and a vicious affectation of ſtyle, are certainly objects of the ſevereſt criticiſm; and if writers of genius fall into ſuch groſs errors, it cannot be improper to laugh them into a better taſte. Such a deſign is here executed with exquiſite humour, and much comick fancy.]

2. The Life and Opinions of Miſs Sukey Shandy, pr. 2s. Stevens—[A wretchedly-dull catch penny performance; and it is very happy for the publick, that the writer has no greater abilities, ſince perhaps they might then be more ſucceſsfully employed in corrupting the morals of our youth: With his preſent talents he is likely to do no great miſchief.]

3. Triſtram Shandy at Ranelagh.—[If *want of decency, is want of ſenſe*, this vile piece will meet with no ſenſible or virtuous readers. If Triſtram Shandy has done any miſchief, 'tis in raiſing ſuch a ſwarm of filthy pamphleteers, to din the ears and poiſon the eyes of the publick.]

4. An Apologetical Oration, on an extraordinary Occaſion. By John Aſgill, Eſq; pr. 1s. Cooper.—[This oration endeavours at a defence of lord George Sackville; we would wiſh it were read by many of our coffee-houſe declaimers, on that ſubject.]

5. Candid and Critical Remarks on the Dialogues of the Dead, pr. 1s. 6d. Kearſley.—[The readers of the Dialogues of the Dead, will find, here and there, in this piece, a ſhrewd and ſenſible remark thereon; though upon the whole, it might as properly be called a *Key to the Dialogues of the Dead*, as will be apparent to every peruſer.]

6. A Letter to Mr. George Aylett, by Joſeph Benwell of Eton, pr. 6d. Scott.—[As Mr. Aylett has advertiſed an anſwer to this letter, we ſhall ſuſpend our opinion of the whole matter till it is publiſhed; for indeed, Mr. Benwell has charged him with ſome acts of *omiſſion* and of *commiſſion*, that bear very hard on his reputation.] (See our laſt Vol. p. 632, 688.)

7. The Beavers, a Fable, pr. 1s. Hooper.—[A contemptible ſatire on the preſent ſhare we take in the war on the continent; with a malevolent ſquint at a great miniſter.]

8. One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Nine, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

9. Mr. Home's Dramatick Works, pr. 3s. Millar.

10. An Ode to Love, pr. 6d. Scott.

11. A Monody to the Memory of Mrs. Woffington, pr. 1s. Withy.

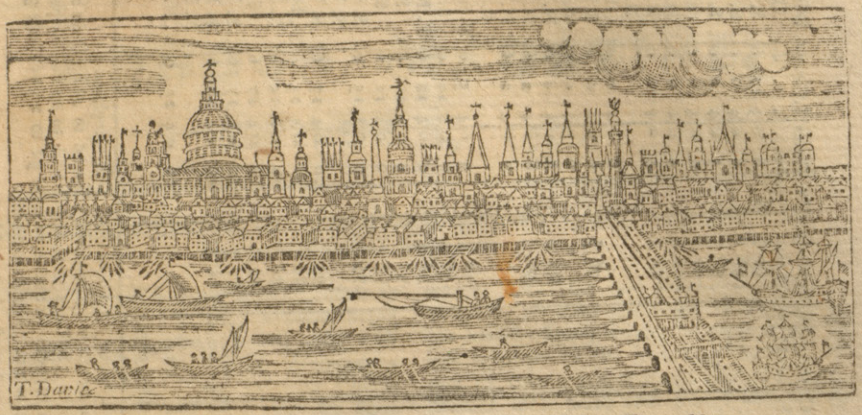
12. A Noſegay and Simile for the Reviewers, pr. 6d. Cooper.

13. Mr. Lockman's Ode, on the Prince of Wales's Birth-Day, pr. 6d. Dodſley.

14. Modern Honour, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

[*The reſt of the* BOOKS *in our next.*]

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JULY, 1760.

An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent War 331—334
Account of the Empire of Morocco 334
Remarks on our aping the French 335
Deſcription of Montgomeryſhire 336
The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1759, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors, 337—344
Reſolutions of the Committee of Supply 338—344
Letter from a French Officer, giving a genuine Account of the Siege and Taking of Louiſbourgh 344—349
Account of the remarkable Alteration of Colour in a Negro Woman 349
Account of a particular Species of Cocoon, or Silk-Pod, from America 350
Remarks on Dean Tucker's Improvements in inland Navigations, &c. 351—354
Queries, and Anſwer to former Queries 354
Letter about the Methodiſts ibid.
An excellent Leſſon for Parents 355
Journal of the Winter's Campaign in Canada, and of the Siege of Quebeck 356—359
Enquiry into the true Nature of our Conſtitution, being Remarks on Lord Clarendon's Life 359—362
A curious old Gazette 362
Dr. Andree's Cure for the Hydrophobia 363
Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Handel 363
Modeſt Vindication of the Methodiſts 365, 366
Account of the Rebellion of the Negroes in Jamaica 366
An uncommon chirurgical Caſe 367
Deſcription of the Iſland of Madeira and Town of Fonchall 368
Dr. Hales's Propoſal to preſerve Perſons from the Perniciouſneſs of Dews in hot Climates 369
Remarks on a Receipt to cure Convulſions 370
Dutch Deſigns defeated in the Eaſt Indies ibid.
A ſurprizing Phenomenon 371
A mathematical Queſtion ibid.
POETICAL ESSAYS 372—375
A new Song ſet to Muſic 372
Humourous Scene from Mr. Foote's new Comedy, the Miner 375, 376
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 377
Ships taken by the French, with Remarks 378
Diſpoſition of our Fleet 379
Marriages and Births; Deaths ibid.
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 380
Promotions, civil and military ibid.
Courſe of Exchange ibid.
Monthly Bill of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts 381
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 381—383
Catalogue of Books 384
Prices of Stocks, Grain, Wind and Weather 330

With a new and accurate MAP of the County of MONTGOMERY, and a fine VIEW of the City and Harbour of FONCHALL, Capital of MADEIRA, both beautifully engraved on COPPER.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater-noſter Row;

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, neatly Bound or Stitch'd, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* JULY, 1760, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. Conso.	3 p. Cent. 1751.	3 p. Cent. red. Ann.	3½ Bank An. 1756.	3½ per C. B. 1758.	3 p. c. B. Scr. 1759.	Subscript. 1760.	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
30	110 ¼		94 ¼	84 ½	84 ⅝	83 ½			82 ⅝				96 ¼	6 o	3 17 6	S. W.	fine
1	110		94 ⅜	96 ⅝	84	84			82 ½				96 ½	6 o	4 0 o	S. W.	rain
2	110		94 ⅜	84 ⅝	84	84			82 ⅜				96 ½	5 o	4 0 o	S. E.	rain
3	110 ⅛	140	94 ⅜	84 ⅝	84 ⅛	84 ⅜			82 ⅜				96 ¼	6 o	4 0 o	calm.	fair
4	110 ¼	140	94 ¼	85	84 ¼	84 ½	84 ¼		82 ½				96 ¼	5 o	4 0 o	N. E.	fair
5	110 ¼		94 ½	85	85	84 ½			82 ¼				96 ¼	5 o	4 0 o	N. E.	rain
6	Sunday															N. E.	rain
7	110 ¼		94 ½	85		84 ½			82 ¾					6 o	4 0 o	S.	rain
8	110 ¼			85		84 ⅝	84 ¼		82 ⅝				96 ¼	6 o	4 0 o	S. W.	rain
9	110 ½			85 ⅛		84 ⅝			82 ⅝					6 o	4 0 o	S. E.	fair
10	110 ½			85 ⅛		84 ⅝	84 ¼		82 ⅝				96 ⅜	8 o	4 2 6	N. W.	fine
11	110 ⅝	140 ½		85 ¼		84 ⅝	84 ½		82 ⅝				96 ⅜	8 o	4 2 6	N. W.	fine
12	110 ⅝	140 ½		85 ⅜		84 ⅝			83 ⅛					9 o	4 2 6	N. W.	hot
13	Sunday															S. E.	hot
14	110 ¼	140 ½		85 ¼		84 ⅝	84 ⅝		83 ¼				96 ⅞	9 o	4 5 o	N. by W.	hot
15	111	137 ½		86		85 ⅛	85 ⅝		83 ¼				97 ⅜	9 o	4 10 o	S. E.	hot
16	111 ¼	137 ½		86 ⅛		85 ⅛	85 ⅝		83 ¼				97 ¼	9 o	4 12 6	E. N. E.	hot
17	111 ¼	137 ½		86 ¼		85 ⅛	85 ⅝		83 ¼				97	9 o	4 10 o	S.	hot
18	111	137 ½		85 ¼		85 ⅛	85 ⅝		83 ¼				97	9 o	4 12 6	S.	hot
19	110 ⅞	137		85 ½		85 ⅛	85 ⅝		83 ¼				95	9 o	4 15 o	S. W.	hot
20	Sunday															S. W.	hot
21	110 ⅞	137		85 ¼		85 ¼			83 ½	88			95	10 o	4 17 6	S. W.	fine
22	110 ⅞	137		85 ¼		84 ⅝	83 ⅜		83 ¼				94 ½	10 o	4 15 o	N. by W.	fine
23	110 ⅞	137		85		84 ⅝	83		83 ½	86 ⅛	88		94 ½	10 o	4 15 o	S. E.	fine
24	111	136		85 ½		84	83 ⅜		83 ¼	86 ⅛	88 ⅛		94 ¼	10 o	4 17 6	S.	fine
25	111	136 ⅛		85 ½		84	83 ⅜		83 ¼	86 ⅛	88 ⅛		94 ⅞	10 o	4 17 6	S. E.	rain
26	111	136 ⅛		85 ½		84	83 ⅜		83 ¼	86 ¼	88 ½		94 ⅞	10 o	4 17 6	S. E.	rain
27	Sunday															N. E.	fine
28	111			85 ½		85			83 ⅝	86 ¼	88 ½			10 o	4 15 o	N. N. W.	fine

Price of Corn	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes	Gloucester.	Birmingham.	London
	Wheat 25 to 29s qu.	61. 5s. to 7l 10s	61. 15s to 81 5s	81 5s to 1cl	61. 15s to 81 5s	c81. 02s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qr	38 8d to 45 6d b.	4s 2d to 4s 6d	Hops 2l. to 4l. cwt
	Barley 14s to 16s od	14 to 17 qu.	14s. to 17d. 6d.	27s to 30 qu	14s to 16s 6d	19s to 21s qr	14s to 16	16s to 18s 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 6d	Hay per load 54s.
	Oats 12s to 14s od	14 to 15	14s to 16s 6d	18s to 20s	13s 6d to 16s	14s to 16s 6d	19s to 24	14s to 16s	2s od to 2s 1d	1s 9d to 2s. 6d	Coals 35s. per chald.
	Beans 17s to 20s 6d	22 to 23s.	20s to 23s	36s to 40s	20s to 22s	23s to 25s	34s to 40	23s to 30s	2s 4d to 2s 9d		

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS. July 16. 5l. 15s. 6d.—21. 5l. 14s. 6d.—23. 5l. 16s. od.—28. 5l. 15s. 6d.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1760.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR.
Continued from p. 293.

AS I am now to return to Europe, I shall begin where I left off, with the solemn declarations of war between France and us*. At the same time that his majesty in council ordered war to be declared against France, that is to say, on the 17th of May, 1756, he ordered a commission to be prepared for authorizing and impowering the lords commissioners of the admiralty to grant commissions for privateering to all such as should apply for the same; and, in a very short time, a vast number of private ships of war were fitted out, from London, Bristol, Liverpool, and many of the other ports both in Britain and Ireland; so that, as the French themselves expressed it, the seas were covered with our ships of war; and not only many of their trading ships, but several of the privateers they had fitted out, were soon brought into our ports; for, as before observed, though the French had not declared war, yet they had in February begun to send out privateers, and to make prize of such of our trading ships as they could meet with at sea; the consequence of which was, that when they declared war, which they resolved to do assoon as they heard of its being declared by us, they had several such prizes in their ports, beside the British trading ships, which they had seized in their harbours, contrary to the faith of treaties; and therefore, on the 1st of June, a royal edict was issued, reciting, that his majesty being informed, that several English ships had been seized or carried into the ports of his kingdom, in consequence of the orders he had given, since the refusal made by the king of England to restore the French vessels, which his ships had taken, in contempt of all laws and public faith; and his majesty being willing to prevent the loss or decay of the said English ships, and of their cargoes; and likewise to prevent their being confounded with the prizes that might be made during the war, which the king of England had recently declared; to this end his majesty ordered, that the officers of the admiralties should proceed to the sale of the said English vessels and their cargoes, and that the produce of these sales should remain deposited, till otherwise ordered.

This was a very proper measure; and, if we had resolved upon the same measure, when we first began to seize the French ships, the produce of their sales would have amounted to much more than it did; but our lawyers are so wedded to precedent, that few of them have courage to make a precedent: and as reprisals for public or national injuries were never heard of before the late Spanish war, our lawyers could find no precedent for such a measure; therefore, tho' our politicians had now again resolved upon this new sort of reprisals, notwithstanding the ill success of the former experiment, our lawyers, it is supposed, would not prescribe, or were afraid of prescribing, a new sort of order or commission for selling the reprisals. I have said, notwithstanding the ill success of the former experiment; for we began the last war against Spain with what we called reprisals, though the chief cause of our quarrel was their violation of a national right—the freedom of our navigation in the seas of America; the consequence of which was, we thereby gave them warning to provide for their defence, and by so doing confirmed the proverb, "That a warned man is an

* *See before, p.* 200.

armed man;" for before we could compel them to give up their pretended right of searching and seizing our ships, on account of what they were pleased to call contraband goods, we found ourselves involved in a war upon the continent of Europe, and in every such case, I very much fear, that, in our present circumstances, our rights, or even our possessions, in America, will become only a secondary consideration in making peace as well as war.

That this would at last come to be the case, we had much greater reason to be afraid of at the beginning of the present war, and therefore we ought to have begun it in that manner which was most likely to end it in America, before our arms could be diverted by the French beginning a war in any part of Europe: and for this purpose our beginning the war by reprisals was certainly the worst method we could take, as it could put us in possession of nothing in America, and gave our false friends a pretence for saying, that we were the aggressors in Europe*, which they could not have so much as pretended from our beginning the war by the conquest of Cape Breton, Quebec, or New Orleance, instead of adding what we called a signal proof of our moderation, by our sending Mr. Braddock to America with only two battalions and two frigates†. If in 1754 we had made ourselves masters of Cape Breton, we might the very next summer have made ourselves masters both of Quebec and New Orleance, which would have made the reducing of all the other French possessions in North America very easy; and before the end of 1755, the French could not have formed any plan for attacking Hanover, or any other of our allies upon the continent of Europe, especially if we had given them no pretence for any such attack by our concluding new treaties, or by calling for assistance from any of our allies, neither of which was necessary either for the prosecution of the war in America, or for our defence at home, as we were so much superior in naval power, and our people so unanimous and so sanguine for the support of the war in which we were then about to engage.

But so prevalent was the habitual notion among our regular military officers, from the highest to the lowest, that no trust could be put in our militia or new raised regiments‡, that in consequence thereof our ministers thought they could not safely send any considerable number of the regular troops we had then on foot to America, though they amounted to above 30000 effective men in Britain and Ireland, both in 1754 and 1755, and might in a few weeks have been increased to near double the number, without raising so much as one new regiment. This perhaps was one reason for our not beginning the war as we ought to have done, by an open declaration and an immediate and vigorous attack upon Cape Breton; and until we could provide for such an attack by bringing over some foreign troops, our ministers perhaps thought, that the best way would be to begin the war by reprisals, as it would put us in possession of a good deal of French property, and a great number of French seamen, without reflecting, that by this method they gave the French warning to provide for their defence in America, and that they gave them some foundation for the very pretence they wanted, which was that of our being the aggressors in Europe: a pretence which, if true, would have given them a real right to attack any power in Europe that should furnish us with a number of troops for our defence at home, in order that we might spare to send our own troops to attack them in America. This last the Dutch wisely foresaw, and therefore they refused to send us any of their troops: the Austrians likewise foresaw it, and therefore they delayed joining with us in any measures for the defence of Hanover, until we could form a confederacy in Europe sufficient for their defence against the resentment of France: The Russians likewise foresaw it, but they despised it, because France could not attack them, and therefore they readily entered into a subsidy treaty with us, to furnish us with a body of their troops for the defence of Hanover.

This treaty with Russia was laying a real foundation for such a confederacy in Europe, as would have made it extremely dangerous for France to begin a war upon the continent of Europe, by attacking Hanover or any other of her allies; and for forming such a confederacy there were two methods, one or other of which might perhaps have been attempted with success. The first was, to have brought about

* *See London Magazine for* 1759, *p.* 697. † *See before, p.* 198.
‡ *See London Magazine for* 1759, *p.* 698.

For the London Mag.

A NEW and ACCURATE MAP of the Northern Coast of CHORAMANDEL in the EAST INDIES; Drawn from the Best Authorities By T. Kitchin, Geogr.
Explanation
Residence of a Mogol Governor.
Indian Temple.
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Pushpa-gheri
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Gurram-konda
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Golgoberom
Diga Tirupetti
Aplakolam
Vadamalry
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Geldria Dutch
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Shatevedu
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Cotta-patnam
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Enossil
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Mede-pili
Binghena-pili
Ramca-paleam
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about a thorough and ſincere reconciliation between Auſtria and Pruſſia, by prevailing with the latter to reſtore Sileſia, in conſideration of ſomething to be taken from France in a future war, and yielded to him as an equivalent for his ceſſion or reſtitution of Sileſia; and if this method ſhould be rendered abortive by his obſtinacy, then to have recourſe to the other method; which was, to attempt bringing Spain and Sardinia into the confederacy, by prevailing with the houſe of Auſtria to make ſome ceſſion in Italy to each of theſe two potentates, in conſideration of Sileſia to be taken from Pruſſia by a future war, and of Alſace and Lorrain to be taken from France, and yielded to that houſe as an equivalent for their ceſſions in Italy.

If in this laſt method we had ſucceeded, the hopes of getting ſome convenient ſlices of the Pruſſian territories would have made it eaſy to have ſecured the acceſſion of both the northern crowns; and the city of Embden, with ſome places in Eaſt Friesland, would by way of barrier have ſecured the acceſſion of the Dutch. Even Hanover itſelf might by this ſcheme have got ſome extenſion of territory; and that ſuch a ſcheme was abſolutely improbable or impracticable, no man can pretend to ſay, as the houſe of Auſtria and we had ſo many boons to offer to Spain and Sardinia, for inducing them to accede to a confederacy with us againſt France, and we could have furniſhed them with good reaſons for looking upon France as the aggreſſors in the war. On the contrary, it may be ſaid, that the apprehenſions of our attempting this method, and ſucceeding in that attempt, was what made the penetrating king of Pruſſia ſo ready to renounce his alliance with France, and to declare openly his reſolution to oppoſe with his whole force the entrance of any foreign troops into the empire. I know it was pretended, and the pretence had an appearance of truth, that he had no motive for this declaration, but that patriotal one of preſerving the peace of the empire; but it might have been eaſily foreſeen, that this could not be done by any method but that I have firſt mentioned; for as France had no way of preſerving its commerce and colonies againſt the ſuperior naval power of this nation, but by attacking Hanover, and as both the courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh were apparently reſolved to take the firſt opportunity to diſpoſſeſs him of Sileſia, it was certain that France would at all adventures march its numerous armies into the empire, in order to attack Hanover, and if Pruſſia ſhould join any of his troops to thoſe of Hanover for oppoſing the French, it was equally certain that the Auſtrians and Ruſſians would from thence form a pretence for attacking him in Sileſia, the conſequence of which would probably be an alliance of theſe three powers againſt Pruſſia and Hanover.

All this, I ſay, might have been eaſily foreſeen, and almoſt certainly foretold, therefore I would not, upon due conſideration, do ſo much injuſtice to the king of Pruſſia's known ſagacity as to ſuppoſe, that he did not foreſee it; and it was a moſt ſubſtantial reaſon for this nation not to have allowed itſelf to be ſeduced by his declaration, to enter into any alliance with him, unleſs it had been in concert with the courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh, in order to form a confederacy againſt France, according to the firſt of the two methods above-mentioned; and if he had refuſed to join in any ſuch concert, we ſhould then have given over all thoughts of the firſt of theſe two methods, and applied ourſelves entirely to the ſecond. But our inſignificant treaty with Heſſe Caſſel, which was the firſt ſtep we took towards forming a confederacy of any kind, was ſo violently oppoſed in the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament, and had raiſed ſuch a popular clamour in the nation againſt any continental connection, that it is probable our then miniſters were afraid to enter into any offenſive confederacy even againſt France; and as no prince or ſtate in Europe, except Pruſſia, was then in any danger of being attacked, we could not expect that any of them would expoſe themſelves to that danger, by entering into a treaty with us for the defence of Hanover, without any view of advantage to themſelves, which they could not ſo much as hope for from any new treaty with us, that was in its nature merely defenſive.

But with regard to the king of Pruſſia, from our treaty with Ruſſia he ſaw himſelf in imminent danger of being attacked. Though that treaty was in itſelf merely defenſive, yet it was a proof that we were reſolved to protect Hanover againſt an invaſion from France, at any rate, and at any expence; and this, I believe, was the reſolution of our miniſters when they concluded the treaties with Heſſe Caſſel

and

and Ruſſia; but for this purpoſe theſe two treaties could not have been of any ſignification: it was abſolutely neceſſary to bring other powers, particularly the houſe of Auſtria, into the confederacy; and this could not be done without engaging openly or ſecretly to recover A Sileſia for that houſe: nay, the article in our treaty with Ruſſia relating to the ſubſiſtence of the Ruſſian troops*, was a plain indication that we were then reſolved to engage openly in offenſive meaſures againſt the king of Pruſſia, in order to bring theſe two powers into a B confederacy with us for the defence of Hanover, and his Pruſſian majeſty had the ſtrongeſt reaſon to apprehend, that the wealth and power of England, together with the hopes of conqueſt from France or him, would bring ſo many other of the powers of Europe into that C confederacy, as would render it impoſſible for France and him to withſtand it, eſpecially as the ſuperior naval power of England would put an immediate ſtop to every reſource, which either of them could have from trade or commerce.

In theſe circumſtances it may be ſaid, D that the wiſeſt meaſure the king of Pruſſia could have reſolved on, and the moſt effectual for preſerving at leaſt the internal peace of Germany, was to propoſe his giving up Sileſia to the houſe of Auſtria, and to have entered into an offenſive confederacy with Auſtria, Ruſſia, England, E and ſuch other powers as might be brought into it, upon getting ſome certain ſhare of what might be conquered from France by the confederacy. By this method he had a chance of getting ſomething in lieu of Sileſia; but by adhering to France, or even to a neutrality, F and thereby forcing us to form an offenſive confederacy againſt him as well as France, he run the riſk not only of loſing Sileſia, but of having many other parts of his dominions torn from him, and given to the mercenary allies of England. His wiſeſt meaſure ſeems therefore G to have been, to have reſolved to part with Sileſia upon this occaſion; but the wiſeſt of men have violent paſſions and affections, which, in ſome inſtances, run away with their reaſon. This ſeems to have been his caſe: he has a violent deſire to preſerve the poſſeſſion of Sileſia, H and tranſmit it to his next ſucceſſor: it was the only conqueſt he had ever made; and the glory of his life he thought deeply concerned in its preſervation. This brought him into a dilemma of a very difficult nature: he ſaw himſelf expoſed to the neceſſity of parting with Sileſia, which he could not think of with patience, or to the danger of being pulled to pieces by an offenſive confederacy formed by the wealth and power of England, and the hopes of dividing his ſpoils, againſt which it was not in the power of France to defend him.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

In our Magazine for January, *p.* 8, *we gave our Readers an accurate Map of the Empire of* Morocco, *&c. with a brief Account of that Empire: As the Releaſe of our Countrymen from Slavery there has been ſince happily accompliſhed, (ſee p.* 322*) ſome further Particulars of that Country may, at this Time, be agreeable, which are collected from the* Modern Part of Univerſal Hiſtory, *vol.* 18.

UNDER heaven there is not a more deſpotic and tyrannical government than Morocco, ſince the ſhariffs firſt ſubdued that empire. Religion, laws, ancient cuſtoms, and inbred prejudices, all conſpire to render the monarch arbitrary, and the ſubjects abject. His authority extends not only over their lives and property, but their conſciences too, of which, as the repreſentative of Mohammed, he is the ſpiritual guide. From their infancy the people are tutored in a notion, that periſhing in the execution of the imperial orders entitles them to a place in paradiſe; but the honour of dying by the hand of their prince to a ſuperior degree of happineſs. After this need we wonder at the inſtances of cruelty, oppreſſion, and tyranny in the one, or of ſervility, ſubmiſſion, and miſery, in the other!

The emperor aſſumes the titles of, *Moſt glorious, mighty, and noble emperor of Africa, king of Fez and Morocco, Taphilet, Suz, Dahra, and all the Algarbe, with its territories in Africa, grand ſharif or xarif, i. e. vicegerent of the great prophet Mohammed*, &c. &c. He is the framer, judge, interpreter, and, when he pleaſes, ſole executioner of his own laws; heir to the eſtates and effects of all his ſubjects, aſſigning ſuch a pittance to the relations of the deceaſed as he thinks proper: yet does he allow a ſhadow of power in ſpirituals, to the mufti, and liberty to the meaneſt ſubject of ſuing him in courts of law; a mere phantom of freedom,

* *See London Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 596.

freedom, which, when claimed, involves inevitably in ruin and deſtruction the raſh plaintiff.

Morocco and Fez compoſe one empire, ſituated on the weſtern borders of Barbary, bounded on that ſide by the ocean, on the eaſt by the river Mulvya, which parts it from Algiers; on the north by the Mediterranean, and on the ſouth by the great Atlas, or rather the river Suz, that divides Morocco from the province of Darhas. Some indeed extend its boundaries ſouthward to the river Niger, which would give it an extent of twelve hundred miles from north to ſouth; whereas the beſt geographers diminiſh it to little more than half theſe dimenſions. As it lies from twenty-ſeven to thirty-ſix parallels north latitude, the climate is neceſſarily warm, but healthy, and pleaſantly moderated by the cooling ſea-breezes from the Atlantic, which fan it on the weſt, and diverſified by a variety of mountains, plains, ſprings, and rivers. The ſoil is ſo excellent, that, if cultivated with tolerable ſkill and induſtry, it would yield the products of moſt other parts of the globe; but this is not to be hoped for in a country groaning under the galling yoke of oppreſſion.

All Barbary and Morocco, in particular, has ever been famed for its breed of horſes, inferior in ſize, but excelling all other in elegance of ſymmetry, fleetneſs, and peculiar docility. Nor have the inhabitants been leſs celebrated in all ages, for their dexterity in breaking, training, and performing extraordinary feats of horſemanſhip. Even in theſe times they are allowed to be inimitable in this art; particularly the wild Arabs, who live in the mountains, and make this their chief employment. The dromedary and camel, animals peculiarly adapted to the nature of the climate and ſoil, are no leſs abundant and excellent in Morocco. Almoſt incredible ſtories are related of the journies theſe creatures will perform, without ſuſtenance of any kind, for ſeveral days.

The inhabitants of this country are a mixture, 1ſt, of Berebers, or ancient natives, who live in the utmoſt poverty in the mountains, for the ſake of preſerving their liberty. 2d, Arabs, a roving and wandering people, whoſe wealth conſiſts in their cattle, horſes, and grain. 3d, Moors, the deſcendants of thoſe driven out of Spain. 4th, Negroes, or the woolly-headed blacks, made priſoners in war, or driven by inteſtine commotions from the weſtern coaſt. 5th, Jews, the moſt fraudulent people under the ſun, who, however, have engroſſed the chief trade, and are, in fact, the brokers, coiners, and bankers of the realm; and, ſixthly, the renegados, or thoſe apoſtates from chriſtianity, who riſe to the higheſt preferments of the ſtate, by that peculiar rancour and animoſity they expreſs againſt the ſubjects of European kingdoms, their own immediate countrymen in particular, and all Chriſtians in general. To theſe we may add the claſs of ſlaves, treated with a ſeverity and rigour here, unknown even in the piratical ſtates of Tunis, Algiers, and Tripoli. All are the property of the emperor, employed without ceaſing in the hardeſt and meaneſt occupations, fed with a pound cake of coarſe barley-meal, ſoaked in oil, which they often cram greedily with one hand down their throats, while the other is buſied in ſome grievous drudgery, to avoid the diſcipline of the knotted whip. Their lodging at night is a ſubterraneous dungeon, five fathoms deep, into which they deſcend by a rope-ladder, afterwards drawn up, and the mouth of the priſon faſtened with an iron grate. They are dreſſed in a kind of uniform, conſiſting of a long coarſe woollen coat, with a hood, ſerving for cap, ſhirt, coat, and breeches. To crown their miſery, theſe ill-fated perſons are harneſſed in carts with mules and aſſes, and more unmercifully laſhed than their brute companions, for every the leaſt fault or intermiſſion from labour, though owing, perhaps, to fatigue and languor, from the ſeverity of buſineſs, hunger, and thirſt. But the cruelties exerciſed over theſe unfortunate wretches exceed all power of belief or deſcription.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

—— Hoc fonte derivata clades
In patriam populumq; fluxit. HOR.

SIR,

WHAT at preſent provokes my pen, is, the general madneſs after French fopperies, at a ſeaſon when that fantaſtic people are dying their robes in the blood of our countrymen, and leading all ranks and ſexes captives by the witchcraft of their luxurious vanity in every exceſs. Did but Britiſh ladies know that Madam Pompadour is the French king's wh--re, and that this precious

cious jewel is the inflamer of half the wars now blazing out and again laying Europe in ruins, how would they bluſh to call every new thing that is worn a Pompadour!

I only touch on theſe hints as the moſt ridiculous one can imagine, but who can have patience to ſee the whole body of our people running diſtracted into every French mode; and lay out at leaſt nine parts in ten of their time and fortune, in thus expoſing our dear country to the laughter and contempt of its bittereſt enemy?

Thoſe great wits D'Argentre and Paradin in France, and our admirable Addiſon here, have handled this ſubject ſo much more beautifully than any one of theſe degenerate times, that I only wiſh thoſe who have any taſte for virtue, and all that is praiſe-worthy, would read ſuch writers oftener.

I look on old family pictures as valuable hiſtories of the virtues and vices of our nation in this reſpect; and often fancy the plain neatneſs in Lely's, and ſome others, a great honour to that age, no leſs than the painter's exquiſite pencil.

Should our preſent drapery painters draw this generation in all the whimſies of their dreſs, after-times muſt gueſs the Engliſh had loſt either their ſenſe or their fortunes to the enemy.

I conclude with wiſhing a ſpeedy reſtoration of our ancient virtues and ſimplicity in manners and apparel, which would be a greater conqueſt than to poſſeſs all France, and the rich mines of all the Indies alſo, whoſe hidden treaſures are like to be, alas! our common deſtruction, by pampering and poiſoning chriſtians with vices the very Indians abhor.

I am your, &c.

W——n,
July 24, 1760. EUGENIO.

A DESCRIPTION *of the County of* MONTGOMERY, *with an accurate* MAP *of that County.*

THE county of MONTGOMERY, in Welch Sir Trevalwyn, is bounded on the eaſt by Shropſhire, on the weſt by Merionethſhire, on the north by Denbighſhire, with part of Merionethſhire and Shropſhire, and on the ſouth by Radnorſhire and Cardiganſhire. It is a county of North Wales, and is in length, from north to ſouth, about twenty eight miles, and about thirty-two broad. Tho' it is very hilly and mountainous in ſome parts, yet it abounds in fruitful vallies, excellent both for corn and paſture, and is noted for its breed of horſes, which, as well as the black cattle, are much larger here than in many of the neighbouring Welch counties. Plin Lyhmmon is the moſt remarkable of its mountains, which indeed lies partly in Cardiganſhire. The river Severn riſes in this county, the moſt conſiderable river, except the Thames, in this kingdom, which overflowing renders Montgomeryſhire very fertile, and wandering ſlowly through it, and alſo through Shropſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Glouceſterſhire, at laſt falls into the Severn-ſea. It is partly in the dioceſes of St. Aſaph, Bangor and Hereford, is about 94 miles in circumference, contains 5660 houſes, 47 pariſhes, 6 market-towns, and about 40,000 inhabitants. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, who, in the preſent parliament, is Edward Kynaſton, of Hardwick in Shropſhire, Eſq; and one for the borough of Montgomery, who is Richard Clive, of Styche in Shropſhire, Eſq; father of the brave general Clive. Of its ſix market-towns we ſhall give a brief account.

1. MONTGOMERY, its capital, is a large, handſome town, and is inhabited by many good families, and governed by bailiffs. It is pleaſantly ſituated, among rich grounds, upon the gentle aſcent of an hill, and was formerly defended by a powerful caſtle and a ſtrong wall, which are now diſmantled. It has a very good market on Thurſdays, and is diſtant from London 120 computed and 158 meaſured miles.

2. *Newtown*, has a good bridge over the Severn, and a tolerable market on Saturdays.

3. *Llanydlos*, but a mean town, ſeated alſo on the Severn, has a market on Saturdays.

4. *Machynleth*, an ancient town, with a good ſtone bridge over the Dovy. Its market is on Mondays.

5. *Llanwilling*, is a tolerable good town, and has a conſiderable market on Thurſdays.

6. *Welch Pool*, is a large, well-built corporate town, ſituate in a fine vale, and carries on a great manufacture in flannel. It is governed by bailiffs and has a good market weekly on Mondays.

The

For the Lond Mag:

Printed for R. Baldwin in Pater Noster Row

The Hiſtory of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, &c.

The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, *with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without Doors.*

THIS ſeſſion, like the preceding, was opened by commiſſion; and the ſpeech made at the opening, by the lord-keeper, on the part of his majeſty's commiſſioners, to both houſes, the reader may ſee in your Magazine for laſt year, p. 621. In anſwer to this ſpeech, both houſes unanimouſly voted moſt loyal addreſſes, the chief ſubſtance of which, with his majeſty's anſwer to that of the houſe of lords, the reader may ſee in the ſame Magazine, p. 622: But, as that of the houſe of commons is ſomething curious, and as poſterity, as well as your preſent readers, may deſire to ſee it at full length, I ſhall give it as follows.

"Moſt gracious ſovereign,

We, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great-Britain, in parliament aſſembled, return your majeſty our moſt humble thanks for the ſpeech delivered, by your majeſty's command, to both houſes of parliament.

Permit us, Sir, with the ſincereſt zeal and duty, to congratulate your majeſty on the glorious and uninterrupted ſeries of ſucceſs and victory which hath attended your majeſty's arms during the whole courſe of this diſtinguiſhed and memorable year.

With the deepeſt reverence, and moſt devout gratitude, to Divine Providence, we acknowledge that manifeſt bleſſing and protection which God hath vouchſafed to beſtow upon your majeſty's counſels and arms, and offer up our moſt ardent vows and prayers for its continuance.

Your majeſty's faithful commons will not attempt to enumerate all the advantages and glories derived to your majeſty, and theſe kingdoms, from the various ſucceſſes which have been extended into every quarter of the world; but we humbly beg leave to aſſure your majeſty, that our hearts are filled with the moſt grateful and lively ſenſe of the happy conſequences which, under God, are owing to the wiſdom, vigilance, and vigour, of your majeſty's meaſures in the proſecution of this juſt and neceſſary war; particularly,—

The taking of the iſland of Goree, and the extenſion of our commerce on the coaſt of Africa; the defeat of the French fleet in the Eaſt-Indies, and the repulſe of their land-forces before Madraſs, whereby the dangerous deſigns of our enemies there have miſcarried, and protection hath been given to our trade and ſettlements in thoſe countries; the valuable conqueſt of Guadalupe and Marie-Galante, in the Weſt Indies; the reduction of ſo many forts and places in North-America, completed and crowned by that glorious and deciſive victory over the French army in Canada, and the ſurrender of their capital city of Quebeck, effected with ſo much honour to the courage and conduct of your majeſty's officers by ſea and land, and with ſo much luſtre to your intrepid forces; the important ſucceſs of your majeſty's fleet, in purſuing, taking, and deſtroying, a conſiderable part of the French ſquadron off Cape Lagos; and the blocking up, for ſo many months, the reſt of the navy of France, in their own ports, which hath greatly augmented the diſtreſs of our enemies, whilſt it has protected and ſecured our commerce and navigation*.

Nor can we ever forget that critical, ſignal, and memorable defeat of the French army near Minden, ſo juſtly the ſubject of laſting admiration and thankfulneſs, if we conſider the ſuperior numbers of the enemy, the great and able conduct of his ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, or the unconquerable valour of your majeſty's troops.

When we reflect upon this continued train of ſucceſſes, part of which would have been ſufficient to have ſignalized this long and active campaign, it is impoſſible for us not to expreſs the higheſt ſatisfaction at the great ability, reſolution, and perfect harmony, ſo conſpicuous in your majeſty's admirals and generals throughout the execution of your commands; and at the ardent courage which hath manifeſted itſelf in the behaviour of the officers and forces both by ſea and land, with ſuch perſonal and national glory. No-

* *N B. Admiral Hawke's victory over the French ſquadron in Quiberon Bay did not happen till Nov.* 20. (*See Lond. Mag.* 1759, *p.* 637.)

thing but this ſpirit could have enabled them to ſurmount every difficulty ariſing from the ſuperior number, and advantageous ſituation, of the enemy; and we are fully perſuaded, that the like reſolution, ardour, and zeal, excited and animated by thoſe beſt incentives, your majeſty's gracious acceptance and royal approbation of their eminent ſervices, followed by the warmeſt and moſt univerſal applauſe of their country, will continue to give terror to the enemies, and confidence to the allies, of Great-Britain.

We view, with the higheſt admiration, the magnanimity and unexampled efforts of that great prince, your majeſty's ally the king of Pruſſia, whoſe conſummate genius, unwearied activity, and unſhaken conſtancy of mind, ſeconded by the bravery of his troops, have been able, in every ſituation, to ſupply reſources ſufficient to reſiſt the united forces of ſo many and ſuch formidable powers.

Your majeſty's faithful commons feel, with due gratitude, your paternal care and concern for the peace and happineſs of your people, and cannot too much admire that true greatneſs of mind which diſpoſes your heart, in the midſt of proſperities, to wiſh that a ſtop may be put to the effuſion of Chriſtian blood, and that publick tranquility may be reſtored.

We entirely rely on your majeſty's known wiſdom and firmneſs, that this deſirable object, whenever it ſhall be attained, will be on ſuch terms as ſhall be juſt, and honourable for your majeſty and your allies, and ſhall bring along with them full ſecurity for the future, on ſolid and durable foundations, by procuring ſuch advantages as may, in reaſon and equity, be expected from the ſucceſſes of our arms, and which will fix, in the minds of a grateful people, the laſting remembrance of this happy æra, and of the benefits derived to them under your majeſty's glorious and auſpicious government.

In order to effect this great end, we are thoroughly ſenſible that ample proviſion muſt be made for carrying on the war, in all parts, with the utmoſt vigour; and we aſſure your majeſty, that we will chearfully grant your majeſty ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found neceſſary to ſuſtain, and preſs with effect, all our extenſive operations againſt the enemy, and at the ſame time, by the bleſſing of God, to repel and fruſtrate their daring deſigns againſt theſe kingdoms; convinced, from the long experience we have had of the wiſdom and goodneſs of your majeſty, that they will be applied in ſuch manner as will beſt anſwer theſe great purpoſes.

We cannot ſufficiently teſtify our grateful ſenſe of the high ſatisfaction which your majeſty has been pleaſed to expreſs in that perfect union and good harmony which ſo happily ſubſiſts amongſt your faithful ſubjects; the ſalutary effects of which have been moſt conſpicuous: And the pleaſing experience we have had of them, joined to your majeſty's paternal recommendation, muſt be the moſt powerful motives to enforce the continuance of thoſe diſpoſitions, ſo eſſential to the full exertion of our utmoſt ſtrength, as well as to the tranquility, good order, and happineſs, of your majeſty's people."

This addreſs was on the 14th agreed to, *nem. con.* and preſented on the 15th, when his majeſty returned the following ſhort, but moſt gracious anſwer:

"Gentlemen,

I return you my hearty thanks for this moſt dutiful and affectionate addreſs, and for your unanimous zeal for the defence of my crown, and for the ſupport of my allies. You may always rely on my conſtant care for the laſting welfare of my people."

Nov. 19th it was, after the uſual previous ſteps, reſolved, *nem. con.* that a ſupply be granted to his majeſty; and that the houſe would, on the 21ſt, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of the ſupply granted to his majeſty; from which day the ſaid committee was continued to the 12th of May, in which time it came to the following reſolutions, which were agreed to by the houſe, as follow.

NOVEMBER 22.

	£.	s.	d.
1. That 70,000 men be employed for the ſea ſervice for the year 1760, including 18,355 marines.			
2. That a ſum, not exceeding 4l. *per* man, *per* month, be allowed for maintaining the ſaid 70,000 men, for 13 months, including the ordnance for ſea ſervice, — — —	3640000	0	0

NOVEMBER

NOVEMBER 27.

	£.	s.	d.
1. That a number of land-forces, including those in Germany, and 4010 invalids, amounting to 57,294 effective men, commission and non-commission officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1760.			
2. That, for defraying the charge of the 57,294 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land-forces in Great-Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1760, there be granted a sum not exceeding * — — — —	1383748	0	10
3. That, for maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the Plantations, Gibraltar, Guadaloupe, Africa, and the East-Indies, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape-Breton, Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for the year 1760, — — —	846168	19	0
4. That, for defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North America, for 1760, —	35744	8	4
5. That, for the pay of the general, and general staff officers, and officers of the hospital, for his majesty's land-forces, for 1760, —	54454	11	9
6. That, for defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the several counties in South-Britain, and the sensible men of Argyleshire, and lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North-Britain, for 122 days, from the 25th of December, 1759, to the 25th of April, 1760, both days inclusive, — —	102006	4	8
7. That, for defraying the charge of 38,750 men, of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and count of Buckeburg, together with that of general and staff officers, actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the king of Prussia, from the 25th of December, 1759, to the 24th of December, 1760, both days inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great-Britain; the said body of troops to be mustered by an English commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the commander in chief of the said forces, — — — — —	447882	10	5½
8. That, for defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 366 days, from the 25th of December, 1759, to the 24th of December, 1760, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty, — —	268874	16	8
9. That, for defraying the charge of an additional corps of 920 horse, and 6072 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 366 days, from the 1st day of January, 1760, to the 31st day of December following, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty, — — — —	97850	4	10
	3236729	16	6½

NOVEMBER 30.

1. That, for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers, for 1760, — — — —	232629	5	1
2. Towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building at Hasler, near Gosport, for 1760, —	10000	0	0
3. Towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth, for 1760, — —	10000	0	0

* *As the words*, there be granted a sum not exceeding, *conclude every resolution for granting a certain sum of money, it is needless to repeat them.*

	£.	s.	d.
4. Towards purchaſing ground, erecting jetty-heads for careening wharfs, capſtand-houſes, ſtore-houſes, and other accommodations neceſſary for refitting his majeſty's fleet at Halifax, for 1760, —	8000	0	0
5. Upon account, towards the ſupport of the royal hoſpital at Greenwich, for the better maintenance of the ſeamen of the ſaid hoſpital, worn out, and become decrepid, in the ſervice of their country, — — — — —	10000	0	0
6. For the charge of the office of ordnance, for land-ſervice, for 1760, — — — — —	230296	4	6
7. For defraying the extraordinary expence of ſervices performed by the office of ordnance, for land-ſervice, and not provided for by parliament in 1759, — — — —	280563	16	11
	781489	6	6

DECEMBER 7.

1. Towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy,	1000000	0	0
2. For the charge of tranſport-ſervice between the 1ſt of January and 30th of September, 1759, including the expence of victualling his majeſty's land-forces within the ſaid time, — —	501078	16	6
3. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his majeſty's ſhips, for 1760, — — —	200000	0	0
	1701078	16	6

DECEMBER 13.

1. For the paying of penſions to the widows of ſuch reduced officers of his majeſty's land-forces and marines, as died, upon the eſtabliſhment of half-pay, in Great-Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December, 1716, for 1760,	2042	0	0
2. For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices incurred, to the 24th of November, 1759, and not provided for by parliament, — —	953302	15	5½
3. To enable his majeſty to diſcharge the like ſum, raiſed in purſuance of an act made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and charged upon the firſt aids or ſupplies to be granted in this ſeſſion of parliament, — — — —	1000000	0	0
	1955344	15	5½

DECEMBER 17.

To enable his majeſty to make good his engagements with the king of Pruſſia, purſuant to a convention between his majeſty and the king of Pruſſia, concluded Nov. 9, 1759, — —	670000	0	0

DECEMBER 18.

Upon account, towards enabling the principal officers of his majeſty's ordnance to defray the neceſſary charges and expences of taking down and removing the preſent magazine for gunpowder, and all buildings belonging thereto, ſituated near the town of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, and of erecting a new magazine for gunpowder, and other buildings neceſſary thereto, in ſome more proper and leſs dangerous ſituation; and to enable the ſaid principal officers to purchaſe lands for that purpoſe; — —	15000	0	0

DECEMBER 20.

1. To enable his majeſty to make good his engagements with the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, purſuant to the ſeparate article belonging to a treaty between his majeſty and the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, concluded January 17, 1759, and renewed by a treaty concluded Nov. 9, 1759; the ſame to be paid as his moſt ſerene highneſs ſhall think it moſt convenient, in order to facilitate the means

	£.	s.	d.
by which the moſt ſerene landgrave may again fix his reſidence in his own dominions, and give freſh courage to his faithful ſubjects by his preſence, which is ſo much wiſhed for, — —	60000	0	0
2. Towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling-hoſpital to continue to carry into execution the good purpoſes for which they were incorporated, and that the ſame be iſſued and paid for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever, — —	5000	0	0
	65000	0	0

JANUARY 17.

Upon account, as a preſent ſupply towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread-waggons, train of artillery, and of proviſions, wood, ſtraw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his majeſty's combined army under the command of prince Ferdinand, — — —	500000	0	0

JANUARY 29.

To be applied towards the improving, widening, and enlarging, the paſſage over and through London bridge, — —	15000	0	0

FEBRUARY 7.

1. To replace, to the ſinking-fund, the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of July, 1759, of the ſeveral rates and duties upon offices and penſions, and upon houſes, and upon windows or lights, which were made a fund by an act 31 Geo. II. for paying annuities at the Bank of England, in reſpect of 5,000,000 borrowed towards the ſupply granted to his majeſty for the ſervice of 1758, — — —	124736	7	1 ½
2. To replace, to the ſinking-fund, the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of July, 1759, of the ſubſidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandiſes imported, and an additional inland duty on coffee and chocolate, to anſwer annuities after the rate of 3l. *per cent.* charged thereupon, purſuant to an act 32 Geo. II. — — —	84141	15	8
3. To replace, to the ſinking-fund, the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of January, 1759, of the duties on glaſs and ſpirituous liquors, to anſwer annuities on ſingle lives, payable at the Exchequer, granted by an act 19 Geo. II.	8752	6	10
4. To replace, to the ſinking-fund, the like ſum paid out of the ſame, to make good the deficiency, on the 5th of January, 1759, of the additional ſtamp-duty, duty on licences for retailing wine, duty on coals exported, and ſurplus of the duty on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, made a fund by an act 30 Geo. II. for paying annuities at the Bank of England, after the rate of 3l. *per cent.* on 3000000, as alſo the life-annuities payable at the Exchequer, and other charges thereupon, — —	7651	9	8 ½
	225281	19	4

FEBRUARY 11.

1. For defraying the charge of an augmentation of 1001 light-cavalry, the troops of Hanover, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 366 days, from Dec. 25, 1759, to Dec. 24, 1760, both days inclusive, — — —	34333	8	0
2. For defraying the charge of an augmentation of four ſquadrons of hunters and huſſars, the troops of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the pay of Great-Britain, from Dec. 25, 1759, to Dec. 24, 1760, both days inclusive, — — —	20776	5	5

3. For

	£.	s.	d.
3. For defraying the charge of an augmentation of five battalions to the king's army in Germany, each battalion consisting of one troop of 101 men and four companies of foot, of 125 men in each company, with a corps of artillery, for 366 days, from Dec. 25, 1759, to Dec. 24, 1760, both days inclusive, — —	52902	19	2
	108012	12	7

FEBRUARY 12.

1. Upon account of the reduced officers of his majesty's land-forces and marines, for 1760, — — —	35651	9	0
2. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards, and regiment of horse, reduced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards, for 1760, — —	2946	0	0
3. Upon account, for supporting and maintaining the settlement of his majesty's colony of Nova-Scotia, for 1760, — —	11785	6	10
4. Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred, by supporting and maintaining the said settlement, in 1758, and not provided for by parliament, — — —	5851	4	9
5. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of his majesty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from June 24, 1759, to June 24, 1760,	4057	10	0
	60291	10	7

MARCH 31.

1. Upon account, to enable his majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North-America for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay, of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour and strenuous efforts of the respective provinces shall be thought by his majesty to merit, — — — — —	200000	0	0
2. Upon account, to be paid to the East-India company, towards enabling them to defray the expence of a military force, in their settlements, to be maintained by them, in lieu of the battalion of his majesty's forces commanded by colonel Adlercron, withdrawn from thence, and now returned to Ireland, — —	20000	0	0
3. Upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, for 1760,	25000	0	0
4. For defraying the charge of several augmentations to his majesty's forces, since the estimate of guards and garrisons for the year 1760 was presented, from their respective commencements, to the 24th of December, 1760, — — — —	134139	17	4
5. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hospital to maintain, educate, and bind apprentice, such children as were admitted into the said hospital on or before the 8th of February, 1760; and that the same be issued and paid, for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever, — — — —	44157	10	0
	423297	7	4

APRIL 28.

1. For defraying the charge of the embodied militia of the several counties in South-Britain from the respective times that they were embodied, and of the fensible men of Argyleshire, and lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders, in North Britain, from the commencement of their establishment, to the 24th of December, 1760, — — — — —	260104	16	8
2. Upon account, for defraying the charge of cloathing for the embodied militia, for 1760, — — —	30722	0	0

3. For

	£.	s.	d.
3. For reimburſing, to the colony of New-York, their expences in furniſhing proviſions and ſtores to the troops raiſed by them for his majeſty's ſervice, for the campaign in 1756, — —	2977	7	8
4. To be employed in maintaining and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements upon the coaſt of Africa, — —	10000	0	0
5. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling hoſpital to maintain and educate ſuch children as were admitted into the ſaid hoſpital between the 8th of February and the 26th of March, 1760; and that the ſame be iſſued and paid, for the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatſoever, — — —	3127	10	0
	306931	14	4

APRIL 29.

1. For defraying the charge of 959 cavalry, and 1454 infantry, the troops of the reigning duke of Brunſwick, in the pay of Great-Britain, purſuant to treaty, — — —	66926	3	0 ¼
2. For defraying the charge of an augmentation to the troops of the reigning duke of Brunſwick, in the pay of Great-Britain, purſuant to an ulterior convention, concluded and ſigned at Paderborn, the 5th of March, 1760, — — —	23843	5	11
3. For defraying the charge of two additional ſquadrons of huſſars, and two companies of chaſſeurs, together with an augmentation to the horſe, dragoons, and foot, the troops of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 1760, —	101096	3	2
4. For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majeſty's land-forces, and other ſervices, incurred from the 24th of November, 1759, to the 24th of December following, and not provided for, — — — —	420120	1	0
	611985	13	1 ¼

MAY 6.

1. To make good the deficiency of the grants for the ſervice of 1759, — — — —	75170	0	3 ½
2. To make good the like ſum iſſued, purſuant to an addreſs of this houſe, by his majeſty, to Jane Hardinge, widow, as adminiſtratrix of Nicholas Hardinge, eſq; deceaſed, as a recompence for his pains and ſervice, in preparing copies of the journals of this houſe for the preſs, and in managing and directing the printing of the ſame, for the uſe of the members of this houſe, — —	3000	0	0
3. To make good the like ſum iſſued, purſuant to an addreſs of this houſe, by his majeſty, to Jeremiah Dyſon, eſq; towards defraying the expence of printing the journals of this houſe, from the beginning of the 9th parliament of Great-Britain, to the end of the 4th ſeſſion of this preſent parliament, and of making and printing indexes to the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th volumes of the journals of this houſe, — — —	2000	0	0
4. Upon account, towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the unembodied militia, for the year ending the 25th of March, 1761, — — — —	80000	0	0
5. To enable the principal officers of his majeſty's ordnance to pay intereſt, after the rate of 4 l. *per cent. per annum*, from the 25th of Auguſt, 1759, to the 25th of April laſt, for the ſum of 23800l. 11s. 11d. remaining in his majeſty's office of ordnance, upon the ſaid 25th of April, and not paid into the hands of the deputy of the king's remembrancer of the court of Exchequer, at Weſtminſter, as directed by an act, made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for making compenſation for lands and hereditaments, purchaſed			

	£.	s.	d.
purchaſed for his majeſty's ſervice, at Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, by reaſon of doubts and difficulties, which have ariſen, touching the execution of the ſaid act, — — —	634	13	7
	160804	13	10½
MAY 10.			
1. Upon account, to enable his majeſty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the ſervice of 1760; and to take all ſuch meaſures, as may be neceſſary, to diſappoint, or defeat, any enterprizes or deſigns of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require, — —	1000000	0	0
2. For defraying the charge of a regiment of light-dragoons, and of an additional company to lieutenant-colonel Vaughan's corps, for 1760, — — — —	12874	15	10
	1012874	15	10
MAY 13.			
1. For defraying the extraordinary charge of his majeſty's mint, in the Tower of London, in 1759, — — —	11940	13	10
2. Upon account, for paying and diſcharging ſo much of the debts, with the neceſſary expences attending the payment of the ſame, claimed and ſuſtained upon the lands and eſtate which became forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the late titular lord John Drummond, brother to the late titular duke of Perth, as ſhall be remaining unſatisfied, and not already provided for, — —	2500	0	0
	14440	13	10
Sum total granted by this ſeſſion, — — — —	15503563	15	9½

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Genuine LETTERS from a FRENCH OFFICER, *containing a particular Account of the Taking of* LOUISBOURG. *Continued from p.* 296.

LETTER XXIII.

The Siege of Louiſbourg *continued. Reſiſtance of the Garriſon, who are at length obliged to capitulate. Treatment of them and the Inhabitants*, &c.

SIR,

YOU will not receive my laſt letter ſo early as I imagined; neither ſhall I follow this ſo ſoon as I could have wiſhed. The Arethuſa tarried here 15 days longer than I expected; but, as ſhe only waited for a favourable opportunity, and was every minute ready to ſail, I have not been able to add to my former accounts the operations that have been carried on during that time. Since this colony has fallen under the dominion of the Engliſh, my ailments, and the inquietudes inſeparable from our diſmal ſituation, have prevented my embarking for France. Very likely I ſhall ſtay here ſome time longer, thanks to the humanity of our conquerors; and, in truth, nothing but their valour can equal their generoſity. But my narrative and encomiums ſhall keep pace together: Therefore let us continue to recount the effects of that virtue for which we have paid ſo dear; and we ſhall afterwards come to the other, of which every one of us ought to preſerve the moſt grateful remembrance. I left off, if I am not miſtaken, at the recital of a ſituation which had revived my expreſſions of ſorrow; and you will now be able to judge whether they were juſt or not.

The 21ſt of June, our ſhips made a moſt terrible peal upon the light houſe battery, which was ſaid to have been ſomewhat damaged. We fired againſt the enemy from all ſides, as far as our ſtrength, or the ſhowers of bombs, would permit. All the next day there was a very thick

fog

fog, of which the enemy availed themſelves, to erect an advanced redoubt betwixt the center of the grand camp and that to the right. By this ſtep it became eaſier for them to get poſſeſſion of an eminence, which commanded the part of the camp towards the town, at the diſtance A of about 800 yards from the glacis. They likewiſe erected a battery of ſix cannon at the light-houſe, in order to ſilence the iſland-battery, by which they were greatly incommoded. They erected another againſt our ſhips; and, laſt of all, they made an epaulement to facilitate their ap- B proaches to the town by the eminence. This work was about a quarter of a mile in length, ſixty feet wide, and nine deep, conſiſting of gabions, faſcines, and earth. Four days were ſpent in theſe preparations, and the 25th we experienced their effect. One of the embraſures of the C iſland-battery was damaged, ſo that we could only make uſe of bombs. This defect was ſupplied, as much as poſſible, by our battery of Cape Maurepas, and by the cannon of our ſhips.

The 26th we reſolved to ſet fire to the enemy's new fort; but thoſe who at- D tempted it were repulſed without effecting their deſign.

The 27th, perceiving that the enemy was continually advancing, we redoubled our fire without being able to interrupt the workmen; on the contrary, we ourſelves were terribly incommoded by the E enemy's bombs. Beſides, the admiral, extending his vigilance to every part, cauſed 400 ſoldiers to be landed in the creek of Cormoran; a precaution of great uſe to the beſiegers.

Two days after, we ſunk two frigates and two ſhips in the narroweſt part of the F mouth of the harbour, and faſtened them together, to the end that, if the enemy's ſhips ſhould attempt to force their way through, there might not be room for above one at a time. During this operation, our frigate Arethuſa ventured out as far as ſhe could; and her guns extremely G incommoded the enemy's workmen. The Engliſh returned the fire with the ſame vivacity; and being impatient to make their approaches, they uſed all their endeavours to drive our ſhips back. Matters were thus pretty uniform on both ſides H during the ſpace of four days.

The 1ſt of July a detachment of our people ſallied out of the wood, and advanced about a mile beyond the pond; upon which, Mr. Wolfe went to meet them with 5 or 600 regulars. There was a very briſk ſkirmiſh; but at length our men were obliged to retire. This they did in good order, firing all the time upon the enemy, who gained nevertheleſs two very advantageous eminences, on which they immediately threw up a redoubt. On our ſide we ſunk two frigates more, and left their maſts ſtanding above water. The following days the enemy formed their lines, and their light troops defended themſelves againſt the ſavages, who hovered about the camp in order to pick up any ſtragglers.

There is no manner of doubt, but, notwithſtanding the advantages the Engliſh had over us, in the valour and ability of their general officers, they were ſenſible of the arduouſneſs of their enterprize. For our part, the length of our defence had ſurpaſſed our expectation; and we could not help ſighing when we conſidered that it would have been impoſſible for the enemy to ſucceed, had we been but upon an equal footing.

Yet, as we were determined not to ſurrender till the laſt extremity, we made a ſally, the 8th, upon a detachment of workmen commanded by brigadier-general Lawrence. We ſurprized them by the help of a very dark night: But what could 900 men do againſt the whole vanguard of the enemy, who immediately flew to the aſſiſtance of the ſappers? We had two captains and a few ſoldiers killed. The day following we ſent a flag of truce, to beg leave to bury the dead.

The 10th, the admiral ſet 200 miners to work. In the mean while, we fired chain-ſhot at them, and made as much noiſe as poſſible. The Arethuſa employed the time ſhe was hindered from ſailing, in ſuch a manner, as made us amends for this involuntary delay. The night of the 11th, we perceived a great fire in the woods; and, as it was a ſignal of the approach of M. des Herbiers with a reinforcement of Canadians and ſavages, we began to pluck up our ſpirits. Beſides, we knew that, as M. des Herbiers piqued himſelf more for his bravery than for his humanity, there was no doubt of his harraſſing the enemy as much as poſſible, with the troops which he would keep hovering about their camp, after he had reinforced the garriſon. This ſame officer had the good fortune to ſnap up an Engliſh ſoldier that was driving a cart; and being apprized, by this fellow, of the ſituation of the enemy's camp, he immediately let

us know it, to the end that we might point our batteries accordingly.

The 15th, a thick fog arising, the Arethusa embraced the opportunity to slip away in the night; and, tho' the enemy used all possible expedition in giving chace to this ship, she got clear off. Yet I am of opinion, that her departure gave more pleasure to the English than to us.

The 16th, Mr. Wolfe made himself master of the post occupied by our piquets, situated within 400 yards of the West gate; and there he maintained himself in spite of all our fire from our cannon and bombs. A deserter from the camp having informed us where the enemy's magazines lay, we directed our shells in such a manner, as to alarm them greatly. The ensuing days their approaches towards the town were carried on with success, as were also the new batteries, one of which began to play very briskly on the Dauphin bastion, and the West gate.

The 21st proved fatal to us: Our ship the Entreprenant, of 64 guns, having been set on fire by a cannon shot from the enemy, blew up in the middle of the harbour; and in its fall the fire spead itself to two more ships, the Celebre and the Capricieux, which were both burnt. The other vessels escaped with very great difficulty and risque, being obliged to pass between the enemy's battery and the cannon of the ships on fire, which played upon us as well as upon them. Several of our small craft were burnt; in short, it was a night of horror and desolation. The Prudent and the Bienfaisant, of 64 guns, which had escaped this time, soon after fell a prey to the enemy.

Admiral Boscawen had given orders for each ship under his command to get ready two boats, two pinnaces, and a barge, armed with musquets, bayonets, cutlasses, hatchets, and pistols. These, under the command of the captains La Forey and Balfour, entered the harbour in great silence, on a very dark night. As our batteries and ramparts had been very much damaged these three days, and as the fire of the enemy's small-arms made it almost impracticable for us to maintain ourselves on those same ramparts which we were endeavouring to repair; and, lastly, as a breach had been already made in the Dauphin bastion and the West gate; we did not want for work. Besides, we had seen the besiegers bring ladders to the trenches; and, as we apprehended a scalade every moment, we kept continually firing our small-arms on the ramparts, while the enemy plied us in the same manner without intermission. It is not, therefore, at all surprizing, that, in such confusion and alarm, we did not perceive the boats, which, as I mentioned to you before, slipped into the harbour. Their aim was against the two only ships we had left; and they succeeded. Captain La Forey attacked the Prudent, and captain Balfour, the Bienfaisant. The report of the guns made us sensible of our fresh misfortune; but it was too late. In vain did we direct every battery, that was still in a condition to play, against the enemy's boats: We could not hinder the Bienfaisant from being towed close by our walls into the North-East harbour, under the protection of the enemy's batteries; nor the Prudent, which was a-ground, from being set on fire.

I must confess, Sir, that this action did as much honour to the English, as damage to us: And, indeed, so long as our ships remained in the harbour, it would have been difficult for them to make a general assault. Here then was our *coup de grace*. Of this we were convinced, the next day, by the shocking spectacle before us. We were under the greatest concern to see our harbour desolated, and laid waste: It was covered with the wrecks, as well of those ships that had been burnt, as of those which either we or our enemy had sunk. When we turned our eyes to view the situation of the town, our affliction was heightened. Our batteries were almost ruined; not above twelve pieces of cannon were in a condition to fire; a breach had been rendered practicable; our numbers were greatly reduced; and the redoubling of the enemy's fire had nearly destroyed us. Add to this, no ways and means to repair our losses; no appearance of relief; nay, we had seen the enemy, a few days before, seize on two Spanish vessels that were bringing us succours.

In so melancholy a situation, there was nothing left but to capitulate; so that we suspended our fire, and sent to demand a truce, in order to regulate the articles of surrender. We insisted upon terms far more honourable, and more advantageous, than we had a right to expect; and, in case of a refusal, we were resolved to hold out to the last. The officer charged with the proposals of our commandant, M. de Drucourt, returned with the following letter from general Amherst.

"In answer to the proposal received on the part of your excellency, I have nothing further to say, than that his excellency

lency admiral Boſcawen and I have determined, that our men of war ſhall enter the harbour to-morrow, in order to make a general aſſault. Your excellency knows full well the ſituation of the army and fleet, as well as of the town; but, as admiral Boſcawen and myſelf are both A deſirous of avoiding any further effuſion of blood, we give your excellency an hour to determine on the only capitulation we are willing to grant, which is, to ſurrender yourſelves priſoners of war; otherwiſe, your excellency muſt be anſwerable for all the fatal conſequences of ſo uſeleſs B a defence."

M. de Drucourt, being extremely exaſperated at theſe hard terms, reſolved, in a council of war, to defend the town to the laſt extremity. In conſequence of this reſolution, he was going to ſend an anſwer to the enemy, intimating that he C would wait for a general aſſault; when the commiſſary, M. Prevoſt, came and preſented a petition to him in behalf of the inhabitants. During this interval an officer had been ſent back to Meſſrs. Boſcawen and Amherſt, in order to obtain more favourable conditions: But, as they D perſiſted in the ſame anſwer, nothing further remained but to comply immediately, either with the deſire of the officers of the garriſon, who were ready to defend themſelves to the utmoſt extremity, or with the petition of the commiſſary, which, without all manner of doubt, was the E moſt prudent ſtep that could be taken, under our preſent ſituation. He laid a very great ſtreſs, not upon the inutility of the defence, for that was viſible; but on the duty of a good citizen in preſerving a colony, the ruin of which muſt be attended with that of all the French poſſeſſions in North America. He obſerved further, that the councils which M. de Drucourt had hitherto called, conſiſted only of military gentlemen, whoſe deliberations were entirely directed by the glory of the king's arms, and their own honour; but that theſe conſiderations, G though of as great weight with himſelf as with any man whatever, ought to give way to the publick welfare, for which he thought they were accountable; in ſhort, that, in their preſent condition, the moſt heroick valour could be regarded only as an act of deſperation.

So ſolid did theſe arguments appear, that there was no anſwering them; ſo that M. de Drucourt acquieſced, and ſubmitted to the law of the conqueror. The capitulation was ſoon drawn up, and the articles were as follow.

"Firſt, the garriſon of Louiſbourg ſhall ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, and be tranſported to England on board of veſſels belonging to his Britannick majeſty.

Secondly, all the artillery, ammunition, as well as arms, of what kind ſoever, at preſent in the town and iſlands of Cape Breton and St. John, ſhall be conſigned into the hands of commiſſaries appointed for that purpoſe, in order to be delivered up to his Britannick majeſty.

Thirdly, the governor ſhall give orders to the troops in the iſland of St. John, to ſurrender to ſuch ſhips of war as the admiral ſhall pleaſe to ſend to take them on board.

Fourthly, the gate called Dauphin ſhall be opened to his Britannick majeſty's troops by ten o'clock to morrow morning; and the garriſon, as well as thoſe who have borne arms, ſhall be drawn up to-morrow upon the eſplanade, where they ſhall lay down their arms, colours, and military accoutrements; after which they ſhall go on board thoſe veſſels which are to tranſport them to England.

Fifthly, the ſame care ſhall be taken of the ſick and wounded in the hoſpitals, as of the ſubjects of his Britannick majeſty.

Sixthly, the merchants and their clerks, that have not borne arms, ſhall be ſent to France on board ſuch veſſels as the admiral ſhall judge proper to appoint."

This capitulation was made the 26th of July, and, of courſe, after a bloody ſiege of two months, which we could never have maintained for ſo long a time had it not been for thoſe four ſhips of war which we were unfortunately obliged to ſacrifice.

The day following, at the hour agreed F to, major Farquhar took poſſeſſion of the gate Dauphin at the head of three companies of grenadiers. By noon general Whitmore, who had ſo greatly contributed to the taking of the place, had the honour, due to him, of receiving the ſubmiſſion of the garriſon on the eſplanade. He then cauſed the arms and colours to be carried off, ordered corps de gardes and centinels, and, in ſhort, acted as governor of Louiſbourg.

We had only one misfortune more to apprehend; though, perhaps, this gave H no great uneaſineſs to thoſe filly fools (and many ſuch there were amongſt us) who never troubled their heads, either about what is paſt, or to come; for would you imagine how our officers were employed

during the heat of the ſiege? When they were not upon duty, they aſſembled together, and gamed ſo very high, that, to ſee them, one would have thought they were certain of the future inutility of their money. Perhaps it was a mark of courage: I ſhould ſay ſo if a tranquility during the moment of deſtruction merited that name; but I am very far from being of this opinion. I could not help cenſuring the folly of thoſe bold gameſters, whom a ſingle bomb, out of a thouſand that fell every day, might have cruſhed to pieces in the midſt of ſo laudable an occupation. You will tell me, perhaps, that I am going to turn preacher. Not I, indeed: At leaſt, I ſhall give no lecture of morality; but, as to an elogium on our conquerors, I hope you will indulge me in it: Both juſtice and gratitude demand it of our hands; and therefore I have only to return to the ſubject which preceded this digreſſion.

Yes, Sir, we had one misfortune more to apprehend, viz. that our enemies ſhould, on the preſent occaſion, copy after our example. They had not forgot the extraordinary barbarities and cruelties which we had ſuffered the ſavages to practiſe upon them, after the taking of Oſwego, and Fort Henry-William, which had ſurrendered, nevertheleſs, upon a more advantageous capitulation than that which we had but juſt concluded. There had not been time enough to efface the memory of that action; and the continuation of the war had kept up the ſpirit of juſt reſentment. Beſides, though we were conquered, we frequently let fall ſome expreſſions that ſhewed our animoſity, and were far from ſoothing exaſperated minds. The evening before the Engliſh took poſſeſſion of the town, we ſuffered the ſoldiers to plunder the magazines; and the prieſts ſpent the whole night in marrying all the girls of the place to the firſt that would have them, for fear they ſhould fall into the hands of hereticks. Beſides, the exhauſted ſtate of the military cheſt had raiſed a ſuſpicion which was likely to create more ill blood; but, notwithſtanding all theſe circumſtances, the probity, honour, and humanity, of the Engliſh chiefs, prevailed. (See p. 270.) Meſſieurs Boſcawen and Amherſt, after acting with that ſpirit of harmony which is ſo uncommon in joint commanders, and redounds ſo greatly to their honour, and after conducting this enterprize with equal valour and ability, ſhewed themſelves poſſeſſed of thoſe virtues that form the man of honour, as much as of thoſe that diſtinguiſh the hero.

The vigilance of the admiral during the whole time of the ſiege; his application in ſearch of the proper means to bring it to a happy iſſue, his judgment in the choice of thoſe means, as appeared moſt evidently in executing the ſcheme againſt our two men of war; his activity, which was not ſatisfied with the buſineſs of the fleet committed to his care, but induced him to come every day to the camp, in order to concert matters with general Amherſt; theſe are objects which the Engliſh will never loſe ſight of, and which, undoubtedly, muſt command the perpetual gratitude of his country. Our acknowledgment is alſo due to him upon a very juſt title, though of a different kind; and our eſteem is a tribute which he moſt richly deſerves on both accounts.

To be brief, Sir, no body here can perceive, at leaſt by any perſonal inconveniency, that we are in a conquered town. The garriſon has embarked with as much tranquility, as if it had been going upon a voyage of pleaſure. Every ſoldier has taken away whatever belonged to him, without ſuffering the leaſt injuſtice. M. de Drucourt has received all the honours which a perſon of his rank deſerved. The admiral has ſhewn all the reſpects to Madame de Drucourt, as were due to her merit: Every favour ſhe aſk'd was granted. True it is, that ſuch behaviour does honour to the diſcernment of the gentlemen that ſhewed it. This lady has performed ſuch exploits, during the ſiege, as muſt entitle her to a rank among the moſt illuſtrious of her ſex; for ſhe fired three cannon every day, in order to animate the gunners. After the ſurrender of the town, ſhe intereſted herſelf in behalf of all the unfortunate people that had recourſe to her mediation. In this number, M. Maillet de Grandville was a ſtriking inſtance of the inſtability of fortune. He left France at the age of 17, and arrived at Quebeck in very indifferent circumſtances: But, by his induſtry and application to buſineſs, he ſoon advanced himſelf in the world, ſo as to be able to purchaſe the lordſhip of Mount Louis, which coſt him fourſcore thouſand livres: But now, by the Taking of Louiſburg, he loſes upwards of 150,000, and is left quite deſtitute with a numerous family. Yet what have theſe private loſſes, you will ſay, to do with our country in general?

A great deal, I assure you; though the persons entrusted with the reins of government, seem to act as if these were matters of no concern at all. Do you imagine that there will be such numbers, henceforward, so ready to quit their country, and to spend their days in incessant toil, A when they might pass them agreeably at home, if they find that they are to be stripped of the fruit of all their labour, by a most shameful neglect of our colonies? But this revives my old lamentations; and, in all probability, you have had enough of that strain already in B France. Nothing, therefore, remains, but to let you know, that I purpose very soon to have the pleasure of embracing you, if my departure, which depends on my state of health, should be so near at hand as I expect: Yet I fancy you will have another letter before that time. I have contracted C a particular intimacy with an Englishman of extraordinary good sense, with whom I have been several times in company. I purpose giving you an account of our conversation; and I fancy you will not be displeased to hear what our enemies think in regard to the importance of their con- D quest; and you will be able thereby to form a better judgment of the reasons we had to be so strenuous, both for the defence, and recovery, of that fortress. But I shall conclude with giving you a commission, which, I fancy, will be extremely agreeable to your disposition: This is, to E tell our merchants, that the enemy have done no injury or violence here at all to people in trade, but have suffered them to dispose of their effects in what manner they pleased; to let our officers know, that the gentlemen of the army have been treated with all the respect and moderation F imaginable; to acquaint the common people, that the most humane usage has been shewn to persons of their condition; and, lastly, to apprize all our countrymen in general, that, if this reverse of fortune should increase their natural antipathy against the English, it furnishes us with G another motive to endeavour to get out of their debt; and therefore we ought to embrace the first opportunity of making them a proper return, not so much for the loss we have sustained, as for their humane behaviour to our people. I think, and doubtless you will think so too, that such H ought to be the wishes, and such the conduct, of a generous mind.

Your most, &c.

Curious EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. LI. Part I.

I. *An Account of the remarkable Alteration of Colour in a Negro Woman: In a Letter to the Rev. Mr.* Alexander Williamson, *of* Maryland, *from Mr.* James Bate, *Surgeon in that Province. Communicated to the Royal Society by* Alexander Russel, *M. D. F. R. S.*

SIR,

IN compliance with your desire, I send as particular an account of the extraordinary metamorphosis observable in colonel Barnes's negro woman, as I have been able to procure.

Frank, a cook-maid of the above-named gentleman, a native of Virginia, about 40 years of age, remarkably healthy, of a strong and robust constitution, had her skin originally as dark as that of the most swarthy Africans, but, about 15 years ago, observed that membrane, in the parts next adjoining to the finger-nails, to become white: Her mouth soon underwent the same change, and the phænomenon hath since continued, gradually, to extend itself over the whole body; so that every part of its surface is become, more or less, the subject of this surprizing alteration. In her present state, four parts in five, of the skin, are white, smooth, and transparent, as in a fair European, elegantly shewing the ramifications of the subjacent blood-vessels: The parts remaining sooty daily lose their blackness, and in some measure partake of the prevailing colour; so that a very few years will, in all probability, induce a total change. The neck and back, along the course of the *vertebræ*, maintain their pristine hue the most, and in some spots proclaim their original state: The head, face, and breast, with belly, legs, arms, and thighs, are almost wholly white; the *pudenda* and *axillæ*, party-coloured; the skin of these parts, as far as white, being covered with white hair; where dark, with black. Her face and breast, as often as the passions anger, shame, &c. have been excited in her, have been immediately observed to glow with blushes; as also, when, in pursuance of her business, she has been exposed to the action of the fire upon these parts, some freckles have made their appearance.

After having described her present appearance as well as I am able, I shall not pretend to offer any conjectures of my own

own upon the ſubject, leſt, being led away by a train of reaſoning, I ſhould loſe myſelf in endeavouring to eſtabliſh a favourite hypotheſis; but, on the contrary, ſhall confine myſelf to a ſimple narration of ſuch facts as may prevent miſtakes, or obviate difficulties, ariſing in the inveſtigation of this difficult piece of phyſical hiſtory. And, in the firſt place, leſt the change ſhould be thought the conſequence of a previous morbid ſtate, ſhe declares, that, excepting about 17 years ago, when ſhe was delivered of a child, ſhe hath never been afflicted by any complaint of 24 hours continuance; and that ſhe never remembers the *catamenia* to have been either irregular or obſtructed, only during this pregnancy: She hath never been ſubject to any cutaneous diſorders, or made uſe of any external applications, by which this phænomenon might be produced. The effects of the bile upon the ſkin are well known to phyſicians, and have given riſe to an opinion, that its colour was determined thereby. For my own part, I cannot believe it has any thing to do here, ſince, from all the circumſtances I have been able to collect, I cannot find the leaſt reaſon to ſuſpect, that this fluid, whether cyſtick or hepatick, has undergone any alteration. As uſtion is known to make the ſkin of negroes become white, and as ſhe is daily employed in the buſineſſes of cookery, it may perhaps be ſuppoſed the effect of heat: But this can never be the caſe, as ſhe has ever been well clad, and the change is as obvious in the parts protected from the action of that element, as in thoſe the moſt expoſed thereto. As an emunctory, the ſkin ſeems to perform its office as well as poſſible, the ſweat with the greateſt freedom indifferently pervading the black and white parts. The effects of a bliſter I mentioned to you I am yet a ſtranger to, as that which I applied upon the outſide of the arm did not anſwer the intended purpoſe: Whether this was owing to its being laid upon a part too much expoſed, or that, the *corpus reticulare* being deſtroyed, there may be ſuch an adheſion of the cuticle to the *cutis*, as may render them inſeparable, a ſecond experiment muſt determine. If, upon your ſending this to Dr. Ruſſel, he, or any of his learned acquaintance, to whom he may communicate it, ſhall think any future experiments neceſſary, I ſhall be glad to execute them under their directions, not only for my private ſatisfaction, but in order to convince you how much pleaſure I take in doing every thing that may oblige Mr. Williamſon or his friends.

II. *An Account of a particular Species of Cocoon, or Silk-Pod, from* America. *By the Rev.* Samuel Pullein, *M. A.*

HAVING lately ſeen the *aurelia* of a particular ſpecies of caterpillar, I judged, from its texture and conſiſtence, that there might be procured from it a ſilk not inferior to that of the common ſilk-worm in its quality, and in its quantity much ſuperior. I have made ſome experiments on this new ſpecies of ſilk-pod, which ſtrengthen this opinion.

This pod is about three inches and a quarter in length, and above one inch in diameter; its outward form not ſo regular an oval as that of the common ſilk-worm; its conſiſtence ſomewhat like that of a dried bladder, when not fully blown; its colour of a reddiſh brown; its whole weight 21 grains.

Upon cutting open this outer integument, there appeared in the inſide a pod completely oval, as that of the ſilk-worm. It was covered with ſome floſs ſilk, by which it was connected to the outer coat, being of the ſame colour. Its length was two inches, its diameter nearly one inch, and its weight nine grains.

The pod could not be eaſily unwinded, becauſe it was perforated by the moth: But, upon putting it in hot water, I reeled off ſo much as ſufficed to form a judgment of the ſtrength and ſtaple of its ſilk.

The ſingle thread winded off the pod in the ſame manner as that of the common ſilk-worm, ſeeming in all reſpects as fine, and as tough. I doubled this thread ſo often as to contain 20 in thickneſs; and the compound thread was as ſmooth, as elaſtick, and as gloſſy, as that of the common ſilk-worm. I tried what weight it would bear; and it bore 15 ounces and a half, and broke with ſomewhat leſs than 16, upon ſeveral trials. I then tried a thread of the common ſilk-worm, which was alſo compoſed of 20 (in thickneſs it rather exceeded the other); and it broke always with 15 ounces.

I boiled a part of the Cocoon in water for the ſpace of four hours, that I might know whether it was compoſed of a gum in any ſort mucilaginous; and I found that it was as indiſſoluble as that of the common ſilk-worm.

The common ſilk pod, with all its floſs, weighs uſually but three grains; and here

is a pod which weighs seven times as much. If the outer coat, which weighed 12 grains, were all to be used only as floss silk, there remain nine grains capable of being reeled, which is above three times as much as can be reel'd from the common Cocoon. But I am of opinion, that, when the pod is fresh, and not hardened by age, the whole outer coat may be reeled off; for the pod on which I made these trials was seven or eight years old.

Upon enquiry I have found, that the moth of this pod is called the Isinglass, by Marian. It is a very large moth, being five inches from the tip of each wing extended. It differs from the silk moth, in that it has a *proboscis*; which intimates that it feeds in its *papilio* state, whereas the silk moth never eats.

The caterpillar which produces this pod is a native of America. It was found in Pensylvania: The pod was fixed to the small branch of a tree, which seemed to be either of the crab or hawthorn species.

The leaf of the tree had also helped to support the pod; for the mark of its ribs was apparent on the surface of the pod.

I do not conceive that it will be at all difficult to find out the caterpillar, or the tree it feeds on; or to reel such a quantity of the silk as shall, when woven into a ribband, more fully demonstrate whether it be of that value which I judge it; for, by comparing it with the Cocoon of the wild Chinese silk-worm, from which an excellent species of silk is made, I have no doubt of its being the same species, and would be glad if, by this memorial, I could induce the people of America to make trial of it.

REMARKS on a Paper, entitled, *Improvements and Savings in Inland Navigations, exemplified on the River* Stroud, *in the County of* Glocester, *by the Dean of* Glocester*.

THE principal difficulties to encounter with in performing inland, or rather artificial navigations, the reverend dean refers to the four following heads, viz.

"*First*, The stream proposed to be made navigable may have many mills upon it: If so, the occupiers and proprietors of those mills will oppose every application to parliament to make it navigable, lest the locks should draw the water away from their mill-ponds."

Remark I. When the two houses of parliament are convinced of the utility of any intended artificial navigation, and are satisfied, by proofs and calculations, that the waste of water to or from the mills, by such undertakings, cannot be materially prejudicial to the same, they generally promote and encourage such works as a publick convenience: Witness the Hallifax river, &c.

On the other hand, there are instances where great opposition, in parliament, hath frustrated such beneficial proposals; but that was many years ago, and at a time when publick improvements were not so much encouraged as at present.

"*Secondly*, Though there were no mill-ponds to be injured, yet the stream itself may be so very inconsiderable, especially in dry seasons, as not to be sufficient for the expence of water, occasioned by the opening and filling of the locks; not to mention that the continual leakage at the gates of each lock is another waste of water utterly unavoidable."

Remark II. An inconsiderable stream, doubtless, will produce an inconsiderable navigation, unless some expedients be used to preserve the water, and also to collect the sudden rains in sufficient reservoirs at the head of the navigation: But, if water be wanting, or the stream so very small as the reverend dean seems to intimate, then, let the navigation be either by lock, or the *new machinal scheme*, exhalations from the wind and sun will, in dry seasons, be equally prejudicial to either of them.

Again, suppose the lock-navigation designed for barges of 40 or 50 tons burthen, the capacity of the locks to pass them (the falls supposed, one with another, 10 feet) will be nearly 2500 tons of water, which will be the whole expence of water in passing each lock: But be it observed, that, in case there are 20 locks, or more or less, there will be but one lock of water lost *per* day in the whole navigation, whether up or down the same river, supposing one vessel daily navigated; which is so inconsiderable, that it must be a small stream indeed that cannot supply this waste to the mill-ponds.

As to the leakage of the lock-gates, the most convenient locks are built on such constructions, that, when the workmanship is well executed, the lock-gates will hardly leak a hogshead in 24 hours; instances whereof are well known, though a great head of water press upon the gates. Good water-tight locks are frequent in the French artificial navigations, as they are also in those executed in Holland, &c. 'Tis pity that, in England, we have examples of

* *See our Mag. for* April, *p.* 192.

of ſo many ill-conſtructed locks, ſubject to great leakage: Probably the advocates for the *new ſcheme* have ſeen thoſe leaky locks only; and this may be the reaſon why they are ſo ſanguine to explode the old and more uſeful navigation.

"*Thirdly*, Were no difficulties to ariſe either from the mills on the river, or the ſmallneſs of the ſtream, yet a third might occur, viz. the perpendicular height might be ſo great in certain places, as to require ſeveral locks to be placed together, in the nature of ſtairs, for the gradual aſcent or deſcent of the boats; the expence of which, beſides the tedioufneſs of the tranſit, will be inſupportable in many caſes."

Remark III. It has not been defined, as yet, to what perpendicular height a well-conſtructed lock may raiſe a barge; yet, from juſt obſervations, it may be aſſerted, that, were the falls more conſiderable than any that can be ſuppoſed in the rivers in England, a lock may be conſtructed to paſs a barge without multiplying them at any ſingle fall, ſo as to occaſion extraordinary difficulties: But it ſeems very odd, that ſuch extraordinary falls ſhould be hinted at as an objection to the lock-navigations, when, in reality, in England, no ſuch falls are found that we know of.

"*Fourthly*, After locks are made, they are very frequently put out of order, eſpecially in winter. Sometimes this is occaſioned by floods and freſhes burſting open the gates; at other times, by froſts injuring the ſide-walls; and, at all times, by the continual wear and tear, if I may ſo call it, which attends the ſwell, or caſcade of water, upon the firſt opening of the gates: And the misfortune is, that the damages cannot well be repaired till the ſummer-ſeaſon, when the waters are low."

Remark IV. 'Tis true, locks of bad conſtruction are frequently out of repair; though, on the other hand, it may be truly affirmed, that well conſtructed ones will receive ſo ſmall an injury, even in the courſe of 20 years, that they may be repaired at any ſeaſon, be the water high or low, in the ſpace of a week.

There can be no other part of the lock generally ſubject to repair, but the gates, the reſt being all ſtone or brick.

As to the gates being burſt open by floods or freſhes, that can never happen, except it be by a torrent diſplacing the whole fabrick, ſo as not to leave any *veſtigia*: And as to froſts injuring the ſide-walls, that is ſeldom or never ſeen, becauſe the walls are, or ought to be, faced with Aſhler ſtone, or brick laid *in terras*.

The wear and tear, ſo called, attending the ſwell and caſcade of water, in firſt opening the gates, are miſunderſtood, as it's well known the gates of a lock can't be opened till the water in the lock be level with the upper or lower ponds; which is performed by means of wickets put in the gates or walls.

The difficulty of repairing damages till the ſummer ſeaſon, is likewiſe miſunderſtood; it being the cuſtom, in conſtructing of locks, to provide proper channels, in the wings of the locks, to receive occaſionally timbers and plank; by which means dams at each end of the lock are ſoon made, and the water being cleared out, the damages may be repaired, at any time of the year, without difficulty or great impediment to the navigation.

To the above-recited difficulties the reverend dean adds, "To remedy theſe inconveniences and many others, &c. a perſon, whoſe name is Bridge, has invented a machine, ſimple in its conſtruction, eaſy in operation, and cheap in point of expence:" Whereas the conſtruction of the movements of the ſaid *machine*, or *crane*, or all that is eſſential therein, is ſimply, without any alteration or improvement, wholly and ſolely the invention of the ingenious Mr. Padmore, late of Briſtol; evident models whereof are to be ſeen on the Key, Gibb, and Back, in the city of Briſtol.

The inventor of the *Stroud-water machines*, or *cranes*, may ſay he has added the *ballancing* part to the cranes that Padmore conſtructed; but, taking all things together, the conveniences and inconveniences of Bridge's addition will *ballance*, and no advantage ariſe from it.

The reverend dean proceeds to explain the manner of the operation, and then makes his obſervations, with ſome pertinent remarks on Inland Navigations in general, and then concludes.

In anſwer to the reverend dean's obſervations on the *Crane Navigation*, it will appear here demonſtrated, that the ſame cannot be of any general ſervice or advantage to the publick, becauſe the freight that is to be put on *frames*, or in *caſes* uſed for coal, is limiting, confining, and fruſtrating the very intention of an artificial navigation, which, in fact, is principally deſigned to convey, in a cheap manner, goods, and heavy, unwieldy, and

and unballanceable commodities, such as large blocks of stone, timber, &c. of three or four tons weight, as also soil for the improvement of the interior parts of the country; which cannot be *ballanced* with *cranes*, calculated only to raise about a ton, or a ton and a half: Therefore 'tis plain, the A *new invention* cannot be of that benefit the reverend dean would persuade the publick to believe.—Again, in case of no freight in going up the river, as well as back freight in going down it, the *ballancing* principle, of course, ceases; and the shifting the freight must be done by mere labour only. B Now, then, to construct large cranes, and works to answer all purposes, considering the time of working them, cannot consistently be said to be cheap in point of expence, the article so much insisted on in the erection of the *machinal crane-works*. C

To demonstrate, by calculation and comparison, the true state of the difference of the expence of conveying of 40 tons by the *new scheme* and the lock-navigation, observe, by calculation it appears, that a forty-ton barge may be towed in stagnated water (suppose, for the sake of a general D calculation) at the rate of two miles and three furlongs per hour, by the strength of two men towing from the mast's head. By the same calculation, a similar-moulded vessel, whose freight is only 10 tons, will require only one man at the towing-line, and go at the above rate. The whole E distance between Framilode and Wallbridge (the extent of the designed navigation) is 10 miles; and the number of falls where locks, *machines*, or *cranes*, are to be erected, 20.

It appears, that the boats cannot be shifted without two men and a boy; and F sometimes more are required, arising from the injudicious manner of working the *cranes*, which increases the expence of the *crane* navigation.

The boats exemplified upon the river *Stroud* will contain six, seven, or eight *frames*, each holding a ton: But, to give G all the advantages the *new scheme* will admit of, suppose each boat to carry ten frames, to raise one ton each; and suppose the boats one half-hour shipping, and the like unshipping the ten frames, though it is known at present they perform that work in 20 minutes only; yet, H from the inequality of the canals, there will be half an hour lost at each crane; the whole time an hour.

July, 1760.

	H. M. S.
The time in making a compleat trip and retrip with the forty-ton barge, supposed to be in towing, — —	8 22 50
The time to pass and repass the 20 locks, at two minutes each lock, proved to be sufficient, by observation as well as by calculation, — —	1 20 0
	9 42 50
The time to make a trip and retrip by the ten-ton *crane* boat, all circumstances being alike, will be found, the towing the same as before, —	8 22 50
The time to pass and repass at the 20 mills or falls, allowing half an hour at each *crane* up and down, will be —	20 0 0
	28 22 50

	l. s. d.
Suppose the towing labour comes to 18d *per* day *per* man (12 h. work) the expence of two men for 9h. 42′ 50″ in making a compleat trip and retrip in the forty-ton barge only, —	0 2 4
The ten-ton boat to make the same trip and retrip will require (on account of the working the *cranes*) two men's labour for 28h. 22′ 50″ which comes to 7s. 1d. *per* trip and retrip; and, according to the same rate, 40 tons for the labour of freight only, —	0 8 4
The difference, being an *extra* charge by the *crane* of *new-scheme* navigation for 40 tons freight, in every compleat voyage up and down the navigation, — —	1 6 0

From this calculation it plainly appears, that the *new scheme* has a disadvantage of nearly 1115*l. per cent.* and the same disadvantage will proportionably arise on any other extent of navigation. Hence it is evident, that the judgment of the legislature is right, in vesting all the advantage of an invention which might not seem to them to carry the same prospect of publick utility, as it did to the proprietors of the *machine* navigation on the river Stroud.

I conclude by declaring, the motive I have in writing the above remarks, is—to explode the false notions of the inutility of

the known and eſtabliſhed method of artificial navigation, and to prevent the publick from being prejudiced in favour of a *new invention*, which, being looked upon in the moſt advantageous light, can be but probable; and therefore cannot deſerve ſo much notice as to retard any navigation that may be under preſent conſideration.

FERD. STRATFORD.

Glouceſter, May 29.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ONE of the ſubſequent Queries has been publiſhed, by a queriſt unknown to me, in a certain monthly collection, to which but few anſwers have been given. As your collection has a much more extenſive ſale, and as ſuch important queſtions merit the conſideration and ſolutions of the wiſeſt and beſt of men every where; I think you cannot better apply part of your Magazine, than by giving the queries and their ſolutions a place therein. Your doing this will oblige, Sir, Your conſtant reader,

July 7, 1760. PHILANTHROPOS.

Query I. "What conſtitutes a Sinner?"

II. "What is Sin?"

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE human mind, being finite, cannot comprehend infinity; and ſo a ſolution to the query concerning the Gooſe and the Frog (ſee p. 311) cannot be given in the manner requeſted by your correſpondent: Yet, if we conſider it in this manner, that, if two bodies, remote the one from the other, move in the ſame direction with equable, but different, velocities, the latter with the ſwifter motion; their diſtance at ſtarting, being divided by the difference of their velocities, will determine the time of their being together; The queſtion comes within reach of our reaſon, and ſo is eaſily ſolved.—Several queries might be propoſed, which to ſolve by mathematical reaſoning would be equally difficult with that referred to above; as,—I. To ſhew how any point of time could ever exiſt.—II. To evade the force of the following argument, viz. If a number, *N*, be divided by another, *d*, the quotient, *q*, will be a certain quantity; and, if *d* be diminiſhed in any proportion, *q* will be increaſed in that proportion; and therefore, when *d* is O, then *q* is infinite: But the quotient multiplied by the diviſor produces the dividend; and therefore (ſince *N* may repreſent any number, at pleaſure) an infinity of O's are equal to any number, and ſo all numbers equal. A—III. An hour is equal to $59'$, $59''$, $59'''$, &c. *ad infinitum*, &c. If, therefore, a body, that by an equable motion would require an hour to run over a certain ſpace, were to move ſo much thereof as would require $59'$, and then as much as would require $59''$, and then ſo much B more as would require $59'''$, &c. reaſon can no other way account for the completion of the hour's journey, by that body, than by conſidering its motion in another light than as being made up of an infinite ſeries.—In fine, when any thing is propoſed for a ſolution, that is within the C reach of our finite capacity, then Mathematicks, noble, unerring, univerſally-uſeful Mathematicks, lend their amicable and infallible aſſiſtance towards a rational ſolution thereof.

PHILANTHROPOS.

D *To the* AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Publickly acknowledge, I ſincerely admire, the great candour, and ſtrict impartiality, which you have ſhewn in voluntarily offering a place in your Magazine E for an anſwer to my letter and queries to the Methodiſts. (See our laſt, p. 298.) Should the anſwer be a fair, full, ſatisfactory anſwer, no man will receive more pleaſure from it than myſelf, as I have nothing at heart, but that error may be expoſed, and truth may be eſtabliſhed. F Part of what I wrote was drawn up in ſo much hurry, that I kept no copy of my ſcrawl: But, upon a review, there is nothing, at preſent, that I can retract; I have only ſomewhat briefly to add. Should it be thought that I have exaggerated their profits, I muſt deſire that it may be far- G ther taken into conſideration, that, beſides ſtated weekly payments, they have the benefit of publick collections, private occaſional gratuities, tickets with the renewal of tickets, and the numerous, extenſive ſale of their books and pamphlets. What immenſe wealth ſuch miſſionaries, under H various ſpecious pretences, may accumulate, is fully verified in the late count Zinzendorff, who, if we may believe the authority of the publick papers, died in actual

actual poſſeſſion of 7000l. *per annum*, the genuine produce of flaming zeal and affected piety! As to Mr. Solicitor-General for the Methodiſts, as I am now admitted to the honour of a more intimate acquaintance with that gentleman, I have this ſingle queſtion to propoſe: Who has moſt of the craftſman, they who have ſimply nothing but a living, or rather ſtarve on a ſcanty eccleſiaſtical proviſion, or he who, reptile-like, can ſo transform himſelf, that he can aſſiduouſly purſue all the chicanery of the Law ſix days, and amphibiouſly collect men and money together by retailing out the Goſpel on the ſeventh?—In ſhort, what can be done with this people? If they are juſtly puniſhed, they cry out, *Perſecution!* If they are permitted to be undiſturbed, go on, and increaſe, they then glory, that it is the work of God, and vain is the oppoſition of man. I am, yours,

T. A.

P. S. We can aſſure the publick, that at the laſt general quarter-ſeſſions of the peace held at Maidſtone, for the county of Kent, a remarkable cauſe was tried, Charles Whitworth, eſq; member of parliament for Minehead, in the chair. The point was, Whether the vagrant, itinerant, Methodiſt preachers could legally hold religious aſſemblies for publick worſhip, in a private houſe at Rolvenden, in that county, when the houſe was not licenſed, and the preachers had not qualified, according to law; when, after a ſhort, but fair and full hearing, the Methodiſts were caſt. The whole bench of juſtices unanimouſly concurred with the jury in confirming the act of the worthy magiſtrate who levied the penalty, to the entire ſatisfaction of the court, and to the univerſal joy of the country. This is the firſt publick judicial determination of this caſe; an happy omen that a farther and final ſtop may be put to their pernicious principles, and turbulent practices.

An Excellent LESSON *for* PARENTS.

THE many diſappointments, vexations, and inquietudes, attendant upon human affairs, one would apprehend, when duly conſidered by mankind, would determine them to be ſo cautious and circumſpect in their actions, as not to be the means of making any addition to the miſeries either of themſelves or others; but, ſo far from this, every day produces inſtances of people's not only creating new troubles to themſelves, but, by their behaviour and conduct, cruelly adding, with a very heavy hand, to the wretchedneſs of others.

I was led into this reflection from paying a viſit to a friend, whoſe different aſpect and behaviour, from what it uſually was, plainly convinced me ſomething hung very heavy on his mind. The ſtory in ſhort is this: He and a young lady have mutually exchanged vows, and would, I dare ſay, together, be the happieſt of all mortals; but this—avarice forbids, their fortunes not being equal.

There are not, I believe, any people in the world, that prove the truth of what I have before advanced, ſo clearly as parents in the diſpoſal of their children; and, in order to avoid the fatal conſequences attending imprudent reſolutions, I know no way better than ſuppoſing a few years to be over our heads, and ſee how the caſe ſtands then. For inſtance, ſuppoſe a man has a daughter poſſeſſed of all qualifications that can be wiſhed; ſuppoſe her addreſſed by a young fellow of equal merit, and wholly her counterpart in every reſpect, but fortune; and, for this, ſuppoſe the father reſolves they ſhall put an end to the pleaſing hopes they had framed.

In this caſe he may expect (but this is giving to his daughter an uncommon ſhare of filial duty) to ſee her wedded to the bounds of his moſt ambitious proſpect; to honours, riches, and ſtate;—but, alas! pining with ſickneſs in the midſt of gaiety, and racked with diſcontent in a gilded equipage; unhappy as fortune can make her here, and the hopes of an hereafter the only reflection that can make her ſupport life. Can he ſuppoſe ſhe will look on the cauſe of her misfortunes with that reverence which is due to a parent? No! not to complain is the utmoſt that can be expected.

This is the moſt favourable ſuppoſition imagination can paint; the odds is greatly for a worſe: But I do not mean to look on things in their worſt light.

On the contrary, ſuppoſe her hand given with her heart, and that choice ſupported by her father's abilities; whenever he enters their doors, he will ſee happineſs and content ſeated in their countenances, each anxious for his welfare, and each bleſſing him for his kindneſs: They will look on him as the kind author of every thing heaven has beſtowed, and never wiſh for more, having the ſupreme delight of being contented with what they have.

If every man in these circumstances would, from the sketch I have given, draw a picture, in his own mind, of what was to be the event of his determination in a point of so much consequence, I am in hopes it might drive a little misery out of the world; and, if any lover should be thrown into the arms of his mistress by any hints that may be taken from this, pleased shall I be in having been a small contributor to another's happiness.

T. T.

JOURNAL *of what occurred last Winter, &c. at* Quebeck, *and in its Neighbourhood; being an Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Royal* American *Regiment.*

SIR, Quebeck, May 24, 1760.

"TEN battalions, two companies of the artillery, one company of rangers, all harrassed by one of the most fatiguing and difficult campaigns, many of them afflicted with the scurvy, in all 7000 men, made up our army. The city of Quebeck, that was to be our winter-quarters, and our sole dependance, was by no means secure against a *coup de main*. Six bastions with their curtains, that formed a chain from the scarp of Cape Diamant to that of St. Roc, was then our whole defence; no foot-bank to the curtains, no embrasures made, no covered way, nor any outworks; and, finally, the cannon on the flanks so bad that they were quite useless. It would be impossible to describe the miserable state of the city: Near one third of the houses were reduced to ashes; and what remained were so shattered by the cannon, during our besieging it, that very few were fit to be inhabited. The French army consisted of five battalions of old troops, 30 companies of marines, two companies of light-horse, 1200 savages, and about 8000 Canadians, being in all about 13,000 men, all in good health, and who had not undergone a tenth part of the fatigues our troops had been exposed to. That army had many advantages over us: First, the men were healthy; 2dly, they were perfectly acquainted with the country; 3dly, they had fresh provisions in abundance, having under their dominion all the South coast from Quebeck downward; lastly, none of our motions could escape them, by the uncommon situation of the town. Such was the army we had to contend with. It may, perhaps, be thought we have been blockaded all the winter; but this was not our case: We stay'd within our walls no longer than was necessary to repair our houses and render them habitable, and secure our ramparts against a *coup de main*. The repairing near 500 houses, building eight redoubts of wood out of the city, making foot-banks along the ramparts, opening embrasures, placing our cannon, blocking up all the avenues of the suburbs with a stockade, carrying eleven months provisions into the highest part of the city, and forming a magazine of 4000 fascines, were only the forerunners of the toils and fatigues still reserved for us. The enemy's patroles, during all this time, carried off our cattle often under the cannon of the place, though not always with impunity. As soon as we had taken all the precautions human prudence could dictate, for our own preservation, we took the field. Six hundred men marched out in two columns: The one, of 200 men, went to St. Foix; the other, of 400, to Lorette: We took post at both places; and, as soon as they were secured, a corps of 700 men marched to St. Augustin, brought off the enemy's advanced guard, with many cattle, and disarmed the inhabitants. These two posts were of the greatest importance: First, they gave us an opportunity of watching the enemy's motions, while they covered ours: 2dly, they put under our dominion eleven parishes, which greatly contributed to furnish us with fresh provisions during the winter, and whatever was necessary for subsistence; and at the same time relieved the garrison in the works they were carrying on: Lastly, by furnishing us with wood; an article of the utmost consequence, and which deserves a particular consideration. When the fleet left us, we had, at most, firing for 15 or 20 days only. Winter came on with hasty strides: The forest of St. Foix was the nearest to the town: We wanted near 16,000 cords of wood for the hospitals, guards, and quarters; and we had, at that time, but very little felled in the island of Orleans: The transporting it was extremely slow and difficult, as the river was then covered with floating ice. Very few days after we had secured the posts of Lorette and St. Foix, we set 200 fellers at work, and made a sufficient number of hand sledges. Towards the latter end of November we began to distribute firing: The several regiments sent out all the men off of duty with these sledges, and they brought as much wood to the garrison as they could drag. It is to be observed, that this work

was

was carried on during three months, at a ſeaſon of the year, which, for its ſeverity, may be ſaid to be unknown to European climates. This alone may be put in parallel with the moſt fatiguing campaigns that ever were made in the Northern parts. Our affairs wearing then a good aſpect, A and finding ourſelves ſecured againſt any ſudden attack, a detachment of 200 men was ſent beyond the river St. Lawrence: They diſarmed the inhabitants, and made them take the oaths of allegiance. This ſtep made us maſters of all the Southern coaſt, and ſupplied us with great quantity B of freſh proviſions. Some time before the French army had taken up their winter-quarters, their advanced poſts were at Point aux Tremble, St. Auguſtin, and Le Calvaire: The remainder of their army was between Les Trois Rivieres and Jaques Quartier. The French generals C being informed that our garriſon diminiſhed daily, by the conſtant and unavoidable hardſhips we were expoſed to, reſolved to carry the place by main force in the depth of winter. In purſuance of that ſcheme they made all the neceſſary preparations: Rackets, or ſnow-ſhoes, were D diſtributed to the ſoldiery; and great numbers of ſcaling-ladders were made: They even exerciſed their men to fix and mount theſe ſcaling-ladders. The attack was to have been made towards the middle of February; and, notwithſtanding all their precautions to conceal their deſign, E by cutting off all communication with Jaques Quartier, which hitherto had been open to the Canadians, we were apprized of their intentions. The enemy, who had never loſt ſight of their project, ſent a detachment to Point Levy, to take poſt there, to gather together the inhabitants F of the Southern coaſt, and ſtrengthen their army therewith, and to form a magazine of proviſions: The poſts of Calvaire and St. Auguſtin were alſo reinforced by ſome companies of grenadiers. The enemy had been about eight days in poſſeſſion of Point Levy, buſied in heaping G up a great quantity of flour, and killing 400 oxen for the ſubſiſtence of their army during the expedition, when our light-infantry, with a detachment of 200 men, diſlodged them (we could not attempt it ſooner, the river not being froze over). Their retreat being very precipitate, they H loſt but few men: One officer and eleven private men only were made priſoners: But we became maſters of the greateſt part of their proviſions. We took poſt in St. Joſeph's church until we had built two wooden redoubts, and mounted cannon on one of them. A few days after, the enemy came with a greater force to recover the ſaid poſt; but having timely notice of it, ſome battalions were ordered to march over the ice to cut them off; others, with the light-infantry, to attack them while they were beſieging the church. The enemy, finding themſelves ſurrounded on all ſides, thought of a retreat, which was ſo precipitate, that, notwithſtanding our troops marched with all poſſible diligence, they overtook only part of the rear. After this retreat, we finiſhed our redoubts, felled many trees, and ſecured our poſt from the danger of any freſh inſult. The ſame detachment, that had attempted to force us, went, ſome days after, and took poſt at St. Michael, below Point Levy. We did not think proper to moleſt them, conſidering the great diſtance they were from us. It ſeemed now probable the French had altered their views; that they would poſtpone any further attack till the ſpring, and then form a regular ſiege: At leaſt, all their preparations ſeemed to indicate it: They began rigging their ſhips, repairing their barks and boats, building galleys, caſting balls and bombs, and making a prodigious quantity of faſcines and gabions; in ſhort, prepared every thing that was neceſſary for a ſiege. We, on the other hand, made a great number of faſcines, paliſadoes and ſtakes, to intrench ourſelves on the heights of Abraham as ſoon as the ſeaſon would permit. Whilſt theſe preparations were making on both ſides, part of our light-infantry, with a detachment from the army, went and ſurprized the enemy's advanced poſts at St. Auguſtin, Maiſon-Brulee, and Le Calvaire; and, notwithſtanding their alertneſs in retreating, we took 90 priſoners. Some time after, they hoped to take their revenge, attempting to carry off our wood-cutters and rangers that covered Lorette and St. Foix; but they were repulſed. Our circumſtances became daily more critical: There was a great probability the French army and ſhips would fall down the river as ſoon as it opened, and (the ground being yet frozen) that we ſhould not have time to form our intrenchments: Theſe conſiderations obliged us to ſend the light infantry to Cape Rouge, with orders to fortify that poſt, as well to prevent the enemy's landing there, as to be nearer at hand to obſerve their motions: The works were hardly

hardly begun when the froſt broke up: The enemy's ſhips fell down and landed their army at Saint Auguſtin, and marched directly towards Lorette, in order to ſurprize that poſt, and cut off thoſe of Cape Rouge and St. Foix. We prevented their ſucceſs: The detachment at Lorette fell back upon St. Foix, and part of the garriſon marched out and covered the retreat from theſe poſts, with the loſs of two men only. The night between the 27th and 28th of April, the whole French army was at St. Foix, and their advanced poſts within muſket-ſhot of the town. On the 28th, in the morning, our light-infantry and volunteers marched out, drove off the enemy's van, and obliged them to keep at a greater diſtance. At nine our whole army marched out of the town with 20 pieces of cannon, and all neceſſary tools and implements to intrench themſelves upon the heights of Abraham. We had juſt reached the ground when we diſcovered the enemy's van on the ſmall eminences at the entrance of Sillery wood, and their main army marching along the road of St. Foix. As faſt as they advanced they took ſhelter in the wood, and formed there. This was deemed the deciſive moment to attack the enemy, in order to reap all the advantages that could be expected over an army not yet formed. In conſequence of this reſolution our men advanced: Eight battalions made up our firſt line, and two the ſecond line; the light-infantry and two companies of grenadiers covered our right flank; our volunteers, the rangers, and a detachment of 100 men, covered the left. As ſoon as we came within muſket-ſhot, our light-infantry attacked the enemy's grenadiers on the left, and repulſed them briſkly: At the ſame inſtant the volunteers and rangers attacked their right, (which alſo gave way) and made themſelves maſters of a redoubt the enemy had taken poſſeſſion of: The center advanced poſts fled without a blow. Whilſt we thus obliged the van to fly, the body of the enemy's army advanced with great ſtrides, and formed in columns: As ſoon as formed, one of their columns came to ſuſtain the grenadiers, purſued by our light-infantry: They directly wheeled round the riſing grounds, and took our right wing in flank: At the ſame time another column, headed by the chevalier de Levy, wheeled round our left flank: The battalions of the ſecond line immediately made a movement to the right and left, to cover and protect our flanks. This was the critical moment; we were in danger of having all the forces of Canada to cope with, and our communication cut off. Theſe conſiderations obliged us to retreat, finding ourſelves not ſtrong enough to reſiſt, and not having been able to prevent their forming. We were compelled to leave our cannon behind us, the wreaths of ſnow and bad roads rendering it impoſſible to bring them off. We had 300 men killed, or taken priſoners in the action, and 700 wounded. The French loſt, according to their own confeſſion, 2500 men. The French army conſiſted of ten compleat battalions, (having been compleated by picked men from the Canadians) 400 ſavages, and 7600 Canadians, being in all 13,000 men. Our army, before the battle, was 3111 men. The French order of battle was, ten companies of grenadiers, two of volunteers, 400 ſavages, for the van; eight battalions drawn up in four columns, with ſome corps of Canadians in the intervals, for the main body; two battalions, and ſome corps of Canadians on the flanks, for the rear; laſtly, 2000 Canadians for a reſerve. Such were their order and intentions, if we had given them time to form. The French opened their trenches in the night between the 28th and 29th: Their ſhips anchored at Foulon, below their camp: For ſeveral days they were buſy in landing their cannon, mortars, and other ammunition: They worked inceſſantly at perfecting their trenches, and in raiſing batteries; and on the 11th of May they opened three batteries of cannon, and one bomb-battery. We made the neceſſary diſpoſitions to defend the place to the laſt extremity: We planted cannon on every baſtion, and even in the curtains: We raiſed two cavaliers, and made outworks. The enemy cannonaded us briſkly the firſt day; but our artillery (which had already obliged them to change their attack) ſoon ſilenced them, and their fire ſlackened daily: Before they opened their batteries we had 132 pieces of cannon placed on our ramparts, moſtly dragged there by the ſoldiery. Notwithſtanding this formidable artillery, we were ſo circumſtanced, that, had a French fleet appeared firſt in the river, the place muſt inevitably have fallen, though we had reſolved to make, and ſhould certainly have made, the moſt vigorous and obſtinate reſiſtance. The 9th of May one of our frigates anchored in the baſon, and brought us the joyful news of our ſhips being

being in the river; the 15th, in the evening, a ſhip of the line and a frigate anchored alſo before the town; and early on the 16th our two frigates ſet ſail, ran above the town, and attacked the French A ſquadron, which immediately weighed anchor; but they were ſo cloſely followed, and ſo briſkly attacked, that their whole fleet, conſiſting of ſix ſhips, ran a ground in different places: Their commodore was taken, and afterwards deſtroyed. This was like a thunder-bolt to the French: B They went off the ſame evening, and raiſed the ſiege with ſuch precipitation, that they abandoned 34 cannon, ſix mortars, all their field-equipage, their proviſions, and, finally, an immenſe quantity of every implement neceſſary for a ſiege. Our light-infantry and grenadiers purſued C the enemy as far as Cape Rouge, and took many priſoners. The remains of their army is now at Jaques-Quartier; and what their further intentions are, cannot at preſent be known to us.

By recapitulating all that has been mentioned, and adding, that 1000 men have D died during the winter, and near 2000 have been alternately in the hoſpital, it will appear that 4000 men, or thereabouts, have accompliſhed all the work, and ſuſtained incredible fatigues for eight months together, and at a ſeaſon deſigned in other countries for the relief and refreſhment of troops. Let it further be obſerved, that it was impoſſible to receive any pay during the whole winter; yet nobody ever grumbled (a circumſtance very extraordinary among common ſoldiers). Thus have we equalled, if not ſurpaſſed, our forefathers in many things." F

(See p. 320, 275.)

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Sent you, laſt year, ſome remarks upon the life of lord Clarendon; but, G as I thought that, during the ſeſſion of parliament, you would of courſe have many pieces of greater importance, or more immediate concern, to communicate to your readers, I delayed ſending you any thing more upon that ſubject until after the receſs of parliament, H and therefore ſhall now proceed to an enquiry into the true nature of our conſtitution*, ſo far as relates to the publick revenue, and the power of parliament over miniſters of ſtate, which are the only parts of our conſtitution I have at preſent any thing to do with.

In antient times the hereditary revenue of the crown, with the tonnage and poundage, was ſufficient to ſupport the dignity of the crown, and the whole expence of our civil government; for in thoſe days the naval force of this kingdom conſiſted in thoſe ſhips which our ſeveral maritime towns were obliged to furniſh; and our land force conſiſted in our militia, or rather in our military tenures. The crown had then no royal navy to provide or repair, nor any ſtanding army to maintain; and, when the nation was engaged in a foreign war, the parliament provided for the expence by an aid, or ſupply, to be raiſed by a temporary tax for that purpoſe only.

But the circumſtances of this nation had been very much altered before the reſtoration of king Charles II. The proper revenue of the crown had been ſo much diminiſhed, by the neglect, the lenity, or the extravagance, of his anceſtors, that it was not near ſufficient for ſupporting either the dignity of the crown, or the civil government of the kingdom: The cuſtom had been introduced of keeping up a royal navy, at the expence of the crown: And, as our people had begun to apply themſelves to the induſtrious employments of agriculture and manufacture, every ſort of military diſcipline and exerciſe had been generally neglected; which made it in ſome degree neceſſary to keep up a ſmall body of regular troops at the expence of the crown; and this was at that time more particularly neceſſary, becauſe there were then a great number of men in the kingdom, who not only had been bred up in principles of religion that were inconſiſtent with our conſtitutional eſtabliſhment both in church and ſtate, but alſo had been bred up to arms and military diſcipline ſo long, that they might juſtly have been called veteran ſoldiers; and ſome of them were ſo phanatically mad, as to think, that the murder of the king and all the royal family would be a moſt meritorious action. From theſe particular circumſtances I may ſay, that it was then abſolutely neceſſary to keep up a ſmall number of regular troops, for ſecuring the perſons of the king and his two brothers againſt private and deſperate aſſaſſinations, as well as for ſecuring our conſtitutional eſtabliſhment againſt an inſurrection of thoſe who were its profeſſed

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 543.

fessed and zealous enemies, and were then the only disciplined soldiers in the kingdom.

Beside these three articles, the crown was, at the time of the restoration, loaded with a fourth article of expence, which was that of maintaining a numerous garrison in Dunkirk, and keeping in repair the extensive fortifications of that city; without which it was impossible to think of preserving that valuable possession, which none but a very weak, or a very wicked man, would have advised his majesty to part with. And, as multitudes of gentlemen had been reduced to great distress by their sufferings in the preceding reign, and during the late usurpation, by their active fidelity to their king and country, it would have been but reasonable to have allowed the king some addition to his revenue, in order to enable him to relieve such of the indigent sufferers as could not be provided for by any post or place under the government; for such an annual allowance would have been more proper than that of granting a large sum at once, especially as the 600001. pretended by the house of commons to have been granted for the relief of such distressed sufferers, could not be applied to that use, unless the necessary annual services of the publick had been provided for; which no man can say they were, as no more than 1,200,0001. a year was settled by parliament for all the purposes before mentioned, that is to say,

1st, For supporting the dignity of the crown, and the civil government of the kingdom, now called the civil list. For this there is now established, during the king's life, an annual revenue of, at least, probably a great deal more than, 800,0001.

2dly, For naval services of every kind. For this there was granted, in the year 1753, (a year of profound peace) the sum of 810,2061. viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For seamen, — — —	520,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, — — —	280,206	13	11
For Greenwich hospital,	10,000	0	0
	810,206	13	11

And, 3dly, For the usual land-services. For this there was granted, in the said year, 1753, the sum of 1,088,6051. viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For guards and garrisons,	628,315	7	11
For the forces in the Plantations, &c. —	236,420	18	6
For the ordnance, —	107,688	9	7
For reduced officers, —	58,000	0	0
For Chelsea, — —	58,270	15	5
	1,088,695	11	5

Total granted lately for these three articles, in a year of profound peace, the sum of * 2,698,902 11 5

In this naval account I have included the whole of the ordinary of the navy, and also Greenwich hospital, because it would have been but reasonable to have provided for those seamen that had been disabled in the war carried on by the Commonwealth against the Dutch, and for the sea-officers who had served in that war, and were otherwise unprovided for, and unable to support themselves; for, tho' they were then under an usurped power, they were serving, and did bravely serve, their country. And in the land-service account I have included the forces in the Plantations, because we were then in a state of war with Spain, and in possession of Dunkirk, and, soon after, of Tangier, consequently obliged to keep a considerable number of regular troops in Jamaica, Dunkirk, Tangier, &c. and I have included Chelsea, and the reduced officers, because it was certainly incumbent upon the government then established, to provide for those soldiers that had been disabled in the service of the king or his father, and for those officers who had served either of them, and were otherwise unprovided for, and unable to support themselves. Nay, that very parliament was, it seems, of this opinion; for they at last past an act for this purpose†, but took care to throw the expence upon the respective parishes where such officers, mariners, or soldiers, were born, or last resided; with a proviso, that the whole of this expence should not exceed the weekly sum of 3s. 4d. at most, to any one parish; and without obliging any parish to contribute a farthing, if it had the good luck to have no such officer, mariner, or soldier, belonging to it; so that the most loyal parishes were, by this method, made the greatest sufferers: And though, in the pre-

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1753, *p.* 268. † 13 *and* 14 *Ch. II. chap.* 9.

preceding ſhort parliament, an act had been paſſed for giving the officers and ſoldiers of Monk's army a liberty to exerciſe any trade, and any where* they pleaſed, yet in this long parliament no ſuch liberty was ever granted to the officers and ſoldiers who had ſerved only in the armies of their king and country. Can we ſuppoſe that thoſe who had the leading influence in this parliament had a due ſenſe of any ſuch ſervice?

Thus it muſt appear, that the parliament, at the time of the Reſtoration, granted but 1,200,000 l. a year for the ſupport of all thoſe articles of publick expence for which the parliament now grants 2,700,000 l. a year; nor can it be ſaid, that the expence upon any one of theſe articles is now, in a time of profound peace, neceſſarily greater than it was at that time. The pay, both of our ſeamen and ſoldiers, was then the ſame with what it is at this time; and all our naval and warlike ſtores ought to be now cheaper, as we have moſt of them manufactured at home, or brought from our own plantations. The power of France was then as great as it was in 1753, and much more formidable, becauſe it was then under the direction of an ambitious monarch, and an able adminiſtration; and our government had certainly, at that time, more to fear from an inſurrection of the Republicans and oppreſſed Diſſenters, than our government had to fear, in 1753, from an inſurrection of the indulged, or at leaſt connived-at, Jacobites or Papiſts. Therefore, to guard againſt an invaſion or inſurrection, and to preſerve the publick tranquility, it was neceſſary, in the year 1660 or 1661, to keep up as great an army, and as formidable a navy, and conſequently to be at as great a publick expence, as was neceſſary in the year 1753: From whence it muſt be concluded, either that the parliament in 1660 was ridiculouſly parſimonious, or that the parliament in 1753 was ridiculouſly extravagant; the laſt ſide of which alternative no man in his ſenſes will aver, and therefore every man muſt agree to the firſt.

But, without having recourſe to what is now thought to be the neceſſary expence of government in time of peace, we know, from the moſt authentick records, that 1,200,000l. was not ſufficient, even ſuppoſing that the funds for raiſing it had fully anſwered, for what was really and neceſſarily the expence of government at the time of, or ſoon after, the Reſtoration; for the lord Halifax, who was firſt lord of the treaſury, and chancellor of the exchequer, under king William, has left us, among his manuſcripts, an account of the receipts and iſſues at the exchequer in 1662; and from that account it appears, that the neceſſary iſſues amounted annually to 1,437,000l. † and with this agrees pretty exactly the account given by the count d'Eſtrades, then the French miniſter at our court, to his maſter, Louis the 14th, of France, in his letter dated July 25, 1661, as follows:

"After I had, in my converſation with the king of England, found in him a great deal of ambition and inclination to make war, I was deſirous to examine into the funds he had to ſupport the expence. I found that the cuſtoms, demeſnes, and his extraordinary revenues, do not amount to above twelve millions French; that there muſt be an act of parliament every year for levying it, which may be interrupted by the bad humour in which the people, or new parliament, may be; and they are not always in the ſame mind: The expence of his fleet is about ſix millions, and they are paid monthly: Dunkirk coſts a million; Jamaica, a million: There remain only four millions for his houſhold, that of the two queens, and the duke of York; for the pay of his horſe and foot guards, charge of embaſſadors, preſents, and other ordinary and extraordinary expences; which, by the account I have ſeen, cannot be done for leſs than ſix millions: So that he muſt have ſome other reſource than what I know, if he intends to carry on a war, &c. ‡"

Therefore, from that annnal expence which was actually found to be abſolutely neceſſary at the time of the Reſtoration, as well as from what is now thought to be abſolutely neceſſary, for the ſupport and ſecurity of our government in time of peace, we muſt conclude, that our parliament was at that time moſt ridiculouſly parſimonious; and conſequently we muſt grant, that the lord Clarendon, who was the chief promoter of this ridiculous parſimony, was a very weak politician, or a very unfaithful ſervant to his ſovereign, as no maxim is more certain than that which was declared by that very parliament

* 12 *Ch. II. chap.* 16. † *See Hiſtory of England by Mr. Ralph, vol.* 1. *p.* 88.
‡ *See d'Eſtrades' Letters, &c. vol.* 4. *p.* 115.

ment, in their preamble to the hearth-money act, "That nothing conduceth more to the peace and prosperity of a nation, and the protection of every single person therein, than that the publick revenue thereof may be in some measure proportioned to the publick charges and expences*."

This is a maxim very different from lord Clarendon's sophistical maxim, "That the best revenue the king can have, is the affection of his subjects; and that, if he trusts to them, he can never want supplies in time of need†."——It is very true, that a king who enjoys the affection of his subjects can never want supplies when he can persuade them that he really stands in need of them: But every one, who is the least acquainted with the nature of mankind, must know, that the best way for a king to preserve the affection of his subjects, is, to have very seldom an occasion to apply to them for money; and that, the more money he has to dispose of, the more easy he will always find it to persuade his subjects that he stands in need of more; for, with all due deference, we may say of money, what is, by the highest authority said of grace:—"To him that hath shall be given; but from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath."——In our own age we have seen the first part of this prophetick maxim fulfilled; and in the age of king Charles I. the last part was fatally fulfilled; for the life of that unfortunate monarch, as well as every thing he had, was taken away because he had little or nothing to give.

And I must upon this occasion observe, that one of the wisest of the many wise parts of queen Elizabeth's conduct was, her managing her established revenue with such œconomy, that she never had occasion to apply to her people for money, but when they could not avoid being persuaded that she really stood in need of it; and, though this was sometimes attended with mischief as well as danger, yet it was one of the chief reasons why she enjoyed, and so long preserved, the affection of her people. But the lord Clarendon took care, that his master and benefactor, king Charles II. should have such a scanty established revenue, that it was impossible for him by any œconomy, consistent with his own and his kingdom's security, to avoid being always in debt, and always under a necessity of applying annually for supplies, or of taking such methods to procure money, as must have made him forfeit the affection of his people, if he had not been, in his personal deportment, of a most popular and engaging disposition.

For this and many other reasons, if I were not convinced that lord Clarendon was but a weak politician, I should think that he had formed a design, as another eminent minister of that reign expressed it, to have walked his sovereign out of the kingdom; and, though I do not think he had ever any such design, yet this might have been the consequence, had his sovereign, by his advice, undertaken to support him against the resentment of the people, which he had incurred by the sale of Dunkirk, and against a prosecution in parliament, which he had, perhaps, provoked by his overbearing temper, and assuming the chief direction in every department of the administration. But the consideration of this consequence I must defer till my next, and in the mean time remain, Sir,

Your humble servant, &c.

July 10, 1760.

To corroborate some of our preceding Correspondent's Observations, having in our Hands a very curious and little-known Anecdote, we shall insert it, as follows; making this Remark, That the Fire of London *broke out on the* 2d *of* September, 1666.

The LONDON GAZETTE, [No. 48.]
Published by Authority.

From Thursday, April the 26th, to Monday, *April the* 30*th*, 1666.

[Inter alia, last Paragraph.]

AT the sessions in the Old-Bailey, John Rathbone, an old-army colonel, William Saunders, Henry Tucker, Thomas Flint, Thomas Evans, John Myles, William Westcot, and John Cole, formerly officers or soldiers in the late rebellion, were indicted for conspiring the death of his majesty, and the overthrow of the government; having laid their plot and contrivance for the surprisal of the Tower, the killing his grace the lord general, Sir John Robinson, lieutenant of his majesty's tower of London, and Sir Richard Brown, and then to have declared for an equal division of lands, &c.

The better to effect this hellish design, *the city was to have been fired*, and the portcullis to have been let down to keep out all assistance; the horse-guards to have been surprized in the inns where they were quartered, several ostlers having been gained for that purpose: The Tower was accordingly viewed, and its surprize

* 13 *and* 14 *Ch. II. chap.* 10. † *See Rapin's Hist. folio edit. vol.* ii. *p.* 622.

prize ordered by boats over the moat, and from thence to scale the wall. One Alexander, who is not yet taken, had likewise distributed sums of money to these conspirators; and, for the carrying on of the design more effectually, they were told of a council of the great ones that sate frequently in London, from whom issued all orders; which council received their directions from another in Holland, who sate with the States; and that the *third of September* was pitched on for the attempt, as being found, by Lillie's Almanack, and a scheme erected for that purpose, to be a LUCKY DAY, a planet then ruling, which prognosticated the downfal of monarchy.

The evidence against these persons was very full and clear, and they, accordingly, found guilty of *High Treason*.

London, printed by Thomas Newcomb, over-against Baynard's Castle, in Thames-Street, 1666.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS by your Magazine you take pains to convey to the publick all kinds of useful knowledge, I am persuaded that you will think the following information deserving of your readers notice.

Dr. Andree, a physician, of this town, published, in the year, 1738, a translation of a Treatise on the Venereal Disease, to be managed by extinction, as some of the faculty call it, that is, without suffering the mercurial unctions to produce a ptyalisme, wrote by Dr. Desault, physician, at Bourdeaux; to which is annexed, a Dissertation on the Bite of a Mad Dog, as also one upon Consumptions; all three esteemed ingenious in their way.

I shall only take notice here of that upon the Bite of the Mad Dog, on account of the many accidents, of that kind, we read of in the news-papers; and, as people in general trust to the bathing in sea-water, which often fails, mention this author's method, which Dr. A. has practised at the London hospital, ever since its first institution, and in his private practice, with constant success.

Dr. Desault, having observed *animalcula* in the slaver of mad dogs, as also in the brain of dogs dead of this disease, and reflecting that the *virus* of the infection makes its attack upon the glands of the *fauces*, conceived a notion that mercury, which takes its tendency to those parts in a peculiar manner, and is a sure destroyer of *vermiculi*, must be its antidote. I shall, for brevity sake, omit mentioning the several successful trials he made of it, and only observe, that Dr. A. annexed to it some cases of all kinds of fits, published in 1753, 2d edit. also cases of the bite of the mad dog, treated after Desault's method, with some management of his own, which, perhaps, may be an addition to the certainty of its success: And I have good authority for asserting, that, of the many he has had under his care, not one has miscarried; whereas some who were bit at the same time, and by the same animal, with his patients, being sent to the salt water, have afterwards died of the *hydrophobia*.

The process is set down at large in the above cases, and consists chiefly of the rubbing into the part bit, and near about, some of the mercurial ointment, twice a day, after a scarification made through the common integuments; giving a mercurial purge every other day, and going into the cold bath the intermediate days. I am, your, &c.

MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *of the late* GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL.

(*Continued from p.* 229.)

ATTILIO, more ingenuous and sweet tempered, regarded Handel as a prodigy. He often took him upon his knee, and made him play on his harpsichord for an hour together, equally pleased and surprized with his proficiency. From Attilio Handel learnt all he possibly could, and became the favourite of his majesty and the whole court. That monarch made him many considerable presents, and even conceived a design of cultivating his genius at his own expence; but, for very prudential reasons, the king's offers were rejected by his father. Some time after his return from Berlin to Hall, his father died; and, not willing to be any incumbrance to his mother, whose income was now not large, he, on his arrival at Hamburgh, (the next place he repaired to, and where the opera yielded to none in Germany, but Berlin) procured scholars, and obtained an employment in the orchestra, and met with such success, that the first remittance his mother made him he generously returned her, with the addition of a small present of his own. Soon after, he obtained the first harpsichord in the orchestra, (where, for some time, he had play'd a violin) and over the head of an old performer, who, full of resentment, when they were coming, a little while after, out of the orchestra, made a push at him with a sword, which, being aimed full at his heart, would have killed him on the spot, but for the *score*, which he accidentally carried in his bosom.

Soon after, Handel became composer; and the first of his compositions was the opera of Almeria. Its success was so extraordinary, that it ran for 30 nights successively. At this time he was about 14; and before he was 15 he composed another, entitled Florinda; and soon after, a third, called Nerone; and both of them met with the same applause. "At the time that Almeria and Florinda were performed, there were many persons of note at Hamburgh, among whom was the prince of Tuscany, brother to John Gaston de Medicis, grand duke. The prince was a great lover of the art for which his country is so renowned. Handel's proficiency in it, not only procured him access to his highness, but occasioned a

ſort of intimacy betwixt them: They frequently diſcourſed together on the ſtate of muſick in general, and on the merits of compoſers, ſingers, and performers, in particular. The prince would often lament that Handel was not acquainted with thoſe of Italy; ſhewed him a large collection of Italian Muſick; and was very deſirous he ſhould return with him to Florence. Handel plainly confeſſed, that he could ſee nothing in the muſick, which anſwered the high character his highneſs had given it. On the contrary, he thought it ſo very indifferent, that the ſingers, he ſaid, muſt be angels to recommend it. The prince ſmiled at the ſeverity of his cenſure, and added, that there needed nothing but a journey to Italy to reconcile him to the ſtyle and taſte which prevailed there. He aſſured him, that there was no country in which a young proficient could ſpend his time to ſo much advantage, or in which every branch of his profeſſion was cultivated with ſo much care. Handel replied, that, if this were ſo, he was much at a loſs to conceive how ſuch great culture ſhould be followed by ſo little fruit. However, what his highneſs had told him, and what he had before heard of the fame of the Italians, would certainly induce him to undertake the journey he had been pleaſed to recommend, the moment it ſhould be convenient. The prince then intimated, that, if he choſe to return with him, no conveniences ſhould be wanting. Handel, without intending to accept of the favour deſigned him, expreſſed his ſenſe of the honour done him; for he reſolved to go to Italy on his own bottom, as ſoon as he could make a purſe for that occaſion. This noble ſpirit of independency, which poſſeſſed him almoſt from his childhood, was never known to forſake him, not even in the moſt diſtreſsful ſeaſons of his life." In the four or five years which elapſed during his reſidence at Hamburgh, he had, beſides defraying his expences, and ſtill aſſiſting his mother, made up a purſe of 200 ducats, and, upon the ſtrength of ſuch a fund, reſolved, at length, to ſet out for Italy; which reſolution he accordingly put in practice, and arrived at Florence ſoon after his friend, the prince of Tuſcany. He was received with great marks of civility by the grand duke and his court, from the repreſentation given of his genius and abilities by his powerful patron. The fame thereof had raiſed the curioſity of the duke and his houſhold; and they were, conſequently, very impatient to have ſome performance of his compoſing. "With leſs experience, and fewer years to mature his judgment, he had hitherto ſucceeded to the utmoſt extent of his wiſhes; but he was now to be brought to the trial in a ſtrange country, where the ſtyle was as different from that of his own nation, as the manners and cuſtoms of the Italians are from thoſe of the Germans. Senſible as he was of this diſadvantage, his ambition would not ſuffer him to decline the trial to which he was invited. At the age of 18 he made the opera of Rodrigo, for which he was preſented with 100 ſequins, and a ſervice of plate. This may ſerve for a ſufficient teſtimony of its favourable reception. Vittoria, who was much admired both as an actreſs and a ſinger, bore a principal part in this opera. She was a fine woman, and had for ſome time been much in the good graces of his ſerene highneſs: But, from the natural reſtleſſneſs of certain hearts, ſo little ſenſible was ſhe of her exalted ſituation, that ſhe conceived a deſign of transferring her affections to another perſon. Handel's youth and comelineſs, joined with his fame and abilities in muſick, had made impreſſions on her heart. Though ſhe had the art to conceal them for the preſent, ſhe had not perhaps the power, certainly not the intention, to efface them."

After ſtaying near a year at Florence, the favourite of court and town, he went to Venice, where he was firſt diſcovered, at a maſquerade, whilſt he was playing on a harpſichord in his viſor. Scarlatti was there, and affirmed, *it was either the little Saxon, or the devil.* With great perſuaſion, in three weeks, he compoſed the opera of Agrippina, which was performed 27 nights without interruption; and, notwithſtanding many diſadvantages, the audience was ſo enchanted with this performance, that a ſtranger, who ſhould have ſeen the manner in which they were affected, would have imagined they had all been diſtracted. The theatre, at almoſt every pauſe, reſounded with ſhouts and acclamations of *viva il caro Saſſone!* and other expreſſions of approbation too extravagant to be mentioned. They were thunder-ſtruck with the grandeur and ſublimity of his ſtile; for never had they known, 'till then, all the powers of harmony and modulation ſo cloſely arrayed, and ſo forcibly combined.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, London, July 14, 1760.

IF men of ſenſe would make it a conſtant rule, never to cenſure a body of Chriſtians from the indiſcreet or inconſiſtent behaviour of individuals, the world would not be troubled with ſo many unbecoming invectives.

In the hiſtory of the primitive Chriſtians we read of men and women reproved for acting contrary to their holy profeſſion. No doubt, the heathens imputed all the evil they ſaw in particular members, to the doctrines of their teachers, not knowing that evil was leſs tolerated, and more ſeverely cenſured, by the Chriſtian diſcipline, than amongſt the moſt ſublime of their philoſophical ſects. Thus hath it been in all ages when *real Chriſtianity* was profeſſed and practiſed by a viſible body; and thus it will be to the day when all ſhall receive judgment without partiality. The Great Judge will not then ſay *Well done* to Papiſts,

Pro-

Proteſtants, Church-of-England Men, or Diſſenters, becauſe they were of either profeſſion; but to myriads of each, becauſe they followed Chriſt in ſimplicity and godly ſincerity,—lived and died really pious and virtuous.

I am led into theſe reflections by your correſpondent Mr. T. A's letter, in your laſt Magazine*, concerning the *Methodiſts*. What a melancholy deſcription has he given of that people! I call it *melancholy*, becauſe, if *true*, it is painful to think that ſuch multitudes ſhould be ſuffered to live and die ſo unhappily deluded! and, if his account be *falſe*, what a melancholy thing it is that a ſenſible man ſhould hazard the loſs of that internal peace which ariſes from conſcious innocence, by ſo groſsly miſrepreſenting them!

As I know nothing of the letter that Mr. A. cenſures, I cannot pretend to anſwer thoſe particulars which are only of private concern. The perſon addreſſed will be beſt able to anſwer for himſelf: Only I would juſt obſerve, that, if Mr. B—— J—— did not write under the directions of the Methodiſts, as a body, the Methodiſts in general cannot be accountable for any thing he may have advanced inconſiſtent with the rules of propriety. If ſome expreſſions charged to his account are real quotations from his letter, I cannot defend them; nor will any Methodiſt within the circle of my acquaintance: But, if thoſe expreſſions are not to be found in his letter, what can be ſaid in defence of Mr. A's conduct?

Permit me to make a few general remarks on ſome paſſages in the letter before me.

1. I think there is ſomething extremely little in publiſhing the orthographical inaccuracies of a private letter. It can anſwer no wiſe end: Much leſs does it prove, that an unſkilful writer of a private letter is unacquainted with the holy ſcriptures; for it is no uncommon thing to meet with men who are as much acquainted with the Bible as an univerſity ſcholar, though unable to read a ſyllable.

2. The Toleration-act is certainly ſuch as Mr. A. repreſents it; but I cannot ſee the propriety of driving the Methodiſts to take the benefit of it: They are members of the church of England, or they are diſſenters: As a body, they profeſs to be the former: They hold and contend for the principles of the church; they pray by her liturgy; they baptize, communicate, marry, and bury, agreeably to her rites. So far as they go in theſe points, no one can look upon them as diſſenters. But they preach, pray, and enjoy the diſcipline which the church laments the want of, in unconſecrated places: In this they certainly diſſent from the common practice of the church of England; and this they were compelled to when the miniſters were driven out of the churches, who, being born to promote the good of their fellow-creatures, could not avoid following the directions of Divine Providence, and living free from that guilty gloom which ever accompanies the impious. If they erred, it certainly was with the moſt pious intention.

But what can be ſaid to reconcile Lay-preaching with Conformity?—It is notorious, that the Methodiſt miniſters could never give lay-men talents, or appoint them to preach the Goſpel: However, when any ſenſible and pious man became earneſtly concerned to promote the good of ſouls, they durſt not forbid him, leſt in ſo doing they ſhould have run counter to the order of Providence. The blame, then, (if any is) can only ariſe from their *permitting* theſe lay-men to act in connection with themſelves. But, whilſt theſe laymen conform to the church of England in the points above mentioned, and in paying all dues, ſerving all offices in the church and pariſh, and acting in every thing as Church-of-England men, (ſaving the uſing their particular talents in a particular ſociety) I cannot form any idea of their being diſſenters. There are ſeveral religious ſocieties in London, who meet to pray, read good books; and any member, for the benefit of all preſent, may ſtand up and give his ſentiments on any particular paſſage of ſcripture: Now, why are not Theſe diſſenters, as well as the Methodiſts? The veſtry is as much a conventicle as the foundery: They are only members of one church, meeting in different places.

3. The Conventicle-act was made againſt "the growing and dangerous practices of ſeditious ſectaries, and other diſloyal perſons, who, under pretence of tender conſciences, did at their meetings contrive inſurrections."—This law is in full force, and ought to be put in execution againſt all ſuch as meet together, under pretence of tender conſciences, to contrive inſurrections: But what man in England can juſtly charge the Methodiſts with holding ſuch kinds of meetings? Did ever any one hear a ſyllable, in publick or private, amongſt the Methodiſts, that tended to raiſe inſurrections? Their hearty affection and conſtant prayers for his majeſty, his royal progeny, and our happy conſtitution, are ſo well known, that no ſuggeſtions, from high or low, can rob them of the publick eſteem, as friends to their country. To deprive ſuch a body of people of the liberties they enjoy, by executing a law made againſt ſuch as erroneouſly eſteemed an oppoſition to the then government one of the great duties of religion, would be extremely afflicting to a large number of innocent ſubjects, if not in the end prove prejudicial to the community. If they muſt leave their country, or fly to the Toleration-act for protection, a total ſeparation from the church muſt be the conſequence. They will be tolerated as Methodiſts conforming to the principles, rites, and ceremonies, of the church of England, and to hold private meetings for their mutual improvement in real piety. When all church-dues, ſacrament-collections, &c. are withdrawn entirely from the church, with the Methodiſts, will not ſome of the clergy have cauſe to lament? and will not the

* P. 297. *See alſo p.* 354.

the poor bitterly condemn the promoters of such a separation?

4. Mr. A. says, "of the seditious tendency of the Methodists meetings they have too recent, and too flagrant, proofs in his neighbourhood." Why have not such proofs been given also in London, and other neighbourhoods? I am very apprehensive, that the case will come out to be—the mob was outrageous they knew not why, and then accused the Methodists of the sedition; like *Nero*'s setting Rome on fire, and then charging the horrid crime on the Christians. I imagine Mr. A. could give some instances of seditious words, if he had heard them; but the ground of his misrepresenting an innocent people seems to be, his too much crediting the wilful misrepresentations of others.

5. The charge of the Methodist ministers raising hundreds and thousands *per annum*, from a penny or two pence a week, is too stale to admit of a formal answer. It is well known that the poor are numerous amongst the Methodists; and the parish-officers know that they seldom send any poor to them for support: How, then, are they supported, if the ministers enjoy hundreds and thousands *per ann.* out of the collections?

6. I can hardly think it possible for any one, who knows the Methodists, to say, "that the Methodists are a devoted body to serve any minister in any election." Nothing can be more untrue, and contrary to the genius of Englishmen, who would keep their consciences void of offence towards GOD and man. I rather think this is a misquotation, and that it was in the letter, "The Methodists are *not* a body devoted to serve any minister," &c. for they vote for such only as are universally esteemed to be hearty friends to his majesty king GEORGE and his royal house, and, from the noble principle of Liberty, are disposed to promote every measure that may contribute to the peace and prosperity of their constituents. —If it shall appear that Mr. A. has misquoted Mr. J—'s letter, who can give any credit to any thing he has advanced, wherein he might be innocently mistaken? If Mr. J— did use those expressions, no judicious Methodist ever did so before him; and, I believe, no one will ever follow his example.

7. The Methodist meetings are so well known to be for the purposes of promoting true religion and virtue only, that they are permitted, without molestation, not only in the out-skirts, but in the heart, of this great city: Witness that at the Bull-and-mouth near Aldersgate. If they assembled to promote insurrections, or for seditious purposes, the magistrates here would as readily put the Conventicle-act in force, as the humane and moderate magistrate near Maidstone: But, blessed be GOD! our magistrates see without a dust before their eyes, and judge without partiality.

I would now gladly give a full answer to Mr. A's queries; but I fear I have already exceeded the bounds you prescribed: Yet permit me to add a concise reply. (See p. 298.)

I. They were brought up at Oxford, and in high-church principles: But does it from thence follow, that they must never receive or follow those that are founded upon moderation and liberty of conscience?

II. Yes:—No one ever could blame their morals.

III. It is certain Mr. Wesley might have a pupil who turned out a bad man, and yet not have been his tutor in wickedness.

IV. Such a marriage was not contrary to the law of GOD, or to any law of England then in being.

V. and VI. The Methodists never did pray for the dead; much less were they ever so foolish as to pray for the souls in Paradise.—They never confessed as the Papists do, but only as the apostle James directs.

VII. The Methodists Love-feasts and Watch-nights are from primitive example; and no meetings on earth are conducted with more piety and decorum.

VIII. It is very possible to distinguish the acts of the mind from the acts of the Spirit, as the Spirit leads to all truth and virtue; but the corrupt mind, to all that is earthly, sensual, and devilish.

IX. Contradictions cannot be true; yet pious men may differ in Non-essentials, without any prejudice to the truth.

X. Methodism is liable to all the reproachful epithets thrown out against primitive Christianity; yet is it a system founded on scripture, consistent with the principles of the church of England, and only aims at promoting true piety and the publick good.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

HERMAS.

P. S. The present laws are sufficient to punish all meetings that aim at promoting seditions and insurrections. If a new law be made on this subject, (such is the wisdom and moderation of the legislature) it will only be to prevent the Methodists from becoming a prey to inconsiderate and violent High-churchmen. The truth is, the Methodist preachers call upon wicked men to repent; which raises their unjust indignation: They then rush into illegal outrages, and so bring on themselves the just judgment of the honourable court of King's-bench. "If some stop is not put"—(to what? to the Methodists? I say, No; but) to the mob of Mr. A's neighbourhood, his neighbours may be involved in all the miseries attending the Bartholomew-act: But how this gentleman came to imagine that the disorders in his parish should spread through all the kingdom, is, to me, utterly unfathomable!

Account of the Negro Rebellion in Jamaica*.

St. Mary's, April 14, 1760.

TWO Coromantee Negroes, Tacky and Jamaica, on Frontier estate, having long been concerting a rebellion, with three other chief-

* *See p.* 323.

chieftains of their country, who were each of them to have an eſtate for his good ſervices, they fixed on Eaſter Monday, at night, for their riſing; and having, at midnight, aſſembled about 90 others at Trinity eſtate, (from Eſher, Whitehall, Ballard's Valley, and other plantations) they marched to Port Maria, and killed the centinel at the fort, took from thence four barrels of powder, a keg of muſquet-balls, and all the ſmall-arms in the fort, about 40 of which only they found ſerviceable; then proceeded to Mr. Kelly's ſtore, from which they took a pair of ſilver-mounted piſtols, a quantity of dry goods, and about half a pipe of Madeira wine, but no powder. They then returned to Trinity, rifled the dwelling-houſe, and carried off all the arms; by which time they had about 50 armed. At day-light they appeared at Ballard's Valley, towards whom Mr. Bayly approached, intending to expoſtulate with them; but they firing five ſhot at him, he retreated; and both he and Mr. Cruikſhank narrowly eſcaped with their lives. They then fell upon the overſeer, Mr. M'Pherſon, whom they killed, with three other white men. From thence they went to Eſher, and there killed Mr. Norris, the overſeer, a ſurveyor named Caſtillo, a young lad named Gordon, and two other white men. Thence they marched to Whitehall, where they killed one white man, and then proceeded to Haywood Hall, where they burnt a cane-piece, and the windmill, and at eleven ſat down to regale themſelves, in the road to Ballard's Valley, where Mr. Bayly (who in the mean time had with great celerity collected near 130 Whites and Blacks) attacked them, killed eight, and took four: The reſt retreated into the wood, where they rendezvous'd.

On Thurſday the 10th inſtant the rebels were attacked by a party of the Crawford-Town Negroes, who, being much inferior in number, were obliged to retreat, Capt. Cudjoe's ſon being killed. The ſame evening Capt. Penoyre, with about 60 horſe, arrived at Ballard's Valley, and, being headed by Mr. Munro, Mr. Arcedeckne, and Mr. Richards, (who have much diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this occaſion) patroled next day through the neighbouring eſtates. Captain Rigby, of the Regulars, arrived on Saturday noon at Down's Cove, (where the rebels had burnt ſome houſes but three hours before) and was there joined by Lieut. Forſyth and his detachment, by the Crawford-Town Negroes, and by Capt. Hynes. Here they had information that the rebels were very near them; in order to meet with whom, they agreed to divide, one detachment going to Carlton Wood-houſe, while Lieut. Forſyth ſtaid at Downs's, where the rebels came down in the night, attacked his party, killed the centinel of the advanced guard, and wounded Lieut. Bevill, and one man of the 40th. In this action the rebels had three killed, and Tacky (their leader) wounded.

On Saturday morning, the 12th, Capt. Hynes, joined by the Crawford-Town Negroes under Meſſ. Sweigle and Moſeley, went into the wood, and at noon came up with the rebels, who were advantageouſly poſted in a rocky gulley between two ſteep hills. As ſoon as they diſcovered Capt. Hynes's party, they aſcended one hill, where they were immediately attacked very briſkly for an hour, defeated and purſued, and had two men and two women killed, and two women and a child taken, with their baggage, and one keg of powder, and two guns. Capt. Hynes had only two men wounded, and continued the purſuit of the rebels, ſcouring the woods to Friendſhip eſtate.

On Monday evening an account was received here, that Mr. William Trowers, ſuperintendant of Nanny Town, with only twelve Negroes, had ſuddenly come upon the rebels in the woods, whom he boldly engaged, and fought his way through the midſt of them, but was much wounded in the action.

On Wedneſday morning an expreſs arrived, informing, that the Regulars having lined the outſide of the wood where the rebels were poſted, Mr. Charles Sweigle and his party, joined by the other parties from the free negro-towns, went into the woods on Monday morning, and came up with the rebels about eleven o'clock, in a rocky valley, whom they attacked with great impetuoſity, totally routed them, killed their leaders, Tacky and Jamaica, and took all their baggage and ſtores, with four half-barrels of gunpowder. Seventeen pair of ears are brought in, and ſo many men taken priſoners, that it is ſuppoſed not above eleven eſcaped in flight: Theſe are now purſued by Trelawny-Town Negroes, who arrived a little time before the action.

By the accounts of ſome of thoſe that ſurrendered themſelves we learn, that the rebels were in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions; that, when any of them became lame, or wounded, they were immediately killed, to prevent their giving intelligence; that their leader Tacky, after his being firſt wounded, could not again be perſuaded to head his men, until they threatened to put him to death; that there were ſuch diſſenſions among them, that ſeveral were killed in their own quarrels; and that many would have quitted them, could they have done it with ſafety.

An UNCOMMON CASE.

To Mr. Tho. Godman, *Surgeon, in* London.

DEAR SIR,

ON Saturday, March 15, 1760, I was ſent for to a waggoner, near Dunſtable, who, the Wedneſday before, had the misfortune to fall under the broad wheel of a waggon, which, as he lay on his belly, went over the whole length of his body, beginning between his buttocks, and paſſing off between the neck and right ſhoulder; the weight on it being, I ſuppoſe, about four tons. From the time of the accident he had been under the

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care of an eminent surgeon in that neighbourhood, who had bled him twice, given some proper internal medicines, and administered two or three glysters, which discharged a small quantity of *fæces*; notwithstanding which, a feverish heat came on, with intense thirst, suppression of urine, an enlargement of the whole *abdomen* but without discolouration, and hiccough with incessant vomiting, which instantaneously discharged the liquor he was frequently sipping to bate his thirst; from which, and his complaining of most excruciating pain all over his body, I concluded the swelling was occasioned by an extravasation within the cavity, and therefore proposed the operation of the *paracentesis*: It was soon after performed, by the gentleman who called me in; by which means about a gallon of liquor was evacuated, much like the beer, in colour and flavour, which he had been constantly drinking in small quantities ever since the first coming-on of his thirst. Immediately after the operation, the patient grew easier, the *abdomen* subsided, the hiccough ceased, and he was quickly capable of retaining liquids on his *stomach*: However, he did not vomit any more that day, or the next morning. On Sunday evening the thirst, which was never much abated, increased; all the symptoms returned; and the cavity seemed to enlarge, in proportion to his drinking, till Monday about noon, when he died. This, good Sir, is the true state of the case; but, as I had not an opportunity of inspecting the body after his decease, I can only conjecture the injury to have been a rupture of the stomach.——I should be glad of having my opinion confirmed, or my error pointed out; which will oblige,

Your most obedient servant,

Rodbourn, July 13, 1760. Jos. Law.

N. B. The surgeons would have been glad to have opened the body, and were urgent with the deceased's friends for that purpose, but without obtaining so proper, so necessary, a request.

Description of MADEIRA, *and the Town of* FONCHAL, *its Capital, with an elegant* VIEW *of that Town and its Road.*

THE Island of Madeira, so called by reason of the great quantity of wood, or timber, growing on it, lies in the Atlantick Ocean, in about 32° 40′ N. lat. and in 16° W. long. being about 75 miles long, and 30 in breadth. It was planted by the Portuguese, in 1425, and is still subject to that crown. Vines are its chief produce, which yield prodigious quantities of wine, well known in all parts of the world: And, as it keeps best in the hottest climates, and in the hottest weather, they drink scarce any other in Jamaica, the Caribbee Islands, &c. The Madeira wine of New-York is reckoned incomparable, and is observably better than that of most other places. The air of this island is excellent, temperate, salubrious, and undisturbed; the heavens always smiling, and serene. It affords peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, figs, walnuts, &c. and oranges and lemons are so plenty, that they drop into the dishes of the company, frequently, whilst they are dining under their shade. The Island consists of rocky mountains, interspersed with fruitful vales; the highest parts, woods, which are haunts for the wild goats; the middle, kitchen-gardens; and the bottom, vineyards. The roads, however, through the whole Island, are very bad, so as to oblige the inhabitants to bring their wine to town in hog-skins, upon asses backs. They have many flowers, and culinary herbs. Their provisions are chiefly kid, pork, with, sometimes, a lean heifer, yams, bananoes, &c. The trade with them is principally carried on by way of barter, they taking, in exchange for their wines, salt flesh, fish, wearing-apparel, furniture, &c.

Ovington gives a true picture of this country. "Nature here (speaking of a visit he made to the country retreats of the English merchants settled there) displayed a most ravishing scene. The hills were all covered with vines, and the vallies with ripe grapes, which yielded a fragrant smell from the fruitful vineyards. The groves and woods were all sprightly and gay; nothing seemed drooping, or languid, but was smiling round about. The air was clear, and made melodious by the voices of birds. The ocean and ships were at a convenient distance for view; and, which way soever they turned themselves, still new charms arose, from that admirable variety of objects which surrounded them."—Can it be wondered that the crews and passengers of the numerous vessels of all nations, that call here for traffick or refreshment, should be enamoured with the enchanted spot?

The inhabitants are grave in their dress and deportment, and temperate in eating and drinking. Their houses are plain, flat-roofed, and the windows unglazed, but, at night, secured by wooden shutters. To balance their commendable qualities, they have some shocking vices: Debauchery reigns predominant in both sexes, and murther is esteemed rather a virtue than a crime: A person cannot be esteemed a gentleman unless he has dipped his hand in blood. One cause of the frequency of murthers is, the numerous sanctuaries open for the criminal, and another, that the greatest penalty is banishment, or confinement, both which may be bought off for money. They are very great bigots in their religion, and their clergy so numerous that they vie with the laity in number; and the Jesuits were in greater repute than any other order, and rolled in plenty and luxury; but we may presume they have lately suffered the same fate as their brethren in the mother country. No venomous creatures breed in Madeira.

Fonchal, or Funchall, so called from the abundance of fennel that grew there, lies in 16° W. long. and lat. 32. It is not very large, and yet has a great number of churches and monasteries. The Nuns are less strict than

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View of the Town *and* Road *of* FONCHAL, *the Capital of* MADERA.

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at Liſbon, and will converſe, and traffick for toys, with you, without reſtraint. Beſides the eccleſiaſticks, the numerous inhabitants are a medley breed of Portugueze, Negroes, and Mulattoes, all upon a level in trade, as the former intermarry with all colours, without ſcruple. This City is, as it were, the ſole place of trade on the Iſland, and the reſidence of the governor and biſhop, who is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Liſbon. It is ſituate in a bay, on the South part of the Iſland, cloſe to the ſea; is about a mile long, and as much broad; and is tolerably well fortified. The adjacent rural places are very mountainous, but, however, rival the vallies in fruitfulneſs and delight. Seven or eight rivers, and many ſmaller ſtreams, run meandering from the mountains, which are cultivated and improved as well as the moſt champaign ground in England: In ſhort, together with the villas ſcattered up and down, there cannot exiſt a finer landſcape than the environs of Funchal.

The Port, particularly in W. and S. W. winds, is troubleſome and dangerous, and no good anchoring, any where, under 40 fathoms, but at the Weſt end. When a ſwell, therefore, from thoſe quarters, gives notice of an approaching gale, there is no remedy but to ſlip your cable, and ſtand out to ſea. The ſurf is ſo great, generally, upon the beach, that the pipes muſt be ſwam off to the launch, or elſe be laden on the beach, and then the boat run into the water. For this reaſon, the only good watering-time is before the ſea-breeze comes on. The lodgings on ſhore are no more deſirable than the road at ſea: You lie upon a cott, on the floor, peſtered with bugs, fleas, and other vermin. Thus has Providence wiſely blended pleaſure with pain; and we find the fineſt countries have inconveniences more than an equal balance for their beauties: The Engliſhman, when he changes his cloudy, tempeſtuous, Northern ſkies, for the ſerene heaven, the fanning breeze, the lovely proſpect, and the ſalubrious air, loadeſt with fragrance, ſtill, by the woeful attendants of the climate, is brought ardently to long again for his native ſoil.

A Propoſal to preſerve Perſons from the Perniciouſneſs of the great Dews in hot Climates. by Dr. HALES.

WHEN there is ſuch havock made of human lives by extenſive wars, and by much more deſtructive diſtilled ſpirituous liquors, which hurt and wound human nature to an aſtoniſhing degree, in every valuable view, both here and hereafter; it greatly behoves all who have any bowels of pity for thus periſhing human nature, to uſe their beſt endeavours to find out means to preſerve life. And it is hoped that the following propoſal will be a means to preſerve many lives.

I have been informed by a perſon who reſided many years as agent to an Engliſh factory at Gamron, or Gambroon, on the iſland of Ormus, in the Perſian gulph, that they often lie on carpets, on the open balconies or turrets at the tops of their houſes, and that without any danger to their health, provided the dew was ſalt to the taſte; but if it was not ſalt, that it was very noxious, as in other hot countries eſpecially. As to the ſaltneſs of the dew in that country, it is owing to the *natron* or *aphrognitum*, which is in plenty on the ſurface of the earth in that country, in Egypt, and thereabouts, which the ancients uſed in great plenty in their baths, and which they very probably found very ſalutary to them. This *natron* is an acrid lixivial ſalt, which the ancients uſed for cleanſing cloaths and making glaſs.

And it being well known that perſons who bathe in the ſea, and then put their cloaths on their wet bodies, are yet not ſubject to catch cold: the ſame is alſo obſerved of men and women, who walk along more than knee-deep in the ſea to catch ſhrimps and prawns, or for diverſion, as many do, and yet they catch no colds, even though they keep on their wet ſhoes and ſtockings till night; and ſeamen are obſerved to be very hardy, ſo as ſeldom to catch cold: theſe conſiderations led me to think, that it might probably be a good method to wet the body with ſalt water, and then put their cloaths on their wet bodies, ſome time before the noxious freſh dews fell in the evening, in hot climates, eſpecially when they were to be expoſed to thoſe dews. And in caſes where people are obliged to travel and be out in them, they might carry with them ſome ſalt, or ſalt water, when they were not likely to meet with water to put ſalt into. It is probable that any common ſalt may do; but if the proportion of five Ounces and a half of bay ſalt is mixed in a gallon of water, it will very nearly approach to the degree of ſaltneſs and quality of common ſea water.

On my communicating this to Peter Wyche, Eſq; in Great Ormond-ſtreet, he wrote me word, that obſerving the above-mentioned good effects of ſea water, when he was at Brighthelmſtone, he was led to think it might be of benefit to ſoldiers, who are often obliged to lie whole nights in an open, inclement, moiſt air, to have ſacking ſo made as to cover their faces and bodies all over, the ſacking to be well ſoaked in ſalt water. And it would probably be very beneficial to them to wet their bodies, as above propoſed, when they lie in damp tents, eſpecially if ſuch proper means are uſed to convey off the foul air, near the ridge of their tents, as are deſcribed in my book on ventilators, p. 71; for the more and longer foul damp air is confined, ſo much the more unwholeſome it will be.

Teddington, June 30, 1760.

*** *Two letters have been received from our correſpondent A. B. relating to the late conſolidating act, as to which he is deſired to have patience till we come in courſe to give an account of that act, when that matter will be fully explained.*

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I take in your Magazines, I observe in that of October, 1752, Page 472, a prescription, to which you will give me leave to speak with freedom. It is recommended for *convulsions*, and the composition is as follows.—*R.* Sperma ceti and sugar-candy, each an ounce; oil of aniseeds 120 drops.—*Sape* undoubtedly it is, and may be given in the month; but it is a palliative remedy at best, and by no means strikes at the *root* of the distemper. The most enormous quantity of oil makes it extremely nauseous, and must necessarily recoil upon the stomach. Convulsions in children arise from *various causes*: very often from difficult breeding of teeth, (extreme pain attending dentition) sometimes from *worms*, latent in the bowels, of which the celebrated Boerhaave takes particular notice, when he says, "How often have I seen *convulsions* cured by the discharge of worms." (See our last vol. p. 420, 600.) Sometimes as they live chiefly on acescent food, from a burden of sharp irritating humours generated in the primæ viæ, whence come gripings without intermission, green fœtid stools, restless nights, starts in their sleep: the sure forerunners of convulsion fits. From which soever of these causes the convulsions proceed, the following electary is as good as it is cheap.—*R.* Powder of cream of tartar, jalap root, and sena, each two drams; chemical oil of cloves ten drops; as much syrup of orange-peel as will bring it to the consistence of an electuary. Give the quantity of a coffee-berry night and morning, and persevere in the administration of it till the fits are intirely took off.

Chart, Kent, July 9, 1760. EDWARD WATKINSON.

A LETTER *brought by the* Holdernesse *Indiaman, lately arrived at* Portsmouth *from the* East Indies, *giving an Account of the late Affair between the* English *and* Dutch *in that Part of the World.*

THE chief settlement the Dutch have in Bengal, is a very strong fort and factory at Chincery, in the river of Bengal: at this place, but more so at Calcutta, a very considerable trade is carried on in saltpetre. The Dutch seemed long to have been grasping at an opportunity to engross this trade to themselves; and the present opportunity, when our ships of war were on the coast, seemed the most favourable. Under colour, therefore, of reinforcing their garrisons, the governor of Batavia had formed a scheme of sending thither such a body of troops, as would secure to the Dutch not only the whole trade of saltpetre carried on there, but in time might be able intirely to worm out the English from the trade of Bengal. (See before, p. 310.) Happily colonel Clive suspected their design. Upon the arrival of the first two transports, which were ships of 36 guns, and full of men, the colonel sent a letter to the Dutch commodore, informing him that he could not allow them to land any forces, or to march them up to Chincery, as he had from good authority been acquainted with their scheme. In answer to this letter the Dutch commodore wrote colonel Clive, that he never intended to march any forces to Chincery, and that he only begged the liberty of putting his men ashore, down the river, to refresh them; which liberty colonel Clive granted him, upon condition, that they were not to offer to march farther. In the mean time five other Dutchmen arrived in the river. The Dutch commodore thinking himself now in a situation to act as he pleased, resolved to retaliate the supposed injury he had received, in not being permitted to go up the river: he therefore not only ordered the land-forces now on shore to make the best of their way to Chincery, but he also sent orders to the ships under his command, to use their utmost endeavours to seize every English ship that should appear upon the River. In consequence of these orders, several small vessels belonging to the company were taken that day, and detained as lawful prizes. The day following, the Calcutta, (one of our East Indiamen) capt. Wilson, went down the river, bound for England: When he came a-breast of the Dutch commodore, the Dutchman hailed him, and told him, that if he offered to pass they would sink him. As they were getting ready their guns, and seemed in earnest, capt. Wilson thought it most prudent to return up to Calcutta, where two of our Indiamen were lying, the Duke of Dorset, capt. Forrester, and the Hardwick, capt. Sampson. Capt. Wilson, upon his arrival, informed col. Clive of his being stopt: whereupon col. Clive sent orders to the three ships abovementioned immediately to get in readiness, and gave them orders to use their utmost endeavours to take, burn, or sink, every Dutch ship or ships they should meet with. The ships immediately were equipped, their quarters lined with bags of saltpetre, to screen the men from the shot, and each of them took on board two additional twelve-pounders: Thus fitted out, they fell down the river, till they came up to the seven Dutch ships, who, on their approach, drew up in a line of battle to receive them. Three of the Dutch ships mounted 36 guns, three 26, and one 16. Our ships, as they approached, following their example, likewise drew up in a line. As the Duke of Dorset was nearest the enemy, capt. Wilson of the Calcutta, the commodore, fired a gun, as a signal for her to begin the engagement, which she immediately did, and came to an anchor close to the enemy. Unhappily it fell a dead calm, so that the Duke of Dorset was engaged alone close to the enemy a considerable time before either the Hardwick or Calcutta could possibly come up: however they

they at last got up, and all three joined in keeping a continual and very hot fire upon the enemy, which was returned by the Dutch with great briskness. At length, two of the Dutch ships were obliged to slip their cables and run away, and a cross shot having cut the cable of another of the Dutchmen, she drove ashore, so that now there were only four ships to engage with. A few broadsides after, the Dutch commodore struck his flag to capt. Wilson, upon which the other three followed his example. In the engagement, which lasted just two hours and five minutes, our ships did not lose one man; a circumstance the more remarkable, as the Duke of Dorset was tore almost to-pieces, having about 90 shot in her hull.—Capt. Forrester was wounded in the knee with a ball, and is reduced so low, that it is feared he cannot survive it. After the Dutch ships struck, capt. Wilson had the curiosity to go on board them. He reported that they were a most shocking sight, the decks being covered with dead bodies, and every thing bespattered with blood and brains. Out of one ship he saw thirty dead bodies thrown over-board; from which, and from other circumstances, he had reason to believe, that their loss in the engagement must have amounted to some hundreds.—The crews were all carried up prisoners to col. Clive. During this engagement on the river, the land-forces which the Dutch had put ashore, were in full march for Chincery, to the number of about 1100. Col. Clive having intelligence of their march, sent a corps of 500 English to oppose them, under the command of col. Ford. The two engagements ended much about the same time, and the English were victorious both by land and water. Col. Ford played his part so well, that he killed 400 on the spot, and made all the rest prisoners, and carried them likewise to col. Clive. This last victory is the more happy for us, as, had it gone otherwise, in all probability, the interest of the English in Bengal would have greatly suffered; for the new nabob, whether from some secret correspondence with the enemy, or from the natural treachery of the people, stood by with a considerable army to join the victorious party, whatever side should get the better: this appeared from his after behaviour; for though he stood by a tame spectator of the apparently unequal combat the English sustained, no sooner did victory declare in their favour, than he sent to the commander, and offered his service, and even offered with his army to reduce Chincery: but col. Clive thought proper to decline accepting his service. The affair is now made up, and col. Clive has delivered back the ships to the Dutch, on their giving security to pay 100,000l. for the damage the English suffered in the two engagements.

The above letter adds, that the Hardwick had likewise an engagement with a French man of war of 26 guns, which she obliged to sheer off. In the engagement she had three men killed, and four wounded. This ship has been unlucky in her voyage, having lost by sickness, &c. since her leaving England, the captain, second mate, purser, and near one half of her hands.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

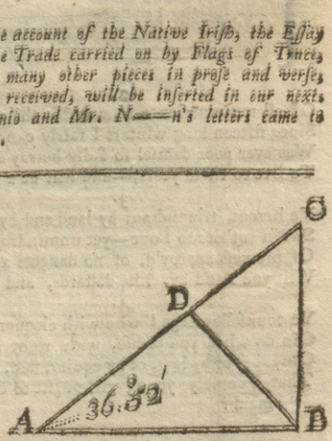
AT Staunton, in Suffolk, is a vault belonging to the family of the French's. On opening it some years ago, several leaden coffins, with wooden cases, that had been fixed on biers, were found displaced, to the great astonishment of many of the inhabitants of the village. It was afterwards properly closed, and the coffins again placed as before; when about seven years ago, another of the family dying, they were a second time found displaced; and two years after, they were not only found all off the biers, but one coffin, as heavy as to require eight men to raise it, was found on the fourth step, that leads into the vault. Whence arose this operation, in which, it is certain, no one had a hand?

N. B. It was occasioned by water, as is imagined, though no signs of it appeared at the different periods of time that the vault was opened.

☞ *The account of the Native Irish, the Essay on the Trade carried on by Flags of Truce, with many other pieces in prose and verse, lately received, will be inserted in our next. Eugenio and Mr. N——n's letters came to hand.*

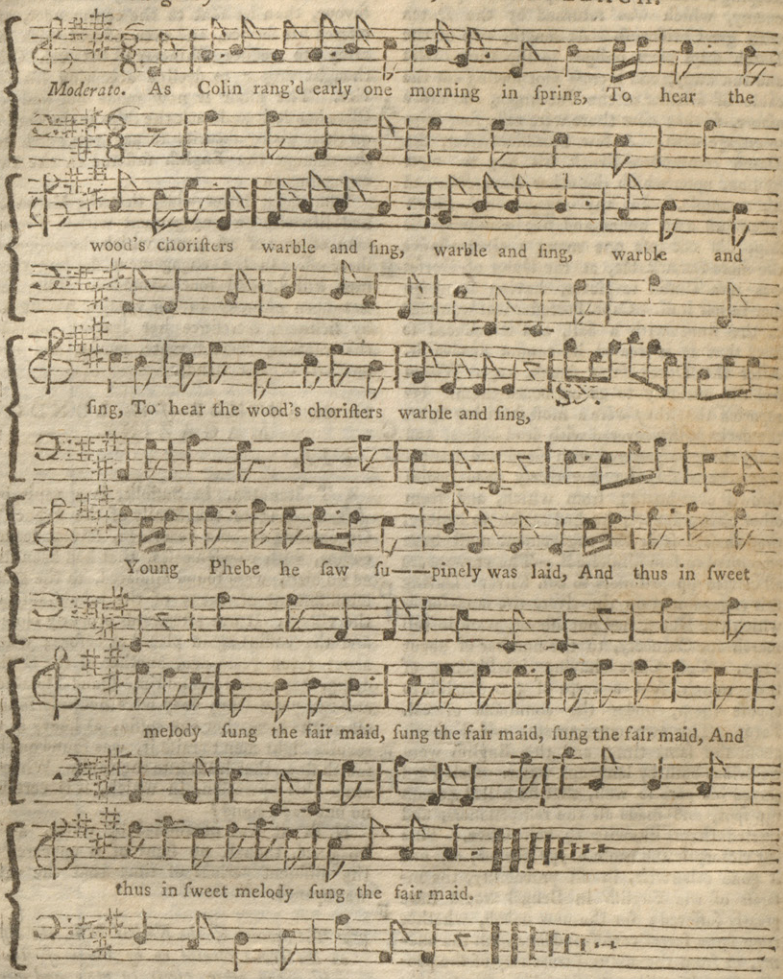
A QUESTION *by Mr.* Lewin, *of* Syston *near* Leicester.

IN the right-angled triangle ABC, is given the ∠ at A = 36° 52′, and the perimiter or sum of the sides AB + BC + CA = 24; required the perpendicular BD: And also the centre of gravity, i. e. such a point within the plane of the said triangle, as being sustained upon the point of a pin, &c. the whole figure may be *in æquilibrio*?



A NEW SONG,

Sung by Mr. BEARD, *at* RANELAGH.



2.

Of all my experience how vaſt is th' amount,
Since fifteen long winters I fairly can count!
Was ever poor damſel ſo ſadly betray'd,
To live to theſe years,—and ſtill be a maid!

3.

Ye heroes, triumphant by land and by ſea!
Sworn vot'ries to Love—yet unmindful of me!
Of proweſs approv'd, of no dangers afraid,
Will you ſtand by, like daſtards, and ſee me a [maid?

4.

Ye counſellors ſage! who with eloquent tongue
Can do what you pleaſe, with right and with wrong,
Can it be, or by law, or by equity, ſaid,
That a comely young girl ought to die an old maid?

5.

Ye learned phyſicians, whoſe excellent ſkill
Can ſave or demoliſh, can heal or can kill!
To a poor forlorn damſel contribute your aid,
Who is ſick, very ſick! of remaining a maid.

6.

You ſops I invoke not to liſt to my ſong,
Who anſwer no end, and to no ſex belong;
Ye echoes of echoes, and ſhadows of ſhade!
For, if I had you,—I might ſtill be a maid!

7.

Poor Colin was melted to hear her complain,
Then whiſper'd relief, like a kind-hearted ſwain;
And Phebe, well pleas'd, is no longer afraid
Of being neglected, and dying a maid.

ODE

ODE in laudem SANCTÆ TRINITATIS,

In lecto per noctes, quando dormire non potui, compositæ; in quâ quædam sunt sententiæ, ex Odis Horatii *sumptæ, et, uti spero, non male a me applicatæ, et ad usum Tyronum accommodatæ.*

Vide Primæ Sancti Johannis Epistolæ, *cap.* v. 7.

QUID prius dicam solitis PARENTIS
Laudibus, qui res hominum gubernat,
Qui mare et terras, variisque mundum
Temperat horis?
Unde non major generatur ipso;
Nec habet CHRISTUM similem et secundum,
Proximos Sacer occupavit
Christus honores.
Christe! te summâ celebrabo laude,
Morte ab æternâ ut redimas rebelles
Nos, tibi nostram placuit tenellam
Sumere carnem*.
Tu feros cultus hominum malorum
Voce formâsti, miseris benignum
Et Patrem nobis Cruce reddidisti
Sanguine fuso.
Atque tu latum regis æquus orbem,
Protegis scutis populum fidelem,
Sed parum justis inimica mittis
Fulmina regnis.
Et pias lætis animas reponis
Sedibus; virgâque malam coerces
Igneâ turbam, Satanæ profundo
Carcere clausam.
SPIRITUM SANCTUM neque ego silebo:
Ille nos solus faciat beatos
Gratiæ dono, sine quâ datur spes
Nulla Salutis.
Ille per Petrum, reliquosque Fratres,
Multa in extento dedit orbe signa,
Quòd Salus nobis sit habenda solo
Nomine Christi.
Spiritu hi Christum duce prædicârunt
Ethnicis latum variis per orbem;
Hosque mirantes placidè insecuti
Parthi Arabesque.
Quis tamen Sanctum celebrare Paulum
Desinat, qui tot subiit peric'la,
Et reformavit tot ubique gentes
Sub duce Christo?
Hic Dei Verbum Dominique sparsit
Per mare et terras: ope Spiritûsque
Nonne nunc cantem, Stoicos quôd ipsos
Vicit Athenis?
Quæ canam Romæ dedit ille signa
De Deo vero, Dominoque Christo?
Illum aget pennâ metuente solvi
Fama superstes.
Ille per Gades adiens Iberos,
Cantabro indocto juga ferre Romæ,
Barbaris dixit quoque Celtiberis
Verba Salutis.
In viam Vitæ bene duxit illos,
Ad Dei cultum a Satanæque cultu,
Facta, convertit, peragens stupenda
Nomine Christi.
Per mare et terras subiens peric'la,
Insulam incultam hanc adiit remotam,
Et reformavit subito Britannos
Mira loquendo.
Compulit multos Druidas silere,
Atque tunc Christi statuit ministros,
Ut Deum verum colerent Britanni
Omne per ævum.
Inde tunc Romam properans redivit,
Et suæ signum Fidei supremum
Dans, suos cursus gladio Neronis
Finiit omnes.
Ille ad Æternam populum Salutem
Dirigit Scriptis hodiè legendis:
Nonne sit laudes meritas per orbem
Dignus habere?
Nec satis possum celebrare Petri
Scripta, dilectus neque quæ Johannes,
Quæ reliquerunt aliive Christi
Scripta Ministri.
Dirigunt omnes, via quæ Salutem
Promovet; cuncti videant Britanni,
Quo decet zelo hanc per iniquitatis
Spargere mundum†.
Quæ canat famam eximiam Jacobi ‡
Lingua sat suavis? Micat inter omnes
Martyres Christi nitida ejus alto
Gloria Cœlo;
Nam sub Anani manibus sceleſtis
Prensus, en! Christum Dominum esse Cœli
Publicè agnovit, subiitque mortem
Monte Sionis.
Dicam ego Thomam quoque visitantem
Perficas urbes, et inhospitales
Tartaros, vel quæ loca fabulosus
Lambit Hydaspes.
Ille subjectos Orientis oris
Egit inigni domitos triumpho,
Nempe cultores Satanæ profanos
Sevos et Indos.
Ille Brachmanum impietate cæsus,
Signa finceræ Fidei reliquit,
Hisce et illius memorat diebus
India nomen.
Hi sui testes Domini fuêre,
Et feras læti subiêre mortes;
Namque sperabant nitidas coronas,
Non perituras.
Ergo ego Sanctam colo Trinitatem:
Semper hanc omnes celebrent Britanni!
Nam piis clara est tribuenda in alto
Gloria Cœlo.
Sed parum sancti sine fine flebunt,
Igne inextincto, Satanæ catenis
Vincti; ab illis nam subeunda dira est
Pœna Gehennæ.

Per THOMAM TROUGHEAR, Vectensem,
Anno ætatis suæ septuagesimo nono.

Written

* *See the Collect for Palm Sunday.* † *That is, by encouraging the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.* ‡ *Primi Hierosolymæ Episcopi.*

Written at Sea. October 1758.

1.

NO more in error's path I'll ſtray,
Nor wanton in the deathful way
That leads the ſoul to hell.
I hear, O God, I hear thy call,
And thy unbounded mercies all
My days to come ſhall tell.
To thee I'll heave the frequent ſigh,
To thee I'll lift the ſtreaming eye:
O! while I pour the briny tear,
Accept my penitence ſincere!

2.

While ſtorms and tempeſts rage around,
And not a human heart is found
Devoid of fear and dread,
'Tis thine to bid the ſea be ſtill:
Thou ſpeak'ſt, and at thy mighty will,
Lo! ev'ry danger's fled.
Then morning, noon, and night, I'll praiſe
Thy name in never ceaſing lays,
And tell how gracious thou haſt been
In ſaving thus the child of ſin.

3.

From thee my ſoul ſhall never ſwerve,
And, O! do thou the life preſerve
Which firſt thyſelf beſtow'd;
Put far away my crimes, good Lord,
Nor let me, truſting in thy word,
Sink down beneath the load.
Stretch out thy all-protecting hand
Still on me, both by ſea and land:
And, as thou broughtſt me from the womb,
Conduct me ſpotleſs to the tomb.

The ALBICORE *and the* FLYING-FISH;
A FABLE,
Written off Sumatra, *in* 1758, *to a Friend.*

SAY, Fred'rick, didſt thou ever find
One in the race of human kind,
Who did not at his lot repine,
And wiſh 'twere chang'd—for yours, or mine?
Believe me, what I ſay is true,
The malady infects e'en you.
Paſſing the little villa by,
Did it ne'er catch thy longing eye?
The garden, orchard, and a clear
Good twice two hundred pounds a year?
Had it been offer'd, would'ſt not ſoon
Have giv'n the landlord thy ſpontoon,
And bid, at once, the dev'l and all
Go ſeek for honour at Bengal?
I'm ſure, I envy ſuch a man;
And, though I'm fond of this my plan,
I'd in a moment to him yield
My hopes of riſing in the field.
The evil's gen'ral, yet, in ſpight
Of this, "Whatever is—is right."
A Flying-fiſh, one ſummer's day,
Was roaming through the wat'ry way:
"What a time's mine! cries he: Below,
The Albicore, my ruthleſs foe,
Each moment ſeeks my life: To ſave
My being, if I quit the wave,
And ply my wings, then ſwift, from far,
Darts down the rav'nous Bird of War.
Hence, then, in vain, from Death I fly,
Doom'd in his murd'rous graſp to die:
Thus, wretched ſtate! nor air, nor ſea,
Is ſafe for poor unhappy me.
Would I had never been!" Not more
He ſaid; for, lo, the Albicore!
At once he leaves the hoſtile deep;
Down comes the Fowl with horrid ſweep!
What muſt be done? To truſt to man
Were madneſs; yet 'tis all he can.
One would do all things for the beſt;
He ſkims into a Sailor's breaſt:
Ah, ſad reſource! as ſoon as ta'en,
He's hook'd and thrown into the main.
The Albicore now once more views
His prey, and ſwift as thought purſues:
Eager he ſnatches at the bait,
And finds he is deceiv'd, too late:
"Thou wretch! he cry'd, who didſt deplore
Thy lamentable ſtate,—no more!
Know, to repine at the decree
Of Heav'n, is not for you or me.
All, all muſt feed: I own, 'tis true,
We live but in the death of you:
But then too we, to ſatisfy
Man's craving appetite, muſt die:
And Man, though now he ſtands ſo firm,
E'en he ſhall fall, to feed—a Worm.
At what Heav'n wiſely doth ordain,
Let not its creatures, then, complain,
But ever patiently abide
Their lot below." He ſaid, and dy'd.

To a LADY.
Written at the Cape of Good Hope,
September, 1758.

AT her feet whilſt I lay, and her pity implor'd,
My Celia ne'er par'd me a ſingle kind word:
But now, that I've left thee, how tender each line,
That bids me ſtill hope that you once will be mine!
Thus Heav'n has ordain'd, that thy Thyrſis ſhall be
Th' only creature that's happy when abſent from thee.

VERSIFICATION *of the Firſt* HIGHLAND FRAGMENT. *(P.* 313.*)*
By a Gentleman of Scotland.

DArk Autumn now aſſumes its fading reign;
The blue-grey miſt creeps ſlowly o'er the hill;
Dark rolls the river through the narrow plain,
And from the Uplands burſts the new-ſwol'n rill.
On yonder heath there ſtands a lonely tree,
And there, O Connal! thy ſad grave is found;
And ſtill its falling leaves it ſtrews on thee,
Still by the whirlwind borne in eddies round.

Here

Here oft, at twilight grey, or purple dawn,
As o'er the heath the musing hunter hies,
The sheeted ghost stalks o'er the dewy lawn,
Or haunts the dreary grave where Connal lies.
Thy race, O Connal! who shall strive to trace?
Or who through ages past thy fires can tell?
As the tall oak torn from its native place fell.
They grew, they flourish'd, and in thee they
Mournful thy wars, O Fingal! 'Midst the slain,
Where groan'd the Dying welt'ring in their gore,
There Connal fell! the terror of the plain!
There fell the Mighty to arise no more!
Thy arm, a tempest from the bellowing main;
Thy sword, a meteor in the evening sky;
Thy height, a rock that overlook'd the plain;
A glowing furnace was thy wrathful eye.
Loud as a storm, thy voice confounding all;
Dire was thy sword, and eager to destroy;
Beneath thine arm the mighty warriors fall,
As falls the thistle by the playful boy.
As low'ring thunder o'er the mid-day skies,
Dargo the bold, Dargo the mighty, came:
Dark was his brow; two hollow caves his eyes,
Bright rose their flashing swords with sparkling flame.
Crimora—Rinval's beauteous daughter, near
Her much-lov'd Connal—Could she stay behind?
A bow her shoulder grac'd, her hand a spear,
And loose her waving locks flow'd in the wind.
At Dargo's breast the fatal shaft she drew;
Swift from her arm the mortal weapon flies:
Alas! the erring dart her Connal slew!
Alas, he bleeds! alas, her Connal dies!
So falls a rock, torn from the shaggy hill;
So falls an oak, the glory of the plain.
What shall she do? what griefs her bosom fill!
"By me is Connal, hapless Connal, slain!"
All day she wanders by some nameless stream;
Connal, my love! Connal, my friend! she cries;
At night, the pathless vale, by Cynthia's beam:
For grief the lovely musing mourner dies.
The loveliest pair cold earth doth here inclose
That ever slept within her clay-cold womb;
Alone they rest in undisturb'd repose,
The green grass rankling o'er their narrow tomb.
I, musing in the melancholy shade,
(The rank weed rustling to the whistling wind)
Still mourn th' ill-fated youth, and hapless maid,
And still their mem'ry rushes on my mind.

Birmingham, June 30, 1760.

Extract from Mr. FOOTE's *new Comedy, the*
MINOR.

A Gentleman of distinction, in order to reclaim his son from those fashionable follies acquired in travelling, is resolved by mixing with sharpers, and sustaining a part among them himself, to reduce him to necessity, and thus let him experience all the misery of real ruin, without incurring the dangers. Among the number of those wretches who drain the purse, and corrupt the morals of the young gentleman, he introduces a methodist bawd, who comes to dispose of a young creature, who afterwards proves to be virtuous, and the very lady designed for him by his father. Mrs. Cole, the bawd, supported by Loader, a gambler, comes forward.

Mrs. Cole. Gently, gently, good Mr. Loader.

Loader. Come along, old Moll. Why, you jade, you look as rosy this morning, I must have a smack at your muns. Here, taste her, she is as good as old hock to get you a stomach.

Mrs. Cole. Fye, Mr. Loader, I thought you had forgot me.

Loader. I forgot you! I would as soon forget what is trumps.

Mrs. Cole. Softly, softly, young man. There, there, mighty well. And how does your honour do? I han't seen your honour, I can't tell the—Oh, mercy on me, there's a twinge—

Sir George. What is the matter, Mrs. Cole?

Mrs. Cole. My old disorder, the rheumatise; I ha'n't been able to get a wink of—Oh law, what, you have been in town these two days.

Sir George. Since Wednesday.

Mrs. Cole. And never once call'd upon old Cole. No, no, I am worn out, thrown by and forgotten, like a tatter'd garment, as Mr. Squintum says. Oh, he is a dear man! But for him I had been a lost sheep; never known the comforts of the new birth; no. ——There's your old friend, Kitty Carrot, at home still. What, shall we see you this evening! I have kept the green room for you ever since I heard you were in town.

Loader. What, shall we take a snap at old Moll's. Hey, beldam, have you a good batch of Burgundy abroach?

Mrs. Cole. Bright as a ruby; and for flavour! You know the Colonel——He and Jenny Cummins drank three flasks, hand to fist, last night.

Loader. What, and bilk thee of thy share?

Mrs. Cole. Ah, don't mention it, Mr. Loader. No, that's all over with me. The time has been when I could have earn'd thirty shillings a day by my own dry drinking, and the next morning was neither sick nor sorry: but now, O laud, a thimbleful turns me topsy turvey.

Loader. Poor old girl!

Mrs. Cole. Ay, I have done with these idle vanities; my thoughts are fixed upon a better place. What, I suppose, Mr. Loader, you will be for your old friend the black-ey'd girl, from Rosemary-lane. Ha, ha. Well, 'tis a merry little tit. A thousand pities she's such a reprobate! — But she'll mend; her time is not come: all shall have their call, as Mr. Squintum says, sooner or later; regeneration is not the work of a day. No, no, no.——Oh!

Sir George. Not worse, I hope.

Mrs. Cole. Rack, rack, gnaw, gnaw, never easy, a bed or up, all's one. Pray, honest friend,

friend, have you any clary, or mint-water in the houſe?

Dick. A caſe of French drams.

Mrs. Cole. Heaven defend me! I would not touch a dram for the world.

Sir George. They are but cordials, Mrs. Cole. Fetch 'em, you blockhead. [*Ex.* Dick.

Mrs. Cole. Ay, I am a going; a waſting and a waſting, Sir George. What will become of the houſe when I am gone, heaven knows.——No.——When people are miſt, then they are mourn'd. Sixteen years have I liv'd in the garden, comfortably and creditably; and, though I ſay it, could have got bail any hour of the day: reputable tradeſmen, Sir George, neighbours Mr. Loader knows; no knock-me-down doings in my houſe. A ſet of regular, ſedate, ſober cuſtomers. No rioters. Sixteen did I ſay—Ay, eighteen years have I paid ſcot and lot in the pariſh of St. Paul's, and during the whole time, no body have ſaid, Mrs. Cole, why do you ſo? Unleſs twice that I was before Sir Thomas De Val, and three times in the round-houſe.

Sir George. Nay, don't weep, Mrs. Cole.

Loader. May I loſe deal, with an honour at bottom, if old Moll does not bring tears into my eyes.

Mrs. Cole. However, it is a comfort after all, to think one has paſt through the world with credit and character. Ay, a good name, as Mr. Squintum ſays, is better than a gallipot of ointment.

Enter Dick, with a dram.

Loader. Come, haſte, Dick, haſte; ſorrow is dry. Here, Moll, ſhall I fill thee a bumper?

Mrs. Cole. Hold, hold, Mr. Loader. Heaven help you. I could as ſoon ſwallow the Thames. Only a ſip to keep the gout out of my ſtomach.

Loader. Why then, here's to thee.—Levant me, but it is ſupernaculum. — Speak when you have enough.

Mrs. Cole. I won't trouble you for the glaſs; my hands do ſo tremble, and ſhake, I ſhall but ſpill the good creature.

Loader. Well pull'd. But now to buſineſs. Pr'ythee, Moll, did not I ſee a tight young wench, in a linen gown, knock at your door this morning?

Mrs. Cole. Aye; a young thing from the country.

Loader. Could we not get a peep at her this evening?

Mrs. Cole. Impoſſible! She is engaged to Sir Timother Totter. I have taken earneſt for her theſe three months.

Loader. Pho! what ſignifies ſuch a fellow as that? Tip him an old trader, and give her to the knight.

Mrs. Cole. Tip him an old trader!—Mercy on us! where do you expect to go when you die, Mr. Loader?

Loader. Crop me, but this Squintum has turned her brains.

Sir George. Nay, Mr. Loader, I think the gentleman has wrought a moſt happy reformation.

Mrs. Cole. Oh, it was a wonderful work! There had I been toſſing in a ſea of ſin, without rudder or compaſs: And, had not the good gentleman piloted me into the harbour of grace, I muſt have ſtruck againſt the rocks of reprobation, and have been quite ſwallowed up in the whirlpool of deſpair. He was the precious inſtrument of my ſpiritual ſprinkling. ——But however, Sir George, if your mind be ſet upon a young country thing, to-morrow night I believe I can furniſh you.

Loader. As how?

Mrs. Cole. I have advertiſed this morning, in the Regiſter-office, for ſervants under ſeventeen; and ten to one but I light on ſomething that will do.

Loader. Pillory me, but it has a face.

Mrs. Cole. Truly, conſiſtently with my conſcience, I would do any thing for your honour.

Sir George. Right, Mrs. Cole, never loſe ſight of that monitor. But, pray, how long has this heavenly change been wrought in you?

Mrs. Cole. Ever ſince my laſt viſitation of the gout. Upon my firſt fit, ſeven years ago, I began to have my doubts, and my waverings; but I was loſt in a labyrinth, and no body to ſhew me the road. One time, I thought of dying a Roman, which is truly a comfortable communion enough for one of us: But it would not do.

Sir George. Why not?

Mrs. Cole. I went one ſummer over to Boulogne to repent; and, wou'd you believe it? the bare-footed, bald-pate beggars, would not give me abſolution, without I quitted my buſineſs!—Did you ever hear of ſuch a ſet of ſcabby——Beſides, I could not bear their barbarity. Wou'd you believe it, Mr. Loader? they lock up for their lives, in a nunnery, the pretty'ſt, ſweeteſt, tender, young things! ——Oh! ſix of them, for a ſeaſon, would finiſh my buſineſs here; and then I ſhould have nothing to do, but to think of hereafter.

Loader. Brand me, what a country!

Sir George. Oh, ſcandalous!

Mrs. Cole. O no, it would not do. So, in my laſt illneſs, I was wiſhed to Mr. Squintum, who ſtepped in with his ſaving grace, got me with the new birth, and I became, as you ſee, regenerate, and another creature.

The other characters are as ſtrongly drawn as this old hypocrite's, and the piece has a great deal of comick humour.

*** ERRATUM.—*In our laſt Magazine, p.* 313, *col.* 2, *l.* 8 *from the bottom, for When the loud wind is* raiſed, *read, When the loud wind is* laid.

THE

THE Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Frye *to the Governor of* New-England, *dated* Fort Cumberland, Chignecto, March 7, 1760.

I Informed your excellency in my laſt of the 10th of December, of the ſubmiſſion of the French peaſants reſiding at Merimichi, Riſhebucta, Bouctox, Pircondiack and Mamevancook, made by their deputies ſent here for that purpoſe. On the 30th of January laſt Mr. Manach, a French prieſt, who had the charge of the people at Merimichi, Riſhebucta and Bouctox, with a number of principal men of thoſe places, arrived here, when they renewed their ſubmiſſion in a formal manner, by ſubſcribing to articles, (drawn ſuitable to the caſe) whereby, among other things, they have obliged themſelves and the people they repreſent, to come to Bay Vert with all their effects and ſhipping, as early in the ſpring as poſſible, in order to be diſpoſed of, as governor Lawrence ſhall direct.

With the French prieſt came two Indian chiefs, viz. Paul Lawrence and Auguſtine Michael; Lawrence tells me he was a priſoner in Boſton, and lived with Mr. Henſhaw, a blackſmith; he is chief of a tribe that before the war lived at La Have: Auguſtine is chief of a tribe at Riſhebucta. I have received their ſubmiſſions for themſelves and tribes, to his Britannick majeſty, and ſent them to Halifax for the terms by governor Lawrence. I have likewiſe received the ſubmiſſions of two other chiefs, whom I dealt with as thoſe before-mentioned, and was in hopes (which I mentioned to Mr. Manach) I had no more treaties to make with ſavages; but he told me I was miſtaken, for there would be a great many more here upon the ſame buſineſs, as ſoon as the ſpring hunting was over; and upon my enquiring how many, he gave me a liſt of fourteen chiefs, including thoſe already mentioned, moſt of whom he ſaid would come.

I was ſurprized to hear of ſuch a number of Indian chiefs in this part of America, and Mr. Manach further told me that they were all of one nation, and known by the name of Miemaks; (ſee our laſt Vol. p. 580) that they were very numerous, amounting to near 3000 ſouls; that he had learned their language ſince he had been amongſt them, and found ſo much excellence in it, that he was well perſuaded if the beauties of it were known in Europe, there would be ſeminaries erected for the propagation of it. How that might be is better known to him than to thoſe who know nothing of the language: but I think I may venture to ſay, that if there be ſo many Indians, as he ſays there are, I know this province, as it abounds very plentifully with furs, may reap a vaſt advantage by them, provided Canada returns not into the hands of the French.

July, 1760.

SATURDAY, June 28.

A ſtable, &c. belonging to the Dog tavern on Richmond-hill, was conſumed by fire, and two horſes periſhed in the flames.

WEDNESDAY, July 2.

So violent a ſtorm of rain, attended with thunder and lightning, fell near Fordingbridge and Ringwood, in Hampſhire, that the water of the brooks running from the New Foreſt into the river Avon, was, in leſs than an hour's time, raiſed to the height of ten or twelve feet perpendicular. At Redbrook, a waggon with five horſes, paſſing that brook, were with great difficulty ſaved from being carried away by the rapidity of the water, which roſe ſo high, that it ran through the houſe of a farmer there, at leaſt a foot in depth, and in a houſe oppoſite was near half way between the floor and the cieling. At Stuckton, a gentleman being ſtopt in his journey by the flood, was obliged to reſt in his chariot all night. Great quantities of hay, and thread which was whitening in the meadows near Fordingbridge, were ſwept away by the inundation, as were alſo great numbers of hogs, together with their ſties. At Gorley eighteen hogs were carried off at once, but ſaved by the diligence of a neighbouring farmer. The river was ſwelled to ſuch an height, that it is probable the mills thereon would have been borne down by the violence of the ſtream, which would have carried all before it, had not the diligence of the people who attended all night, opening flood-gates and hatches, abated its force by diſperſing its waters.

William Hart, Eſq; choſen ſheriff with Joſeph Vere, Eſq; (who has paid the fine) appeared before the court of aldermen, and pleaded exemption from ſerving the ſaid office, by virtue of his being one of the gentlemen of his majeſty's privy-chamber; but he was informed the court could not admit the plea, and was acquainted with a precedent againſt him.

FRIDAY, 4.

Admiralty-office. Yeſterday between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the rope-houſe belonging to his majeſty's dock-yard at Portſmouth, which, notwithſtanding all poſſible aſſiſtance from the people of the yard, the officers and men belonging to his majeſty's ſhips in the harbour and at Spithead, the marines at quarters, and the ſol-

diers from the town and barracks, who all exerted themſelves with remarkable zeal, could not be got under till paſt two in the afternoon, having conſumed the ſaid rope-houſe, with the ſpinning-houſe, hemp-houſe, and one of the ſtore-houſes with ſeveral ſtores.

The fire began in the upper part of the hatchellers-loft, and was ſo inſtantaneous, that the flame was diſcovered as ſoon as the ſmoke, through the tiling.

The night had been exceſſively tempeſtuous, with great flaſhes of lightening, one of which, at eleven o'clock, had almoſt blinded the watchman at his poſt, and another, about ten minutes before the flame appeared, had paſſed him like a ball of fire, in a line of direction to the place where it broke out.

[Notwithſtanding the many exaggerated accounts of the damages ſuſtained by this accident, it may be affirmed not to exceed forty thouſand pounds.]

MONDAY, 7.

Mr. Hart gave bond to ſerve the office of ſheriff for the year enſuing.

WEDNESDAY, 9.

Mr. Braſs Croſby purchaſed the place of city remembrancer for 3600 l.

Col. Clive, who lately arrived from the Eaſt Indies, waited on his majeſty, and was moſt graciouſly received.

[It is ſuppoſed that the general can realize 1,200,000l. in caſh, bills, and jewels; that his lady has a caſket of jewels which are eſtimated to be worth at leaſt 200,000l. So that he may, with propriety, be ſaid to be the richeſt ſubject in the three kingdoms. That gentleman, being ſenſible what obligations he lay under to col. Lawrence, under whom he firſt learned the art of war, by means of which he laid the foundation of his immenſe fortune, was deſirous of giving that experienced officer a proof of his generoſity, and prevailed on him to accept an annuity of 500l. per annum; which ſets the military ſkill of the one, and the honour and gratitude of the other, in the higheſt point of view.] (See page 321.)

A third victory, we are poſitively aſſured, has been obtained by the Engliſh in the Eaſt Indies, which happened about the end of January. It was obtained over the French; gen. Lally was wounded, and M. Buſſy, and col. Murphy both made priſoners, with many other officers and private men: 22 pieces of cannon were taken, with all their baggage, &c. Our loſs on this occaſion, excepting that of major Brereton, a brave and gallant officer, the ſecond in command, was trifling. (See p. 370.) Col. Coote commanded.

His royal highneſs the duke of York viſited Wincheſter, where he was received with great reſpect: Afterwards he went to Southampton, &c. where he ſtays ſome time. The freedom of Wincheſter was preſented to his royal highneſs.

FRIDAY, 11.

The parliament was prorogued to the 18th of September. (See p. 269.)

An order of council was iſſued for the more ſtrictly performing of quarantine, occaſioned by intelligence that a veſſel had arrived from Soria, at Marſeilles, with the plague on board.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, which proved a maiden one. Thirteen convicts received ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years, three to be whipped, and eight were branded.

MONDAY, 14.

Was heard, at the Cockpit, the appeal of the lieutenants, officers, and crew, of his his majeſty's ſhip Auguſta, Capt. Forreſt, from the ſentence of the court of Admiralty of Jamaica, whether the officers and crews of the Marlborough and Princeſs Mary were entitled to a ſhare of the nine prizes taken by the Auguſta, off Leogan, the 24th of December, 1758; when, after a full hearing, their lordſhips were pleaſed to determine it in favour of the officers of the Auguſta.

TUESDAY, 15.

Richard Tonſon, eſq; citizen and ſtationer, was elected ſheriff of London and Middleſex. He has ſince paid his fine.

The lords commiſſioners of appeals have condemned a number of Dutch ſhips, ſince our laſt, and ordered two or three to be reſtored. (See p. 321.)

Commodore Moore is arrived from the Weſt-Indies.

The convocation was further prorogued to September 29.

The corpſe of the late unfortunate earl Ferrers has been taken up, ſince its firſt interment under the belfry in Pancras church; and, the grave being dug to the depth of 14 feet, it has been re-buried therein; and a ſtone, without any inſcription, is placed over it.

Account of the ſhips that have been taken by the French, from June 1, 1756, to June 1, 1760, collected from Lloyd's Liſts.

From	To	Taken,	reta.	ranſ.
June 1, 1756,	June 1, 1757	659	87	59
1757, June	1758	787	114	123
1758, June	1759	564	58	84
1759, June	1760	529	62	61
		2539	321	327

Of which 78 were privateers.

During which time we have taken from the French 944 veſſels, 243 of which were privateers, many fiſhing-boats and ſmall coaſters, which would not pay the expences of condemnation.

How can England expect a ſucceſsful war, or a ſafe, laſting, and an honourable peace, while the Dutch are ſuffered to carry on the trade of our enemies, not only in the produce of the French iſlands to Europe, but alſo French property from one French port to another!

How

How many millions extraordinary doth the infamous Dutch treaty of 1674 yearly coſt theſe kingdoms to carry on the war, beſides the deſtruction of our trade by French privateers, tow-boats, and Dutch ſmugglers!

The preſent diſpoſition of his majeſty's fleet.

In the Eaſt-Indies	—	—	17 ſhips.
Weſt-Indies	—	—	20
Mediterranean	—	—	10
North-America	—	—	12
At or near home, cruiſers and convoys	—	—	61
Total. Ships of the line			120

Rowland Ainſworth Winn, eſq; has diſqualified himſelf for ſerving the office of ſheriff. (See p. 319.)

A threatening letter having been ſent, the 5th inſtant, to Mr. Andrew Sellon, merchant, in Exeter, to induce him to put the ſum of thirty guineas in a certain place mentioned in the letter; his majeſty, for the diſcovery, and bringing to juſtice, of the perſons concerned in writing the ſaid threatening letter, has been pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious pardon to any one who ſhall diſcover his or her accomplice therein; and Mr. Sellon promiſes a reward of 50l. to any perſon making ſuch diſcovery, on conviction of the offender.

The duke of Newcaſtle paid a viſit to the univerſity of Cambridge, at the latter end of June, when ſix gentlemen commenced doctors, and ſixty-four, maſters of arts.

The Iriſh parliament is further prorogued to the 2d of September next.

Colonel Montgomery has deſtroyed Little Keowee Eſtatoe, and many other towns and villages belonging to the Cherokee Indians, putting all the men of that nation, he met with, to death, to the number of 60 or 80, and has taken about 40 women and children priſoners. (See p. 270.)

St. Jago de la Vega, in Jamaica, May 3. On Tueſday arrived his majeſty's ſhip Livery from St. Mary's, and brought in 27 of the rebel Negroes; and on Wedneſday 11 were brought up to this town to be tried.

Accounts received on Thurſday from St. Mary's inform, that a ſmall party of volunteer Mulattoes and Negroes had diſcovered the lurking-hole of the rebels, fired upon them, and killed three; and then ſent to all the other parties in the wood to advance and ſurround them: So that it is hoped they are now either all killed or taken priſoners. (See p. 366.)

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

June 29. JOHN TUDER, Eſq; was married to Miſs Sally Kedward, of Leominſter.

July 1. Chriſt. Whichcote, Eſq; to Miſs Whichcote, of Harpſwell, in Lincolnſhire.

Rev. Mr. Knight, rector of Weſton-Favell, in Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Molly Hervey, ſiſter of the late ingenious and pious Mr. Hervey.

4. Morgan Vane, Eſq; to Miſs Upton, of Soho, with a fortune of 5000l.

Robert Aſhwell, of Leighton, in Bedfordſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Wood.

7. Joſeph Sands, of Shropſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Sands.

William Ferriday, Eſq; to Miſs Biddle.

8. Rev. Mr. Griffith, to Miſs Harriſon, niece of the chamberlain of this city.

17. Daniel Fox, Eſq; to Miſs Williamſon, daughter of the late General Williamſon.

Thomas Babington Pulleine, Eſq; to Miſs Collingwood, with a fortune of 6000l.

24. Francis Dickens, Eſq; of the Regiſter-Office, in Chancery, to Miſs Aſtley, of Enfield.

June 19. Counteſs of Kildare was delivered of a daughter.

20. Lady Mornington, of a ſon.

Mrs. Lowe, a labourer's wife, at Nottingham, of one boy and two girls.

July 4. Lady Betty Thickneſs, of a ſon.

Lady Barker, of a ſon.

Lady of General Honeywood, of a ſon.

Lady Blunt, of a ſon and heir.

Lady D'Anvers, of a ſon.

20. Lady Dyke, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

July 2. HUMPHRY DODD, Eſq; a page to the duke of Cumberland.

Stephen Caſbrook, Eſq;

3. Miſs Taſh, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir John Taſh.

5. Oliver Smith, Eſq; lately nominated for ſheriff of London, &c.

6. Patrick Stuart, of Torrance, in North-Britain, Eſq; aged 76.

Rev. Mr. Bertier Henley, brother of the lord-keeper.

Edward Bangham, Eſq; deputy-auditor of the impreſts.

9. Bailey Heath, of Stanſted Mount-Fitchet, in Eſſex, Eſq;

13. Richard Huſke, Eſq; brother of General Huſke.

14. George Stevens, of Spalding, in Lincolnſhire, Eſq;

15. Thomas Ingram, of Mouſley, in Surrey, Eſq;

17. Sir William Maxwell, of Springkell, in North-Britain, Bart.

18. Mr. Mercier, a celebrated limner, aged 71.

19. Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell, Eſq; member for Berwickſhire, lord-regiſter for Scotland, brother to the earl of Marchmont.

22. Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Oxborough-Hall, in Norfolk, Bart. ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, now Sir Richard Bedingfield, Bart.

27. Right Hon. Catherine, Counteſs of Lincoln, eldeſt daughter of the late Right Hon. Henry Pelham, and niece of the Duke of Newcaſtle.

Lately. Richard Cheſter, of Conduit-ſtreet, Eſq;

Mrs. Blanchard, of Chelſea, of the ſmall-pox, who the week before was delivered of three ſons.

Richard Hay, Eſq; receiver-general for Brecknockſhire.

John David Bullion, Eſq; an eminent Italian merchant.

Wm. Turpin, of Ingateſtone, in Eſſex, Eſq;

Miſs Hankey, youngeſt daughter of Sir Joſeph Hankey, knight and alderman.

John Pike, of Red-Lion ſtreet, Holbourn, Eſq;

Joſeph Bonham, of Bedford, Eſq;

Sir Edward Wilſon, Bart. ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his brother, now Sir Thomas Spencer Wilſon, Bart. aid de camp to General Waldegrave.

Mark Diſſymore, Eſq; formerly an eminent diſtiller.

William Stephens, M. D. preſident of the college of phyſicians at Dublin, F. R. S. &c.

Henry Francis Columbe du Lys, cannon of Champeaux, in France, the laſt male of the family of the famous Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. John Tatham was preſented to the vicarage of Edleſborough, in Bucks.—Mr. Oliver, to the vicarage of Oldſham, in Hants.—Mr. Rayner, to the living of Great Hillingdon, in Middleſex.—Mr. Geo. Bowler, to the vicarage of Henſtone, in Cornwall.—Mr. John Mitchell, to the rectory of St. Botolph, in Cambridge.—Mr. George Elliott, to the rectory of Paſſworth, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. John Sparkes, to the rectory of Upton, in Worceſterſhire.—Dr. Head, to the rectory of Ickham, in Kent.—Mr. Wickes was elected lecturer of St. Alban, Wood-ſtreet, and St. Olave, Silver-ſtreet.—Mr. John Clayton, fellow of the collegiate church at Mancheſter.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable Robert Stephens, M. A. to hold the rectory of Shillingford, in Bucks, with the rectory of Eaſtington, in Glouceſterſhire;—to enable Mr. Ellis to hold the rectories of Knebworth, and of Leckworth, in Hertfordſhire;—to enable Mr. Rayner to hold the rectory of Harmondſworth, in Bucks, with St. Gregory and St. Magdalen, Old Fiſh-ſtreet;—to enable Mr. Forſter to hold the rectories of Chatham and St. George the Martyr, with St. Mary Magdalen, in Kent;—to enable Mr. Froſt to hold the rectory of Biſhopſbourn, with the rectory of Pluckley, in Kent.

PROMOTIONS CIVIL *and* MILITARY.

THE Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Sir Peter Leiceſter, Bart. and Andrew Moffatt, Eſq; were nominated governors of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.—Charles Bodens, Eſq; was appointed ſurveyor of the ſtores at the Stamp-office.—Dr. Edm. Barker, was elected librarian to the college of phyſicians, in the room of Mr. George Edwards, who reſigned.—Nicholas Hyett, Eſq; recorder of Tewkeſbury.—John Darker, Eſq; treaſurer of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, in the room of Mr. Tuff.—Mr. Wollaſton, mathematical lecturer in the univerſity of Cambridge.

Robert Pigot, Eſq; was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 70th regiment of foot.—Captain Neſbitt, major, in his room.—Ten captains, 21 firſt lieutenants, and 49 ſecond lieutenants, of marines.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Friday, July 25, 1760.

Amſterdam 34 11 2 ½ Uſ. a 10 2 Uſ.
Ditto at Sight 34 8.
Rotterdam 34 11.
Antwerp No Price.
Hamburgh 33 1.
Paris — 30 ½.
Ditto at 2 Uſance 30 ⅜.
Bourdeaux ditto 30 ¼.
Cadiz 39 ⅛.
Madrid 39 ⅛.
Bilboa 39 ⅛.
Leghorn 48 ⅜ a ½.
Genoa 48 ⅛.
Venice 50 ⅝ a ¾.
Liſbon 5s. 5d. ⅞ a 6/4.
Porto 5s. 5d. ⅝.
Dublin 8 ¼.

BILLS of Mortality from June 24 to July 22.

Chriſt.	Males 570	Fem. 548	1118
Buried	Males 637	Fem. 617	1254
Died under 2 Years old			430
Between 2 and 5 —			113
5 and 10 —			58
10 and 20 —			67
20 and 30 —			111
30 and 40 —			117
40 and 50 —			93
50 and 60 —			74
60 and 70 —			89
70 and 80 —			65
80 and 90 —			30
90 and 100 —			7
			1254

Buried

Within the Walls	81
Without the Walls	295
In Mid. and Surry	611
City and Sub. Weſt.	267
	1254

Weekly, July 1,	326
8	287
15	311
22	330
	1254

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 12s. 8d ½.

B—KR—TS.

SAINT JOHN BURROUGH, of Allhallows on the Wall, packer.
Ann Parratt, widow, and Harry Parratt, of Chichester, copartners and ironmongers.
Henry Jackson, of Little St. Martin's Lane, haberdasher and button-seller.
Andrew Gauntlett, of the Devizes, cutler and hardwareman.
Edmund Broughton, of Stockland, in Dorsetshire, tallow-chandler and soap-boiler.
Wilkinson Crumpton, of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, watchmaker.
David Sinclair, of Reading, Berks, linen draper.
Francis Quin, of Long acre, but now of the Strand, haberdasher.
Thomas Carr, of Settle, in Yorkshire, money scrivener and dealer in cattle.
William Wittle, of Old-street, paper stainer.
William Pearse, of New Sarum, clothier.
John Barnes and Dirck Van Mildert, of Green-lettice lane, and Robert Sedgwick, late of Scotch-yard, Bush lane, brokers and copartners.
John Mackey, of Surry-street, taylor.
Paul Bienaify, of Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, hosier and hatter.
Andrew Peter du Pont, of Bucklersbury, London, merchant.
Joseph Brown, of Bilston, in Staffordshire, mercer, grocer, and chapman.
John Debnam, of Frome Selwood, clothier and victualler.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *July* 5.

Hague, July 1.

WE have received news by our letters from Hesse, that the respective armies in those parts are in full motion. Prince Ferdinand left his camp at Fritzlar on the 24th, and marched to Frillindorf; and, by our last accounts, which are of the 28th past, we know that his serene highness's head-quarters were then at Diedersshausen, the army being encamped on the hills between Ziegenheim and Freysa; general Imhoff commanding at a small distance on the right, and the hereditary prince of Brunswick on the left, who had marched thither from the county of Fulde, after some successful skirmishes with the enemy, particularly on the 18th at Hofenfeldt, and on the 23d at Zielback, in which his highness took some officers, and several men and horses of Berchini's corps, without any loss on his side. In the mean while M. de Broglio, we are informed, being joined by prince Xavier of Saxony from his right, and by M. de Guerchy from the left, has assembled his army, and encamped on the 22d between Merlan and Laubach. He has since marched to Neustadt, where his camp was fixed on the 28th, with a strong post at Wassemberg.

From Ditto, July 22.

Prince Ferdinand's head quarters at Saxenhausen, July 11. The French army under the command of marshal Broglio, quitted their camp at Neustadt, the 8th instant at night, and marched towards Franckenberg; some time after which, we received advice, that M. de St. Germain was in motion, and directed his march towards Brilon and Corbach. Our army began its march likewise on the 8th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived in the morning of the 9th upon the heights of Braunau, not far from Wildungen. The advanced corps under the command of the hereditary prince of Brunswick, was sent forwards from thence as far as Saxenhausen, after having been reinforced with some battalions and squadrons under major-general Griffin. The army resumed its march on the 10th at two o'clock in the morning; and the same morning the hereditary prince advanced from Saxenhausen towards Corbach, where he found the enemy already formed: But, judging them to be not yet very numerous, and their whole force against him not to exceed 10,000 foot, and 17 squadrons, he formed a design of driving that corps back; and thus an engagement was brought on, and became extremely hot about two o'clock in the afternoon. The enemy being continually reinforced with fresh troops, and having the superiority of numbers, and a large artillery, the prince found it not possible to dislodge them from their post: And as there was no necessity of maintaining that which he himself occupied (our main army being arrived at Saxenhausen) and it not being practicable for them to come up in time to sustain the hereditary prince in his post, orders were sent him by prince Ferdinand to rejoin the army, part of which was then formed. Accordingly, the hereditary prince made his dispositions for a retreat, which was attended with a little confusion among some of our battalions and squadrons. The enemy observing this, pressed very briskly upon our troops, both with their artillery and a large body of cavalry. Our battalions would have suffered considerably hereby, had it not been for the bravery of the hereditary prince, who putting himself at the head of one of Bland's squadrons, and of Howard's regiment of dragoons, charged the enemy so furiously, as to enable our infantry to make a safe retreat. Fifteen pieces of cannon, however, fell into the hands of the enemy, which could not be carried off for want of the horses that were killed in the action. Our loss of men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, may amount to five hundred. General count Kielmansegge distinguished himself greatly in this affair, as did major general Griffin, with the two British battalions of Brudenell and Carr; and particularly one squadron of Bland's, commanded by major Mill, and Howard's regiment of dragoons: And the troops in general shewed great good-will and alacrity. The hereditary prince was wounded in the shoulder, but not dangerously; and it is hoped will appear again in a few days. We are encamped upon the heights of Saxenhausen, as the French are upon those of Corbach.

General Sporcke is expected to join us soon.

From

From Ditto, July 29.

From prince Ferdinand's head quarters at Saxenhauſen, July 18. Advice having been received by prince Ferdinand, that a body of the enemy, conſiſting of ſome battalions and light troops, were advanced on the left of our army towards Ziegenheim, his ſerene highneſs detached the hereditary prince, on the 14th inſtant, with ſix battalions, two Hanoverian and four Heſſian, Elliott's regiment, (which was juſt arrived) Luckner's huſſars, and two brigades of chaſſeurs, to oppoſe that corps. On the 16th, the hereditary prince engaged them near the village of Erndorff. The action was very warm for ſome time, but in the end the enemy was entirely defeated. Two battalions of Royal Baviere, three of Anhalt, together with the commander in chief, major-general Glaubitz, and the prince of Anhalt-Cothen, were made priſoners of war. Six pieces of their cannon were taken, and all their arms, baggage, &c. Elliott's regiment ſignalized themſelves greatly on this occaſion. The main army of the French, under marſhal Broglio, ſtill remains encamped on the heights of Corbach.

The French army, in their advance from Frankfort, left detachments to reduce the caſtles of Marpurg and Dillenburg, the former of which ſurrendered on the 30th ult. the garriſon, of 380 men, being made priſoners of war; but the latter, which was much ſtronger, held out till the 16th inſt. when the garriſon, of 250 men, was alſo obliged to ſurrender priſoners of war.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *July 15.*

Magdeburg, July 1. General Laudohn, having been repulſed, with great loſs, in an aſſault which he ventured to make upon Glatz the night between the 17th and 18th, left but a ſmall number of troops before that place, and marched in order to attack the corps under the command of general Fouquet. The latter, who was deſirous of maintaining the poſt at Landſhut, from whence he had juſt dillodged the generals Geiſrugg and Jahnus, took all meaſures immediately for making a good defence. He was obliged, however, to ſend off major-general Ziethen with four battalions and two ſquadrons towards Frauenſtein, in order to preſerve a communication with Schweidnitz, as well as major-general Grant, on the other ſide, with ſome cavalry; ſo that there were but few generals left with him, and part of his corps, of which the whole was already in itſelf but too weak.

The 23d, at two o'clock in the morning, general Laudohn, with all his forces, attacked all the redoubts which general Fouquet occupied near Landſhut, and carried three of them, viz. thoſe on the heights of Mummel, Beech, and Blaſidorf, after a very vigorous defence on the part of the five battalions that guarded them. Amongſt others, one of Moſel's battalions diſtinguiſhed itſelf extremely on this occaſion.

General Fouquet, having thrown himſelf into the two redoubts which he had ſtill in his poſſeſſion, upon the heights of Kirchberg and Galgenberg, was twice ſummoned, on the part of general Laudohn, to ſurrender with his people; which he refuſed complying with: In conſequence whereof he was attacked with great fury by the enemy, who by their ſuperior force penetrated at laſt into the redoubts, which had been defended till ſix o'clock. General Fouquet fell there into the hands of the enemy, after having received two wounds; but part of his infantry, and almoſt all the cavalry, made their way, and got to Breſlau.

Major-general Ziethen likewiſe, upon the approach of the enemy, threw himſelf into Schweidnitz, with his four battalions and two ſquadrons, without the loſs of a ſingle man. This affair, however unfortunate, cannot but do great honour to general Fouquet, for having defended his poſt with the utmoſt bravery, though he had but a handful of men, oppoſed to an army which, as the enemy themſelves have declared, conſiſted of 50,000, and did not yield till after having occaſioned as great a loſs as they would have ſuffered by a defeat in a pitched battle. According to accounts received from the Auſtrians themſelves, they had near 6000 men killed in the affair, and almoſt double that number wounded; which is the more credible, as marſhal Daun has found himſelf obliged to detach five regiments of infantry and two of cavalry from his own army towards the county of Glatz, upon the news of this action.

By letters from prince Henry's head quarters, at Landſberg, upon the Wartha, of the 27th of June, we learn, that his royal highneſs having detached ſome troops towards Pomerania, lieutenant-colonel Leſſow fell in with the rear-guard of general Tottleben there, conſiſting of grenadiers and coſſacks, and killed upwards of 50 of them, and made one major, one lieutenant, and 148 men, priſoners: He has alſo taken a great number of horſes and bread-waggons from the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Breſlaw, *dated* June 28, 1760.

Excluſive of the two ſmall corps which were detached from that of general Fouquet, one under the command of major-general Ziethen, and the other under that of major-general Grant, different detachments of thoſe who happily eſcaped on the 23d of June are ſucceſſively coming into this capital, by forcing their way through the enemy: The number conſiſts of 2000 foot, 150 dragoons, and 500 huſſars, who have paſſed through the towns of Jauer and Newarck, on their way thither. The ſame advices add, that it was reported, that a conſiderable number of burghers had been put to the ſword by the Auſtrians upon the taking of Landſhut.

The Auſtrians have not attempted any thing elſe ſince the action of the 23d, but continue encamped near Schwartzwalde, where they

are

are preparing for beſieging Glatz in form. In the mean while, it is affirmed from good authority, that they have made a ſecond aſſault upon that town, from whence they have been repulſed with great loſs.

From Ditto, July 22.

Magdeburg, July 8. According to the laſt letters from Saxony, his Pruſſian majeſty began his march on the 2d inſtant, at two o'clock in the morning, with the greateſt part of his army, directing it through Luſatia towards Sileſia. The king took the route of Camens, and on his way diſperſed ſeveral ſmall bodies of Auſtrians. A body of his army is left in the camp at Meiſſen, under the command of general Hulſen. Marſhal Daun followed his majeſty with his whole army on the 3d, at ſix in the evening, taking his route by Bautzen. According to the laſt letters from Breſlau, which are dated the 2d inſtant, general Laudohn continued in his camp at Freyberg, without having attempted any thing ſince the affair of the 23d of June. No conjectures can yet be formed of his farther deſigns.

The king's troops have entirely driven the Ruſſians out of Pomerania, and, in the purſuit, have taken 120 priſoners, amongſt whom are two officers. The main body of the Ruſſian army continues to aſſemble at Poſen.

From Ditto, July 29.

From the king of Pruſſia's head quarters at Grunau, near Dreſden, July 11. On the 2d inſtant, the army marched in two columns, through a very woody country, with very little interruption from the enemy, who might have rendered our march extremely difficult, perhaps impracticable, if they had had notice of the king's deſigns, and had placed their troops properly to intercept us. On the afternoon of the ſame day we paſſed the river Pulſnitz, on the bridge at Cracau, and encamped upon the heights near that town.

On the 4th, his majeſty, at the head of the van-guard, marched to Koningſbruck, repaſſed the Pulſnitz, and continued on towards Lichtenberg, with an intent to attack general Laſcy's corps ſtationed there: But that general, having notice, from his out-poſts, of his majeſty's approach, thought proper to retire.

On the 5th, the army marched, in the morning, in three columns, to Marienſtern:

And, on the 6th, (advice having been received, that marſhal Daun had quitted his ſtrong camp at Reichenberg, and was marched from thence to Bautzen, and proceeding towards Gorlitz) our army was ordered to paſs the river Sprehe near Groſs-Dobrau; and from thence we occupied the camp at Doberſchutz, about half a German mile from Bautzen.

On the 8th, intelligence having been given of marſhal Daun's actual arrival at Gorlitz, and of his continuing his march to Lauban, (by which means the marſhal had gained two marches upon the king) orders were given for ſtriking our tents at eight o'clock at night, and we repaſſed the Sprehe near Bautzen; and

On the 9th marched by Biſchoffswerda to Harta, where the head quarters were fixed.

On the 10th his majeſty ſent a ſtrong detachment under general Zeithen to Marſdorff near Reichenberg, and marched himſelf with the reſt of the army to Weiſſig: Whereupon general Laſcy, who was encamped at Weiſſe-Hirſch, quitted that poſt, croſſed the Elbe on the ſtone bridge of Dreſden, and encamped on the plain between Pirna and that town. The army of the empire, under the duke of Deux Ponts, was encamped upon the heights behind Plauen.

On the 12th the army marched in two columns, and took poſſeſſion of the ſtrong camp at Reichenberg, where general Ziethen joined us: General Hulſen, with his corps from Meiſſen, appeared in the afternoon on the oppoſite of the river. A bridge of boats was thrown over the Elbe at Kaditz; and the prince of Holſtein, and general Bulow, were left with a ſtrong detachment to keep poſſeſſion of the poſt of Weiſſe-Hirſch.

The army marched on the 13th to Kaditz; and his majeſty croſſed the river, and ordered the army to follow as expeditiouſly as poſſible; and that day the head quarters were fixed at Grunau, behind the great garden, from whence the Auſtrian pandours had been diſlodged; and the army encamped in two lines, one towards Pirna, and the other towards Dreſden. His majeſty ſent a ſummons, by one of his aid de camps, to the town to ſurrender, which was refuſed by the governor, general Macquire: A battery therefore was raiſed that night, which began to play the morning of the 14th, as did alſo another raiſed by the prince of Holſtein, who remained on the right of the Elbe, in order to attack the town on that ſide. The firing from theſe batteries has continued for theſe few days paſt. The ſuburbs of the town towards the Pirna gate have been attacked, and carried, by a free battalion and the chaſſeurs à pié. A ſortie, made from the town againſt our datachment at Weiſſen-Hirſch, was repulſed; and a bridge has been thrown over the Elbe, to ſecure the communication with the prince of Holſtein.

This day a ſortie was attempted from the Pirna gate, which likewiſe miſcarried; and our heavy artillery being now arrived from Torgau, it is expected we ſhall ſoon begin to batter in breach.

The army of the empire, and the Auſtrians under general Laſcy, who had quitted their reſpective encampments on his Pruſſian majeſty's approach to Dreſden, are now encamped together near Groſs-Seydlitz in an advantageous poſition.

We have no certain news at preſent of marſhal Daun's motions.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, *for* May, June, *and* July, 1760.

DIVINITY *and* CONTROVERSY.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

19. Proceedings of a Court-Martial, taken on the Spot, pr. 1s. Burd.

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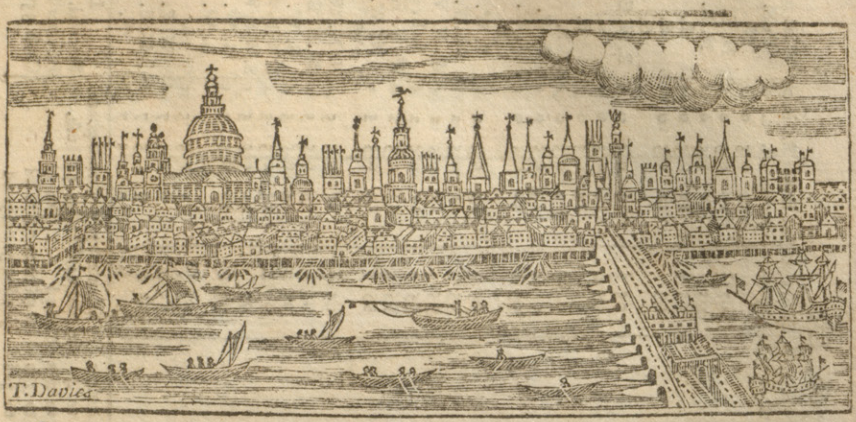
The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For AUGUST, 1760.

Remarkable Noiſe in the Air 387
Life of Mr. Handel continued 388
Prevailing general Madneſs 389
An Eſſay on the Medicinal Nature of Hemlock, with a moſt extraordinary Cure performed by it, by Dr. Storck 390—392
The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1759, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors, 393—397
Reſolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, laſt Seſſions 393
An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent War 397—402
An Account of the Manners, Genius, Hoſpitality, &c. of the native Iriſh Peaſantry in a Letter to a Friend 403
Tranſlation of an Iriſh Soug 404
Obſervations on the Trade carried on by Flags of Truce in the Weſt Indies 405—408
Curious Electrical Experiments 408
Rules and Maxims for promoting Matrimonial Happineſs 409
Mean Avarice and Dealings of the Jeſuits at Rome, &c. 410—412
Further Remarks on our excellent Conſtitution and on Lord Clarendon 412—415
Wiſe Conduct of Charles II. 414
A----l F----s's Reaſons for not ſigning the Warrant for Adm. Byng's Execution 415
Letter from Preſident Monteſquieu 416
Decay of Trade, &c. deplored ibid.
Propoſal for more effectually protecting the Trade and Coaſt of Great Britain 417—420
Entertaining and inſtructive Relations for Officers of the Army 420—422
Remarks on Youth and Age 422
Obſervations on licenſing Alehouſes 423
A curious inſcription ibid.
Remedy of Dr. Lobb for the Palſy, &c. 424
Beer brewed laſt Seaſon ibid.
Severe Chaſtiſement of the Cherokees 425
Collection of Gazettes relating the late Actions in Germany, &c. 426—431
Liſt of the Whale Fiſhery 431
POETICAL ESSAYS 432
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 433
Liſt of the Killed and Wounded in the Action of July 31 ibid.
Murder of Mr. Matthews the Surgeon 434
Marriages and Births; Deaths 436—437
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 437
Promotions, civil and military ibid.
Courſe of Exchange 438
Monthly Bill of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 438—440
Catalogue of Books 440
Of the Non-Reſidence of the Clergy ibid.
Prices of Stocks, Grain, Wind and Weather 386

With an accurate MAP of the Frontiers of HESSE and WESTPHALIA, being the Scene of the late Actions, and a fine VIEW of the City of QUEBEC from the Baſon, both beautifully engraved on COPPER.

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29	110 ¼	136 ½		85 ¼		85 ⅛	88 ⅞		83 ⅜	86 ⅝	88 ⅝			11	0 5	0	N.	fine
30	110 ¼	136		85 ⅛		85 ⅛	83 ⅞		83 ⅜	86 ⅝	88 ⅝		97 ¼	10	0 5	0	N. E.	fine
31	111	136		85 ⅜		85 ¼	83 ⅞		83 ⅜	86 ⅝	88 ⅝		95	11	0 5	0	N. E.	miſt.
1	111	136		85 ⅜		85 ¼	84	84 ¼	83 ⅜	87 ¼	89		95 ⅛	12	0 5	0	E.	fine
2	111	136		85 ¼		85	84		83 ½	87	89		95	12	0 5	0	S.	rain
3	Sunday																S.	rain
4	111	136		85 ⅞	84 ⅛	85 ¼	84	84 ⅜	83 ⅝	87 ⅛	88 ⅜		95 ⅛	14	0 5	0	E. N. E.	miſt.
5	111	136	91 ¾	86 ⅛	84 ⅝	85 ⅛	84	84 ⅛	83 ⅞	87 ⅛	88 ⅛		95 ¼	14	0 5	0	S.	fine
6	111	136 ¼	92 ¾	86 ¼	84 ¼	85 ⅛	84	84 ⅛	83 ⅞	87 ¼	88 ⅛		95	15	0 5	0	E.	rain
7	111 ¼	136 ½	92 ¾	86 ⅛	84 ⅜	85 ⅜	84	84	83 ⅞	87 ¼	88 ⅛		95	13	0 5	0	S.	fine
8	111 ¼	136 ½	92 ⅞	85 ⅞	84 ½	85	84	84	83	87 ⅜	88 ⅜		95	13	0 5	0	S. W.	fine
9	111 ¼	137	93	86	84 ¼	85 ¼	83 ⅞	84	83	87 ⅜	88		95 ¼	31	0 5	0	S. W.	fine
10	Sunday																S.	rain
11				86 ½	84 ⅜	85 ⅛	84 ⅛	84 ⅛	83 ¾	87 ⅛	89 ⅛		95 ⅛	13	0 5	0	S. W.	fine
12	111 ¼			86	84 ¼	85 ⅛	84	84	83 ⅜	87 ⅛	89		95 ⅛	13	0 5	2	N. W.	fine
13	111 ¼	137	93	86 ⅛	84 ⅜	85 ¼	84	84 ⅛	83 ⅜	87 ⅛	88 ⅞		95 ⅛	11	0 5	2	W. N. W.	rain
14	111 ¼	137	93 ¼	86	84 ⅜	85 ¼	83 ⅞	84 ⅛	83 ⅜	87	89		95	11	0 5	2	S. E.	rain
15	111 ¼	137	93 ¼	86	84 ½	85 ¼	83 ⅞	84 ⅛	83 ⅜	87	89		95	13	0 5	2	W. N. W.	fine
16	111 ¼	137	93 ¼	86 ⅛	84 ½	85	84	84 ¼	84	87 ½	89 ¼		95 ⅜	14	0 5	5	N. W.	fine
17	Sunday																W.	fine
18	111 ¼	137	93 ¼	86 ⅜	84 ⅛	85 ⅜	84	84 ¼	83 ⅞	87 ⅛	89 ¼		95 ⅜	15	0 5	5	N. N. W.	rain
19	111 ½	137	93 ¼	86 ¼	84 ⅛	85 ⅜	83 ⅞	84 ¼	83 ¼	87	89 ¼		95 ⅜	15	0 5	5	N. N. E.	miſt.
20	111 ¼	137	93 ¼	86 ¼	84 ¼	85 ¼	83 ⅞	84 ⅛	84	87	89 ¼		95 ⅜	15	0 5	5	S. W.	fine
21	111 ¼	137 ¼	93	86 ⅛	84 ⅛	85 ¼	83 ⅞	84 ⅛	83 ⅞	87	89 ⅛		95	15	0 5	5	S. W. by W.	rain
22	111 ¼	137 ½	93 ¼	86	84 ⅜	85	83 ⅞	83 ⅞	83 ⅞	87 ¼	88 ⅞		95	14	0 5	5	S. W. by W.	miſt
23	111 ¼	137 ¼	93 ½	86	84 ½	85	83	83 ⅝	83 ⅝	87 ⅛	88		95 ⅛	12	0 5	3	S. W.	fine
24	Sunday																S. W.	rain
25	111 ¼	138	93 ¼	86	84 ½	85	83 ¼	83 ⅞	83 ⅝	87 ⅛	88 ⅞		95 ⅛	11	0 5	5	S.	fair rain
26	111 ¼	138 ¼	93 ¼	85 ⅞	84 ¼	85	83 ¼	83 ⅞	83 ¼	88	88 ⅛		95 ⅜	8	0 5	7	6 N. E.	fine
27	111 ¼	139	93 ¼	86	84 ⅛	85	83 ⅞	84	83 ⅞	87 ¼	89		95 ⅜	9	0 5	7	6 N. E.	fine
28	111 ¼	139	93 ¼	85 ¾	84 ⅛	85 ⅞	83 ⅞	84	83 ⅛	87 ⅛	89		95 ⅜	9	0 5	7	6 N.	fine

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	Barley 14s to 14s 6d	14 to 17 qu.	13s. to 18 d. od.	27s to 30 qu	16s to 20s od	19s to 21s qr	14s to 20	15s to 20s od	2s 3d	2s 7d	Hay per load 54s.
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THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
For AUGUST, 1760.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Diss, Norfolk, July* 26, 1760.

SEEING a paragraph some time since in the Ipswich Journal, containing an account of a very remarkable noise in the air, which was heard in this part of the kingdom to a considerable extent, I am a good deal surprised, that no ingenious gentleman should favour the publick with his sentiments of it in your Magazine. I have sent you a plain account of it, which, if you think worth inserting in your next Magazine, perhaps some of your learned correspondents may satisfy us, by giving their opinion of so odd a phœnomenon.

On Wednesday, June 11, about fifty minutes past four in the afternoon, as I was standing at an outward door, of a sudden I heard a very loud noise, like the explosion of a cannon fired near, and it seemed full as loud: I immediately stepped abroad, and found the noise appeared to be in the air; it seemed to burst westward of the place where I was, and gradually to roll towards the east; the day was very hot, the sun shone in its full splendor, nor was there a cloud to be seen, only a few light ones to the west; the wind was N. E. and had been so some days; it blew then pretty fresh. We are more than twenty miles from Ipswich; it was likewise heard at Norwich, Bungay, Beccles, Southwold, Colchester, Bury, Sudbury, and Thetford, and, in all probability, at a greater distance. Whether it was a collection of sulphureous particles, or other homogeneous matter, I hope some of your ingenious correspondents will satisfy us in.

I am, Sir, your constant reader,
and very humble servant,

August, 1760.

MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *of the late* GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL.

(*Continued from p.* 364.)

AMONGST the number of the best singers, which this opera drew over from the other houses, the chief was the famous Vittoria afore-mentioned, who had obtained the grand duke's permission to sing at Venice, and, inspired by the softest of passions, she even surpassed herself in Agrippina.

From Venice, Handel repaired to Rome, where he was received with every flattering regard, particularly by that magnificent patron of merit, cardinal Ottoboni, who kept an excellent band of musick, the illustrious Corelli playing the first violin, who used to complain of the difficulty he found in performing our young composer's overtures, not being able to give them the strength and expression they required. "A little incident," our author says, (and as any thing relative to Corelli must be agreeable to the lovers of musick, we give it here) "shews his character so strongly, that I shall be excused for reciting it, though foreign to our present purpose. He was requested one evening to play, to a large and polite company, a fine solo which he had lately composed. Just as he was in the midst of his performance, some of the number began to discourse together a little unseasonably; Corelli gently lays down his instrument. Being asked whether any thing was the matter with him, Nothing, he replied, he was only afraid that he interrupted conversation. The elegant propriety of this silent censure, joined with his genteel and good humoured answer, afforded great pleasure, even to the persons who occasioned it. They begged him to resume his instrument, assuring him at the same time, that he might depend on all the attention which the occasion required, and

which his merit ought before to have commanded."

Whilſt at Rome Handel was alſo much careſſed by the cardinals Colonna and Pamphili, and yet reſiſted every endeavour of his friends of the ſacred order to change his religion, though the reaſon he gave for perſevering in proteſtant principles was a very exceptionable one, viz. "That he was neither qualified nor diſpoſed to enter into enquiries of this ſort; but was reſolved to die a member of that communion, *whether true or falſe*, in which he was born and bred."

From Rome Handel went to Naples, where, at the deſire of Donna Laura, a Spaniſh or Portugueſe princeſs, he compoſed Acis and Galatea, with his uſual ſucceſs. He after this made a ſecond viſit to Florence, Rome and Venice, and the whole time of his abode in Italy was ſix years. "During this interval he had made abundance of muſick, and ſome in almoſt every ſpecies of compoſition. Theſe early fruits of his ſtudies would doubtleſs be vaſt curioſities could they now be met with. The lovers of the art would regard them with ſomething of the ſame veneration, which the literati would pay to the precious remains of a Livy, a Cæſar, a Tacitus! Indeed the few fragments of thoſe pieces which have come to our hands, ſerve only to increaſe our concern for the parts which have periſhed. And when the reader is informed, that the two firſt movements of Handel's ſeventh ſuite in the firſt volume of his leſſons formerly ſtood for the overture in his famous opera of Agrippina, he will be leſs ſurpriſed at the extravagant admiration of a Venetian audience, than at this effort of his genius before he was well nineteen. From ſuch a ſpecimen, he will form ſome judgment of the work itſelf: he will be the more anxious for his other juvenile productions, ſome of which are probably loſt, and the reſt only to be met with among the few virtuoſi, whoſe enthuſiaſtick veneration for all that is truly great and excellent in its kind, hath acquired them that title; and of whom it is difficult to ſay, whether they are more active and indefatigable in the ſearch of ſuch treaſure, or more careful and vigilant in the guarding of it."

Hanover was the firſt court he ſtopped at, on his return to his native country, where the famous Steffani, whom he had ſeen at Venice, was maſter of the chapel to the late king George I, then elector. Baron Kilmanſeck, who had taken great notice of Handel in Italy, introduced him to the electoral family, and his electoral highneſs immediately offered him a penſion of 1500 crowns *per annum*, as an inducement for him to ſtay; but Handel loved his liberty too well to accept it, as he had determined to viſit the court of the elector Palatine, and to paſs over to that of England, to which he had received ſtrong invitations. His refuſal, however, was couched in the moſt polite and grateful terms, and met with a proper reſentment from his electoral highneſs, who accordingly conferred the penſion on him, with licence to be abſent for a twelve month or more, if he choſe it. The place of chapel-maſter was ſoon after added to that handſome penſion, upon the voluntary reſignation of Steffani, who was glad of obliging Handel. Before he left Germany, he paid a filial viſit to his aged mother at Hall, who was become totally blind; and, after ſeeing and paying his reſpects to all his relations and friends, not forgetting his old maſter Zackaw, he ſet out for Duſſeldorp, and his old friend, now the elector Palatine, at parting, made him a preſent of a fine ſet of wrought plate for a deſert, and in ſuch a manner as added greatly to its value. From Duſſeldorp he made the tour of Holland, and embarked for England in 1710.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THOSE who entertain us with news, have told many terrifying ſtories of the miſchiefs that have been done by mad dogs, a greater number of which has been infected in this, than it has been uſual to have happened in other years.

As I give full credit to theſe relations, they have had their proper effect on me, by keeping me on my guard as much as poſſible, and out of the ſtreets, when I had no particular call to be in them. In which ſequeſtrations of my perſon, for ſafety, I have had great ſcope given to my mind, for the making of ſober reflections: And really, from the intelligence I have received, as well as from the many obſervations I have been able to make, I find that an extraordinary proportion of madneſs this year has not been confined to the canine ſpecies; for the human race appears to me to have been as remarkably infected with that terrible malady. The

The first particular instance of this that appeared, was in the metropolis, where all the connoisseurs of eminence were unfortunately bit by a mad architect, who infected them strongly with an elliptical phrenzy, which the learned lament they were not precautionally dipped for in the Downs, as the timely doing of it, they say, might have prevented their drowning of many others in fresh water.

The next instance, I think, of its raging, was from the bite of a mad parson, who infected the brains of the whole kingdom with a very whimsical book, insomuch, that it became fashionable for bishops, and even ladies, to be the avowed admirers of plain bawdry; for so very plain it was, that I never found a single female who was at a loss to know what the four famous stars or asterisks stood for, or even for the meanings that were enveloped with mysterious expressions, or buried in the obscurities of long departed languages.

Another strong venom has been propagated by the bite of a mad player, which had such surprising effects, as to make the ladies find edification in the character of a bawd; and all the young smarts and bucks of the town in that of a hypocrite. This infection still rages, and would be like to rage on for ever, but that a doctor of state has prescribed for its cure.

A famous guittar-player has also infectiously shewn, that musick can produce a different effect to that which is caused by the bite of a tarantula; for he has, with wonderful success, thrumbed all his sober hearers into frantical extacies. But as this species of infection has been confined to people in high life, it is expected that an effectual cure will take place with the establishment of a new fashion.

The rabble too have been seized with the madness of running after a Norfolk dwarf, who has taken his station in the five fields leading to Chelsea. But, it is imagined, this phrenzy is of a nature soon to wear out, because the ladies in particular of that respectable class are like to find but very little there for the exciting of their curiosity.

All the young parts of the fair sex that perambulate this town, have been most terribly bit by the many mad caps that hang up in the shop-windows of milliners, round which they gather in crouds, and are all riveted to a posture under a charm full as potent as that of rattlesnakes over birds, and so continue fixed in attention, till they have caught the infection. This phrenzy always operates by making them extremely fantastical. They immediately grow despisers of neatness, usefulness, good sense, and sober conduct; and are continually raving about Ranelagh, Vauxhall, Marybone, the Haymarket, White-conduit house, beaux, coaches, gauze, Blon, Brussels, ruffles, ribbons, fringes, feathers, frizzles, fallals, flounces and furbelows.

A military madness has seized all the taylors, who, from killers of lice are resolved to become the slayers of Frenchmen. From crossing their legs they are determined to be the crossers of horses; and, having hitherto been deemed less than men, they are now bent upon shewing they are more. But what may be deemed no immaterial excitement to their prowess is, that, in destroying their new enemies, they will also destroy their old ones. For as it is highly improbable the French soldiers have had a necessary recruit of linen since their total loss of it last year, they hope for the high satisfaction, in killing Frenchmen by the dozen, of destroying lice by the myriad.

Had our late westwardly winds continued to keep out our packets from Holland much longer, they probably would have occasioned the turning of all the political brains of the nation, and then half of our habitations would not have been sufficient for mad-houses. The fever of impatience was on the point of producing despair; but, just in the nick of time, the mails luckily arrived, and gave us the happiness to know there were no material news to hear.

I need not mention the usual species of phrenzy that abound in this nation, such as the madness of single people to get joined, or that of married people to get asunder. The phrenzy of old pinching misers, in scraping up money, or that of thoughtless young heirs in the squandering of it away. The lunacy that makes people hazard the security of existing to-morrow for the sake of enjoying the pleasures of to-day, or that of people's sacrificing their estates to their stewards, to live on places at court, or to enjoy at large the delights of A——r's, N—w—t, or mother D——s's, not to mention those who buy of impostures reversions in the next world, at the price of all the blessings of this, or the thousand other instances of ever-existing madness.

That

That old wag, Shakeſpear, made one of his Daniſh grave-diggers tell Hamlet, that the people of England were all mad in his days, the truth of which they acknowledged by applauding the diſcovery, as our anceſtors have always continued to do, with a recognition of the fact, and as we ourſelves do, who are ten times madder than any of them: ſo frank are we in acknowledging and rejoicing in our misfortunes!

After all, if there is a pleaſure in being mad, which none but madmen know, as Nat. Lee happily, and indeed experimentally, ſaid, for I think he died in Bedlam, we certainly are in the right to believe thoſe who tell us we are the happieſt people alive, for we may allow ourſelves to be the maddeſt of any upon the face of the whole earth.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,
and great admirer,
CHRIST. CAUTIOUS.

As we think it our Duty to take particular Notice of every Diſcovery that tends to promote the Welfare of Mankind, or to eaſe the Pains of the afflicted Part of our Fellow-Creatures, we ſhall give ſome Extracts from a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, and entitled An ESSAY on the Medicinal Nature of HEMLOCK, *&c.* tranſlated from the *Latin* Original of Dr. STORCK, of *Vienna.*

IN ſhady places where the ſoil is rich, and near ditches, and the fences of fields and meadows, grows an umbelliferous plant, which flowers in the month of July. Its leaves, affixed to long thick hollow footſtalks, are divided by various ſections in the manner of ſweet cicely, (*myrrhis*) into many ſlender wings of a blackiſh green colour. The *ſtalk*, which is tall, ferulaceous, ſmooth, light, thick, hollow within, and of a diluted green colour, but variegated with red ſpots like a ſnake, riſes frequently to the height of three cubits. At the top are two umbels, on which grow *little* white *flowers*, that are ſucceeded by *ſeeds* reſembling thoſe of aniſe, but ſomewhat whiter. The *root*, which is about nine inches in length, and of the thickneſs of a finger, is hollow when it ſends forth a ſtalk, but till then ſolid. The ſmell is diſagreeable and ſtinking. See Moriſon, vol. 3, p. 290. Botaniſts have named this herb *cicuta vulgaris*; and, in the Engliſh language, it is called Hemlock.

Pliny writes, that the green ſtalks of Hemlock were eaten by many without the leaſt injury. Ray affirms, that a perſon of the name of Boulle gave the root of Hemlock, to the quantity of a ſcruple, in malignant and quartan fevers, and preferred it to all diaphoreticks. Renealmus, in obſervation 3 and 4, adminiſtered a ſcruple, or half a dram, of Hemlock in ſubſtance, for the reſolving the ſchirrus of the liver, ſpleen, and pancreas, or gave an infuſion made with a dram or two of the root of it. Many officinal plaiſters and unguents receive the juice of Hemlock into their compoſition. Excepting this, it is, however, marked with black by almoſt all authors, reckoned among the poiſons, condemned, and of courſe wholly baniſhed out of medicinal practice.

It is found plentifully every where, yet has neither any uſe or place in gardens, nor is at preſent applied to the healing cattle, much leſs to the curing men. Hence is it always produced in vain, and withers again without having anſwered any purpoſe. We all know, nevertheleſs, that nothing has been created by God, which was not deſigned for ſome good end and uſe.

I was determined, by theſe circumſtances, to examine the virtues of this herb preferably to all others; and, perſuantly to ſuch intention, I conſulted many of the ancient and modern writers on the ſubject. I found, however, in the courſe of my reading, that this herb had, in ancient times, been much uſed by external application, for the diſperſing cold tumours, reſolving ſchirruſſes, and mitigating the pains in cancers, and with great effect. But that, internally given, all agreed in exclaiming againſt it as a moſt deleterious poiſon.

The firſt attempt was therefore to be made in the external uſe. Accordingly I ſewed up this herb, dried and cut, in a mattraſs, betwixt two pieces of linen, in the manner of quilting. This mattraſs I let remain in boiling water for ſome minutes; and then, having preſſed out the ſuperfluous fluid, I applied it warm to the parts affected. By this method I ſometimes ſtopt the progreſs of the worſt gangrenes, and procured a ſeparation of the mortified part from the ſound. To thoſe who could not bear, on account of the diſagreeable ſtink, and the itching produced by them, the mattraſſes that were boiled in water, I applied others

boiled

boiled in milk. These they bore with ease, and did not perceive any inconvenience from them; but all, on the contrary, found then relief. In the case of a man, sixty years of age, for many years afflicted with the gout, I not only in a short time quieted the pains, but A softened and dispersed the gout-stones. The further consequence was, that, when the fits returned, they were neither so violent, nor lasted so long. In rheumatisms of long standing, and in the gout, I gave great ease to some patients, and wholly freed others, by the pills below B described, and the Hemlock fomentation. I failed, nevertheless, of doing service to some, even by a long continued course; but I did not, that I know of, do the least harm to any. In schirrous strumas, indurations of the glands and breasts, and very bad cancers, I saw and experienced C very considerable effects. But where tumours that are inflammatory, or arise from hot humours, occur, with them such Hemlock fomentation is less proper. It may, notwithstanding, be of avail even in these cases, provided due evacuations be previously made. D

Plaisters, into the composition of which Hemlock enters, have also great utility in medicine, and they often resolve and disperse what resists all others. I began from thence to doubt, whether that resolving, penetrating, discutient power, might not reside in the juice of the Hem- E lock. I therefore pressed out the juice from this herb, and evaporated it with a very gentle heat in an earthen vessel, to the consistence of an extract. As it would, however, have been criminal to have made the first trial of this extract on men, I gave a scruple of it, with a piece F of flesh, three times a day to a little dog that was hungry. I then watched carefully what changes might be produced in him. He remained, nevertheless, well, lively, and waiting with eagerness for the piece of flesh. The second day, the same quantity being given, I found no difference G in the result; nor even on the third did I perceive any bad symptom in him. Encouraged by this, I made the experiment on myself. I took morning and evening one grain of this extract, and drank a cup-full of tea after it. I attended then carefully to my regimen, H that I might discover from thence, if any unusual effect was produced in my body.

I continued this dose for eight days, without perceiving the least inconvenience from it. I was active and strong, had my memory perfect, enjoyed a good stomach, and slept soundly. The next week I encreased the dose, and swallowed then, morning and evening, two grains; nor did any thing ill or unusual happen in my body from thence. I was therefore now justified in reason and conscience to try this on others.

The fresh root, when it is cut in pieces, emits a milk, which is acrid and bitter to the taste. I rubbed a small drop or two of this milk on the end of my tongue. It presently became stiff, swelled, and was very painful, and, soon after, I lost the power of speaking. This untoward event frightened me, and gave me great apprehensions of the consequence. I recollected, however, from what I had met with in reading, that acids resist the powers of such simples, and deprive them of their virulence. I therefore washed my tongue all over with the juice of a lemon, and rubbed the end with it, after which I immediately felt great ease, the pain and tension went off, and I was able to stammer. I repeated the same a quarter of an hour after, and then began to speak more freely. The juice being thus applied several times more, at the expiration of two hours, my tongue regained its liberty, and all my fears vanished. May it not be reasonably questioned from hence, whether the strongest poison does not reside in the milk of the root? When, however, the root is dried and reduced to powder, it becomes less noxious; for I have taken a grain, or sometimes even two, of such powder, without any ill consequence.

As soon as I was certain of this, I prepared the following pills: Take of the fresh Hemlock as much as may be sufficient; press out the juice, and let it be boiled, while fresh, with a gentle heat, in an earthen vessel (often stirring it lest it burn) to the consistence of a thick extract. Let this extract be formed, with as much of the powder of the leaves as may be necessary, into a mass for pills, from which let pills be made of two grains each. If the juice be expressed from Hemlock, previously boiled for some time in a sufficient quantity of water, it will then make an extract less efficacious, but yet of some virtue. The pills may be covered with silver or gold, or sprinkled with various powders, that the disagreeable smell may be avoided.

The

The ſame extract may otherwiſe be adminiſtered in boluſſes, mixtures, or any other convenient form, leſt the patients may be diſguſted with the continual uſe of the pills, and nauſeate them.

In the early time of my practiſing this method, I always begun with the leaſt A doſe, and only adminiſtered at firſt one pill morning and evening; on the third or fourth day I gave the ſame pill three times; after eight days, I began to give two pills thrice every day, and, by encreaſing in this proportion, I gradually roſe (if occaſion required it) till I came B to a dram, or a dram and a half, in the ſpace of twenty-four hours. Though I have given theſe pills in a continual courſe for a year or two, or more, even to perſons in health, I never obſerved any bad effects to reſult from it. Since then I have conſtantly entered on the cure with C a greater doſe of the pills; and, where there was an appearance of a good habit and ſtrength, I have given at firſt two, three, or four pills, twice or thrice in the day. It is, notwithſtanding, always beſt to begin with a ſmall doſe; for there are *idioſyncraſies*, in which medicines otherD wiſe greatly innocent are hurtful. Hence, that we may incur no damage from theſe, and that we may gradually attain to the knowledge of the peculiar habits of ſuch patients, it is beſt to proceed in the ſafe road. At each time that the pills are taken, a baſon of tea, or of mutton broth, E ſhould be alſo given after them.

If the powder of the root of Hemlock be made into pills with a ſufficient quantity of the mucilage of gum tragacanth, a medicine is produced of great efficacy, but which requires greater circumſpection F in the uſe of it.

The ſecond chapter of the book conſiſts of caſes, from which we ſhall ſelect the following very extraordinary one.

A woman, thirty-ſix years of age, had, from ſome unknown cauſe, two fiſtulous ulcers in the left part of her neck, which produced ſo many, and ſuch extraordi- G nary ſinuſſes, that Mr. Haffner could penetrate with his probe to the tongue, the ſternum, and, between the *œſophagus* and the *aſpera arteria*, to the oppoſite part of the neck; and, what was more a ſubject of wonder, theſe ſinuſſes had ſpread themſelves through the whole tho- H rax; for when injections were made, according to the practice of ſurgeons, into the fiſtulas, the patient felt them penetrate, in the fore part, to the bed of the heart, and, in the hinder part, even to the loins. This was readily believed by the ſurgeon; for, in order to fill the ſinuſſes, ſix ounces of the injected matter were, for the moſt part, neceſſary. We tried every thing that appeared plauſible to us, or that the beſt authors had recommended in ſimilar caſes, to cure this diſeaſe; but the whole entirely failed to produce any effect: For, after harraſſing the poor patient in vain for ſix whole months, with various decoctions, injections, fomentations, and other remedies, exceſſive pains came on, and her body began to be in a waſting condition. For this reaſon, Mr. Haffner and I reſolved to try the Hemlock on this ſubject. We therefore applied the fomentation to the whole neck and back; Mr. Haffner injected alſo the fiſtulas and ſinuſſes with a weak infuſion of the Hemlock, twice every day. The patient took, moreover, morning and evening, ſix of the pills. From the very firſt, the pains were allayed, and the patient ſlept without opium, which before ſhe had not been able to do. The third day the ſurgeon found that the fiſtulas took a leſs quantity of the injection. The tenth day the patient found herſelf well, and every thing ſeemed to be healing. The fourteenth day ſcarcely two ounces of the injection could be thrown in. The patient complained of tenſion in the back, heat in the ſternum, and dryneſs in the throat. On this account I adviſed, that the ſurgeon ſhould leave off injecting the infuſion of Hemlock, and only uſe, in its place, the decoction of barley, thrown in by the gentleſt motion, This being done, within three days after every thing was healed, and the fiſtulas had got firm cicatrices. This woman was detained in the hoſpital ſix weeks afterwards, and we never found the leaſt return of her diſorder.

TO illucidate the accounts in our laſt, p. 381, 382, 383, and the ſubſequent advices, p. 426—431, we have preſented our readers with the annexed accurate MAP of the frontiers of HESSE and WESTPHALIA, being the ſcene of the late actions, and which perhaps will be the theatre of yet more important tranſactions.

*** T. A's *Reply came to hand too late for this month; and, being too long to give at once, we muſt inſert it in the two ſucceeding Magazines.*

The

For the London Mag.
A MAP of the FRONTIERS of HESSE and WESTPHALIA, being the Scene of the late Action, Aug.t 1.st 1760
WESTPHALIA
LOWER SAXONY
LANDGRAVIATE OF HESSE
COUNTY OF WALDECK
PADERBORN
Duringeburg
Pekelsheim
Lichtenow
Warburg
Liebenau
Geismar
Corbach
Naumburg
Waldeck
Cassel
Minden
German Miles
British Statute Miles
Weser R.
Diemel R.
Eder R.
Fulda R.
Ems R.
Lippe R.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 344.

FROM these resolutions we may see that the following sums are to be paid to foreigners for supporting the war in Germany, beside what must be paid to, and expended in that country by, our own troops employed in that service, viz.

		£.	s.	d.
Nov. 27.	Resol. 7th	447,882	10	5½
———	Resol. 8th	268,874	16	8
———	Resol. 9th	97,850	4	10
Dec. 17.	Resol.	670,000	0	0
—— 20.	Resol. 1st	60,000	0	0
Jan. 17.	Resol.	500,000	0	0
Feb. 11.	Resol. 1st	34,333	8	0
———	Resol. 2d	20,776	5	5
———	Resol. 3d	52,903	19	2
Apr. 29.	Resol. 1st	66,926	3	0¾
———	Resol. 2d	23,843	5	11
———	Resol. 3d	101,096	3	2
Total		2,344,486	16	7¾

And, if to this total sum we add the expence we are at in keeping a much greater number of regular troops on foot than we should otherwise have had any occasion for; the expence we are at in keeping a number of our militia embodied, and consequently in pay; and the expence we are at in transport service; we may reckon that the war in Germany now costs us above three millions sterling a year; to which we ought to add the loss sustain'd by the nation, by withdrawing such an additional number of hands from their usual labour and industry; which may be computed at a million sterling more. How this expence and loss are to be recompensed by any success we can have in Germany, I shall leave to be pointed out by those who expect to be paid, or rewarded, for their ingenuity, and proceed to give the resolutions of the committee of ways and means.

Nov. 22, as soon as the house had agreed to the resolutions of the supply-committee, it was resolved, that the house would next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty; which committee was continued to the 14th of May, 1760; and in that time it came to the following resolutions, which were agreed to by the house on the days as follow, viz.

August, 1760.

NOVEMBER 26, 1759.

	£.	s.	d.
1. A resolution, in the usual form, for raising a land-tax of 4s. in the pound, for one year, from March 25, 1760, — —	2037854	19	11
A 2. A resolution, in the usual form, for continuing the malt-tax from June 23, 1760, to June 24, 1761, — — — —	750000	0	0
	2787854	19	11

B

DECEMBER 18.

1. Resolved, That the sum of eight millions be raised, by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4l. *per centum, per annum*; and that an additional capital of 3l. be added to every 100l. advanced; C which additional capital shall consist of a lottery-ticket, of the value of 3l. to be attended with like transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4l. *per centum. per annum*, to commence from the 5th day of January, 1761, for 20 years, and then to stand reduced to 3l. *per cent. per ann.* and that D the said sum of eight millions do bear an interest after the rate of 4l. *per centum, per annum*, to commence from the 5th day of January, 1760, for 21 years from thence forward, and then to stand reduced to 3l. *per centum, per annum*; the said several annuities to be transferrable at the Bank E of England, and to be redeemable by parliament, in the whole or in part, by sums not less than 500,000l. at one time, after the expiration of 21 years, to be reckoned from the 5th day of January, 1760, and not sooner, six months notice having been given of such payment or payments re- F spectively; that every subscriber shall, on or before the 15th day of January next, make a deposit of 15l. *per centum*, on such sum as he shall choose to subscribe towards raising the said sum of eight millions, with the cashiers of the Bank of England, as a security for his making the future pay- G ments, on or before the times herein limited, that is to say, Ten *per cent.* on or before the 26th day of February next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 25th day of March next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 29th day of April next;—ten *per cent.*

on or before the 31st day of May next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 3d day of July next;—fifteen *per cent.* on or before the 14th day of August next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 16th day of September next;—ten *per cent.* on or before the 29th day of October next: Which several sums, so received, shall, by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted, by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise; and that such of the proprietors of tallies and orders, made out at the Exchequer, by virtue of an act of the last session of parliament, for enabling his majesty to raise the sum of one million, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, as shall be desirous of subscribing a sum equal to the principal sum contained in such respective orders, and shall, on or before the 8th day of January next, produce the said orders, and signify such their desire to the said cashiers, shall be admitted subscribers for such sums; and that any tallies and orders, made out at the Exchequer, by virtue of the said act, shall be received, by the said cashiers, as cash, to the amount of the respective sums contained in such tallies and orders, and the interest that shall be then due thereupon, as well in making the said deposit, as in all subsequent payments; and that the tallies and orders, so received, shall be taken at the receipt of the Exchequer, and allowed, in the payments to be made by the said cashiers, for the amount of such principal sums and interest; and that every subscriber, who shall pay in the whole of his subscription, on or before the 16th day of September next, shall be allowed a discount, after the rate of 3l. *per centum, per annum*, from the day such subscription shall be so compleated, to the 29th day of October next.

2. That there shall be paid, for every bushel of malt which shall be made in that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, the sum of 3d. and, for every bushel of malt which shall be made in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, the sum of 1d. ½, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, to be paid by the makers thereof.

3. That there shall be paid, for every bushel of malt which shall be brought from Scotland into England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, the sum of 1d. ½, and so proportionably for any greater or lesser quantity.

4. That the said annuities and lottery be charged upon the said duties on malt, for which the sinking-fund shall be the collateral security. £. 8240000 0 0

JANUARY 17, 1760.

1. That a duty of 3d. in that part of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and a duty of 1d. ½ in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, shall be paid for every bushel of malt, whether ground or unground, which, having been made before the day of the commencement of the additional duties on malt, voted in this present session of parliament, shall, on or after the said day, be in the possession of any maltster or maker of malt for sale, seller or retailer of malt, brewer, distiller, innkeeper, victualler, or vinegar-maker, or any person or persons in trust for them, or for their use.

2. That the monies, arising by the said duties, shall be carried to, and made part of, the fund for payment of the annuities and lottery attending the sum of eight millions granted to his majesty in this present session of parliament.

FEBRUARY 7.

1. That a stamp-duty, of 10s. be charged on every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every licence for making and selling measures of capacity shall be ingrossed, written, or printed.

2. That a stamp-duty, of 10l. be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every licence for making and selling weights shall be ingrossed, written, or printed.

FEBRUARY 26.

That there shall be granted and paid to his majesty,

1. For every gallon of low wines, or spirits, of the first extraction, made or drawn from any sort of drink or wash, brewed or made from any sort of malt or corn, or from brewer's wash or tilts, or any mixture with such brewer's wash or tilts, 5d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

2. For every gallon of strong waters, or *aqua vitæ*, made for sale, of the materials aforesaid, 18. 3d. over and above all other

other duties charged and chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

3. For every gallon of low wines, or spirits, of the first extraction, made or drawn from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, 1s. 3d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

4. For every gallon of spirits made or drawn, in Great-Britain, from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, 8d. over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

5. For every gallon of low wines, or spirits, of the first extraction, made or drawn from cyder, or any sort or kind of British materials, except those before mentioned, or any mixture therewith, 6d. $\frac{3}{4}$ over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

6. For every gallon of spirits made for sale, from cyder, or any sort or kind of British materials, except those before mentioned, 1s. 1d. $\frac{3}{4}$, over and above all other duties charged or chargeable thereon, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof.

7. That, for the encouragement of the exportation of spirits drawn, or made, in Great-Britain, the like drawbacks and allowances be made, under proper regulations, upon the exportation of rectified spirits drawn, or made, in Great-Britain, as are now payable upon the exportation of home-made raw spirits.

8. That, for the farther encouragement of the exportation of spirits drawn, or made, in Great-Britain, an additional drawback, or allowance, of 24l. 10s. *per* ton, be paid and allowed, under proper regulations, upon the exportation of all such spirits.

9. That there shall be granted and paid to his majesty, for every gallon of single brandy, spirits, or *aqua vitæ*, imported from beyond the seas, over and above all other duties payable for the same, 1s.

10. That there shall be granted and paid to his majesty, for every gallon of brandy, spirits, or *aqua vitæ*, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported from beyond the seas, over and above all other duties payable for the same, 2s.

11. That the said several additional duties shall stand appropriated, and be applied, to the same uses and purposes, respectively, as the present duties on spirituous liquors are now applicable and appropriated unto.

MARCH 3.

1. That the 3l. *per centum* annuities, amounting to 6,600,000l. together with the additional capital of 15l. added to every 100l. advanced towards the said sum of 6,600,000l. amounting to 990,000l. granted *anno* 1759, be, with the consent of the several proprietors, added to, and made a part of, the joint stock of 3l. *per centum* transferable annuities at the Bank of England, consolidated by the acts 25, 28, 29, and 32, of his present majesty's reign, and the charges and expences, in respect thereof, be charged upon, and paid out of, the sinking-fund, until redemption thereof by parliament, in the same and like manner as the annuities, consolidated as aforesaid, are paid and payable; and that such persons, who shall not, on or before the 20th day of June, 1760, signify their dissent in books to be opened at the Bank of England for that purpose, shall be deemed and taken to assent thereto.

2. That all the monies that have arisen since the 5th day of January, 1760, or that shall and may hereafter arise, of the produce of the subsidy of poundage upon certain goods and merchandizes imported, or to be imported, into this kingdom, and the additinal inland duty on coffee and chocolate, which were made a fund for payment of 3l. *per centum per annum*, at the Bank of England, on 6,600,000l. borrowed by virtue of an act 32 Geo. II. towards the supply of the year 1759, as also on the additional capital of 15l. added to every 100l. advanced towards the said sum of 6,600,000l. amounting to 990,000l. shall be carried to, and made a part of, the fund commonly called the sinking-fund.

MARCH 31.

1. That all duties charged upon rum, or spirits, of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of his majesty's sugar-plantations, imported into Great-Britain, be drawn back upon the re-exportation thereof.

2. That an additional drawback, or allowance, of 3l. 3s. *per* ton, be allowed upon the exportation of spirits drawn, in Great-Britain, from melasses, over and above all other drawbacks and allowances payable thereupon.

APRIL 28.

1. That so much of the act 12 Geo. I. chap. 12, as relates to the additional

number of 100 hackney-chairs therein mentioned, be continued for, and during, ſuch farther time as any former act, relating to the licenſing of hackney coaches or chairs, or any part of ſuch former act, ſhall be in force.

2. That the ſeveral clauſes in the acts of the 9th, 10th, and 12th, of queen Anne, and of the 1ſt of king George I. relating to the juriſdiction, powers, and authorities, of the commiſſioners for licenſing hackney coaches and chairs, &c. be continued for, and during, ſuch farther time as any other part of the ſaid acts, relating to the licenſing hackney coaches or chairs, ſhall be in force.

APRIL 29.

That the act 12 Annæ ſeſſ. i. chap. 16, for making ſail cloth, is near expiring, and fit to be continued.

MAY 13.

	£.	s.	d.
1. That, for raiſing the ſum of one million, granted to his majeſty towards paying off and diſcharging the debt of the navy, and alſo the ſum of 500,000l. in part of the ſupply granted to his majeſty for naval ſervices, the ſum of 1,500,000l. be raiſed by loans, or Exchequer bills, to be charged upon the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion of parliament; and ſuch Exchequer-bills, if not diſcharged, with intereſt thereon, on or before the 25th of March, 1761, to be exchanged and received in payment, in ſuch manner, as Exchequer bills have uſually been exchanged and received in payment —	1500000	0	0
2. That there be iſſued and applied the ſum of 2,602,706l. 9s. 9d. out of ſuch monies as ſhall or may ariſe of the ſurpluſſes, exceſſes, or overplus monies, and other revenues, compoſing the fund commonly call'd the ſinking fund, — —	2602706	9	9
3. That the ſum of one million be raiſed by loans, or Exchequer-bills, to be charged on the firſt aids to be granted in the next ſeſſion of parliament,	1000000	0	0
	5102706	9	9
A Brought from p. 393,	2787854	19	11
——— p. 394,	8240000	0	0
Total of the proviſions made by the committee of ways and means,—	16130561	9	8

B Exceſs of the proviſions made by this committee, above what was granted by the committee of ſupply, — — 626997 13 10½

Though this exceſs be much greater than uſual, yet it may probably be exC hauſted by the 240,000l. granted by way of premium to the ſubſcribers upon the eight-million loan, and by the deficiencies in the other grants; but it is to be hoped, that it will be ſufficient for both theſe purpoſes, and, conſequently, that in the next ſeſſion's ſupplies we ſhall have no ſuch D reſolution as the above-mentioned firſt reſolution of May 6.

And, to ſave trouble to your inquiſitive readers, I ſhall give them the following ſtate of the whole of our national debt, as it ſtands at preſent, as it may now be authenticated in a manner not to be diſputed.

	£.	s.	d.
E The national debt, as it ſtood Jan. 11, 1760, according to the ſtate thereof made up at the Exchequer, in order to be preſented to parliament *	90365586	8	2½
F New debt, contracted by the reſolutions of Dec. 18, 1759, above mentioned, —	8240000	0	0
Ditto, contracted by the reſolutions of May 13, 1760, above G mentioned, — —	5102706	9	9
Navy debt, as it ſtood Dec. 31, 1759, preſented to parliament, Feb. 14, 1760, after deducting the million granted toH wards the payment thereof, by the above mentioned firſt reſolution of the committee			

* *See, before, p.* 230.

	£.	s.	d.
tee of supply of December 7, 1759*, —	3784861	17	0
	107493154	14	11¼
To which add the debt charged upon the civil-list revenue, and provided for by a tax upon salaries and pensions payable out of that revenue, by the act 12 Geo. I. chap. 2. — —	1000000	0	0
£.	108493154	14	11¼

For, though this debt be charged upon the civil-list revenue only, and, consequently, not reckoned among the debts charged upon the publick revenue, yet it is properly a national debt, because almost the whole of the civil-list revenue is raised by taxes upon the people; and, if there were no such tax upon, or deduction from, those pensions and salaries, they might be reduced, at least to the amount of that deduction; consequently the civil-list revenue itself, and the taxes for raising it, might be reduced.

In this account I have likewise stated the money charged upon the sinking-fund by the above 2d resolution of May 13, because at Christmas last there was but 942,072l. 9s. 11d. ½ paid off of the 2,250,000 l. that had been charged upon it towards the supply of 1759†; and there was then likewise remaining, unpaid off, some part of the 2,491,848l. 5s. that had been charged upon it towards the supply of 1758‡; consequently we cannot suppose that any part of the sum charged by the said resolution upon the sinking-fund, has been as yet paid off.

This account I have purposely stated, because I have found it generally supposed, by those who never made any calculation, that the national debt now amounts to above 120 millions sterling; whereas it would not much exceed that sum, even though we should carry on the war for the next year at the same expence we do at present; and even that sum would not be near such a national debt as Lewis XIV. of France left that nation charged with at the time of his death, if what Mr. Voltaire says be true; for he has told us, that the national debt of France then amounted to 4500 millions of French money, according to the value of their coin as it stood in 1750, which makes, at the then-current course of exchange, about 202 millions sterling. But it is to be hoped that we shall take a more honest and just method for paying off and discharging our national debt, than that which was taken by the regent of France after the death of Lewis the Great, as the sycophant and slavish subjects of France continued to call him, notwithstanding his having left their country so deeply involved in debt, and notwithstanding such multitudes of them were utterly undone by the method which the regent was forced to take for discharging it, which was really worse than a clean sponge, because it involved a number of people in the calamity, who had never got any advantage by serving the government, or by trusting their money in the government-funds, and threw monstrous sums into the pockets of those who, generally speaking, were of all others the least deserving.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR.
Continued from p. 334.

THIS dilemma would have confounded almost any man, except the king of Prussia; but he presently thought of an expedient, which was that of giving us hopes of being able to protect the electorate of Hanover against any invasion from France, without being at the expence of forming any offensive confederacy or alliance; and this he did by his declaration to oppose, with all his force, the entrance of any foreign troops into Germany. This, indeed, would have been of itself sufficient for the protection of Hanover against France, if we could have trusted to it; but there was no trusting to it without entering into a new defensive treaty of alliance with his Prussian majesty; and this was a measure of the most dangerous consequence, unless resolved on in concert with the courts of Vienna and Peters-burgh;

* *See, before, p.* 278 *and* 340. † *See, before, p.* 231, *and Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 418. ‡ *See, before, p.* 231, *and Lond. Mag. for* 1758, *p.* 443, 444.

burgh; for, otherwiſe, we certainly ran a great riſk of throwing theſe two courts into a confederacy with France; in which caſe Pruſſia, inſtead of protecting Hanover, would himſelf ſtand in need of a greater protection from us than, in all human probability, it could be in our power to give.

What meaſures were taken for perſuading the courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh to approve of this new alliance with Pruſſia, or whether any ſuch meaſures were taken, is not as yet publickly known; but certain it is, that from this time we gave over all thoughts of forming any offenſive confederacy againſt France. A new defenſive alliance with Pruſſia was concluded, and on the 16th of January, 1756, ſigned at Weſtminſter, by the Pruſſian miniſter, Mr. Michell, and by the earl of Hardwicke, the earl of Granville, the duke of Newcaſtle, the earl of Holderneſſe, and Henry Fox, Eſq; This treaty was as follows:

"Whereas the diſputes which have ariſen in America, between the king of Great-Britain and the moſt Chriſtian king, the conſequences whereof become more and more critical, give room to apprehenſion for the publick tranquility of Europe; his majeſty the king of Great-Britain, elector of Brunſwick-Luneburgh, &c. and his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, elector of Brandenbourg, &c. being attentive to ſo intereſting an object, and equally deſirous of preſerving the general peace of Europe, and that of Germany in particular, have been pleaſed to concert together the meaſures which may moſt effectually contribute to ſo deſirable an end; and for that purpoſe they have authoriſed their reſpective plenipotentiary miniſters, viz. &c. which, after having reciprocally communicated to each other their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

Article I. There ſhall be, between the ſaid moſt ſerene kings, a ſincere peace, and a reciprocal friendſhip, notwithſtanding any diſturbances which may ariſe in Europe in conſequence of the above-mentioned diſputes; in purſuance whereof, neither of the contracting parties ſhall attack or invade, directly or indirectly, the territory of the other; but, on the contrary, they will on each ſide uſe all their endeavours to prevent their reſpective allies from undertaking any thing againſt the ſaid territory in any manner whatever.

Art. II. In caſe that, contrary to expectation, and in violation of the tranquility which the high contracting parties mean to maintain by this treaty in Germany, any foreign power ſhould cauſe troops to march into the ſaid Germany, under any pretence whatever, the ſaid high contracting parties ſhall unite their forces, in order to oppoſe the entrance, or paſſage, of ſuch foreign troops, and ſuch violation of the peace; and to preſerve the tranquility in Germany, according to the object of the preſent treaty.

Art. III. The high contracting parties do expreſly renew all the treaties of alliance and guaranty which actually ſubſiſt between them, and, namely, the treaty of defenſive alliance, and of reciprocal guaranty, concluded at Weſtminſter, between their Britannick and Pruſſian majeſties, the 18th of November, 1742; the convention made between their ſaid majeſties, at Hanover, the 26th of Auguſt, 1745; and his Pruſſian majeſty's acceptation of that of his Britannick majeſty's guaranty, of the 13th of October, 1746.

Art. IV. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified by his majeſty the king of Great-Britain, and by his majeſty the king of Pruſſia; and the letters of ratification, in due form, ſhall be delivered, on each ſide, within the ſpace of one month, or ſooner if poſſible, to be reckoned from the date of the ſignature of the preſent treaty.

In witneſs whereof, &c.

(L. S.) HARDWICKE, C.
(L. S.) GRANVILLE, P.
(L. S.) HOLLES NEWCASTLE.
(L. S.) HOLDERNESSE.
(L. S.) H. FOX."

To this treaty there were added a ſecret and ſeparate article, and a declaration, which were ſigned the ſame day, and by which was regulated (as will, perhaps, by ſome people be ſaid, not much to our honour) the old diſpute between Pruſſia and us, relating to ſome Pruſſian ſhips which in the laſt war had been ſeized and condemned by us, as having French property on board. Theſe ſhips his Pruſſian majeſty had then reclaimed; and, upon our refuſing to reſtore them, he had ſtopp'd payment of the reſidue of the Sileſia loan, which, by the treaty of Breſlau, he had undertaken to pay. By this new treaty the diſpute was accommodated upon theſe terms; that we ſhould pay him 20,000l. by way of damages for theſe ſhips, which till now we had always contended to have been

been juſtly ſeized and condemned *; and that, upon receipt of this money, he ſhould order payment of what remained due upon the Sileſia loan. Accordingly our parliament, upon this treaty's being laid before them, on the 11th of May, 1756, granted 20,000l. for this purpoſe; and, on the 24th of June following, Mr. Michell, the Pruſſian miniſter, notified to our ſecretary of ſtate, by order of his Pruſſian majeſty, that the principal and intereſt of the ſaid loan would be paid in a few days, and that part of the money was then already lodged in the Bank for that purpoſe.

Notwithſtanding the oppoſition that had been made in parliament to the treaty with Heſſe-Caſſel, and the popular clamour that had been raiſed againſt any continental connection, yet this treaty with Pruſſia met with little oppoſition, either within doors or without, probably becauſe it was not certainly known but that it was negotiated and concluded in concert with the courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh; but, as it contained a freſh guaranty of Sileſia to the king of Pruſſia, thoſe who conſidered the attachment of the former of theſe two courts to the recovery of Sileſia, and the neceſſary connection there was between them for the ſake of their mutual defence againſt the Turks, preſently judged, that this treaty had been concluded by us without the privity, conſent, or approbation, of either; conſequently, that it would of courſe diſſolve our recent treaty with Ruſſia, and might, perhaps, throw both theſe courts into the arms of France: And this judgment was ſoon confirmed by the event; for the Ruſſians declared themſelves free from the treaty they had made with us, and refuſed to accept of the 100,000l. that had been granted to them by our parliament in purſuance of that treaty. But the court of Vienna went ſtill further; for, under pretence of their being in danger of an attack from Pruſſia, they preſently entered into a negotiation with the court of Verſailles; and a treaty of neutrality, together with a defenſive alliance, were ſoon concluded between theſe two courts; both of which were ſigned at Paris on the firſt of May 1756. This treaty of neutrality was, in ſubſtance, as follows:

"The differences between his moſt Chriſtian majeſty and the king of Great-Britain, concerning the limits of their reſpective poſſeſſions in America, ſeeming more and more to threaten the publick tranquility, his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and the empreſs-queen of Hungary and Bohemia, who equally deſire the unalterable duration of the friendſhip and good underſtanding that now happily ſubſiſt between them, have thought it neceſſary to take proper meaſures for that purpoſe.

To this end the empreſs-queen declares and promiſes, in the moſt ſolemn and binding manner, that ſhe will not, either directly or indirectly, take any part in the above differences, in which ſhe is now no way concerned; but, on the contrary, ſhe will obſerve an exact and perfect neutrality during the whole time of the war that may be occaſioned by the ſaid differences between England and France.

His moſt Chriſtian majeſty, on his part, *far from deſiring to engage any other power in his private quarrel with England*, reciprocally declares and promiſes, in the moſt ſolemn and binding manner, that he will, on no pretext or reaſon whatſoever, attack or invade the Low-Countries, or any other kingdoms, ſtates, or provinces, under the dominion of her majeſty the empreſs-queen; as, likewiſe, neither directly nor indirectly injure her poſſeſſions or rights; which her majeſty the empreſs-queen doth in the ſame manner promiſe with reſpect to the kingdoms, ſtates, and provinces, of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty."

And the defenſive treaty was, in ſubſtance, as follows:

"Be it known, to all whom it doth, or may, in any wiſe concern, that his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and her majeſty the empreſs-queen, having concluded a convention, or act of neutrality, with a view to hinder the flames of war from ſpreading, and diſturbing the harmony and good underſtanding which now happily ſubſiſt between them.

His moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and her majeſty the empreſs-queen, perſiſting in ſo ſalutary views, and deſiring to ſtrengthen more and more, and to perpetuate, the bands of the moſt ſincere friendſhip and perfect union, have thought it neceſſary to add to the above neutrality a treaty of friendſhip and union purely defenſive, and no ways tending to the prejudice of any other power, with the ſole view of eſtabliſhing peace on a more ſolid foundation in their reſpective kingdoms and eſtates, and of contributing, as much as lies in their power, to the maintaining of the general tranquility. To this end they authoriſed

* *See Lond. Mag. vol.* xxi. *p.* 603. *vol.* xxii. *p.* 4, 53, 113.

authorised, &c. who agreed upon the following articles:

1. That there shall be a sincere friendship and union between them.

2. The treaty of Westphalia, and other treaties, are renewed.

3. The empress-queen guaranties all the French king's dominions in Europe, the present war between England and France only excepted.

4. The French king guaranties the queen's dominions, without exception.

5. Both parties shall employ, in concert, their good offices to prevent a threatened invasion of the dominions of either.

6. and 7. settle the quota of troops to be reciprocally furnished, the case of the present war between England and France only excepted.

8. Both parties, in concert, to invite the accession of other powers to this treaty, which is purely defensive.

9. The ratifications to be exchanged in six weeks."

This is the whole of the treaty; and we may see that the empress-queen took great care not to give any colour of offence to England; but I must observe, that it was very impudent in the French ministers, to say that his most Christian majesty was far from desiring to engage any other power in his private quarrel with England, when it was so generally known, that they were at that very time soliciting, with all their might, both the Spaniards and the Dutch, to engage in their quarrel with England. 'Tis true, they did not solicit the empress-queen to engage in their quarrel with England, because, as she had no naval power, she could give them no assistance in that quarrel; but this very treaty was, probably, designed in order to furnish her with a pretext to attack the king of Prussia, in case he should attack, or assist Hanover in attacking, the French army in their march to, or upon their invading, that electorate: And this became the more probable from what happened very soon after the conclusion of this purely-defensive treaty; for the court of Vienna began presently to march several bodies of their troops from distant provinces into Bohemia, under pretence that the king of Prussia had begun to assemble an army in Silesia, and upon the Northern frontier of Saxony; consequently, if his Prussian majesty had marched with the greatest part of his army to oppose the entrance of the French into Germany, for which they had been preparing ever since the preceding summer, the Austrians would have been ready to have attacked him in Silesia, or perhaps, in conjunction with the Saxons, to have marched against his capital city of Berlin itself.

If we did not foresee, we could not now avoid seeing, the dangerous consequence of our having concluded a new defensive alliance with Prussia, without any concert with the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh; but still the case was not desperate: We were not sure that the house of Austria would attack Prussia in case he should assist us in the defence of Hanover; for, though it might be made a pretence, it was far from being a good reason, as their alliance with France was only defensive, and Prussia's assisting us in the defence of Hanover could not properly be called an attack upon France, so as to bring into existence the *casus fœderis* between the courts of Vienna and Versailles: Or, if the court of Vienna should make use of such a slim pretence for attacking Prussia, we were not sure that it would be assisted in such an unprovoked attack by Russia; for there was no alliance between Russia and France, and the alliance between Russia and Vienna was only defensive, which could lay the former under no obligation to assist, if the latter should be the aggressor. Consequently, if neither Russia, nor any other power in Europe, did assist, we had a pretty equal chance to have been able to stand it against the united force of Austria and France. Even this would have been engaging ourselves in a continental connection which we could not but expect to find very heavy; but, as the chance was not, in all human appearance, against us, it could not be said to be absolutely inconsistent with the political maxim then set up by that I have called the British party*.

For this reason, if we had really nothing in our view but the defence of the electorate of Hanover, one would think that the whole address of the British and Prussian ministers, and particularly the ministers of that electorate, ought to have been directed to such measures as might prevent France or Austria's being joined by any other potentate in Europe. What measures were taken by the British or Hanoverian ministers for this purpose, is not as yet known; but it is certain that very different measures were pursued by the king of Prussia. Whether he, or the house of Austria, first began the marching of fresh bodies of troops towards the confines

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 654.

confines of Saxony, is a fact that has been diſputed, and is not yet certainly known: But this is certain, that he was the firſt who publickly took the alarm; for on the 24th of July, Mr. Klingraff, his miniſter at Vienna, demanded, by his order, a private audience of the empreſs-queen, which was granted him on the 26th, when he demanded, amicably and by way of eccleirciſſement, in the name of the king his maſter, what was the tendency of the armaments and military preparations making by that court, and whether they might not ſome way concern him, which, however, he could not imagine, as he did not know that he had given the leaſt occaſion for them: To which her imperial majeſty anſwered, "That in the preſent juncture ſhe had found it neceſſary to make armaments, as well for her own defence, as for that of her allies, and which did not tend to the prejudice of any body." This anſwer the king of Pruſſia was pleaſed to think ſo vague, as to require a more preciſe explanation; therefore Mr. Klingraff, by his order, preſented a memorial, on the 20th of Auguſt, repreſenting that the king, his maſter, was acquainted with the offenſive projects which the two courts had formed at Peterſburgh; that he knew they had engaged to attack him together, unexpectedly, the empreſs-queen with 80,000, and the empreſs of Ruſſia with 120,000 men; that this deſign, which was to have been put in execution in the ſpring of the year, was deferred till the next ſpring, on account of the Ruſſian troops wanting recruits, their fleets mariners, and Livonia corn to ſupport them; that, if the empreſs-queen deſired peace, he required of her a clear and formal declaration, conſiſting of a poſitive aſſurance, that ſhe had no intention to attack the king, either that year or the next; but that he ſhould look upon any ambiguous anſwer as a declaration of war.

It muſt be confeſſed, that this demand was conceived in terms a little too peremptory; for, in private life, even a juſt demand, when made in threatening terms, will be rejected with contempt by any man of true ſpirit, who has a regard for his character. However, the empreſs-queen preſently returned for anſwer, That his majeſty the king of Pruſſia had already been employed, for ſome time, in all kinds of the moſt conſiderable preparations of war, and the moſt diſquieting with regard to the publick tranquility, when, on the 26th of laſt month, that prince had thought fit to order explanations to be demanded of her majeſty upon the military diſpoſitions which were making in her dominions, and which had not been reſolved upon till after all the preparations which his Pruſſian majeſty had already made, as was known to all Europe; that therefore ſhe might have declined giving explanations, as ſhe undoubtedly had a right to form what judgment ſhe pleaſed on the circumſtances of the times; and that it belonged to none but herſelf to eſtimate her dangers; that, nevertheleſs, ſhe had given explanations, and had made a declaration ſo clear, that ſhe could never have imagined that it could be thought otherwiſe; that this memorial was ſuch, both as to the matter and the expreſſions, that ſhe would find herſelf under a neceſſity of tranſgreſſing that moderation ſhe had preſcribed to herſelf, were ſhe to anſwer the whole of its contents; but yet that, in anſwer to it, ſhe was pleaſed that Mr. Klingraff ſhou'd be further acquainted, that the informations which had been given to his Pruſſian majeſty, of an offenſive alliance againſt him, between her majeſty and the empreſs of Ruſſia, as alſo all the circumſtances and pretended ſtipulations of the ſaid alliance, were abſolutely falſe and forged; and that no ſuch treaty againſt his Pruſſian majeſty did exiſt, or ever had exiſted*.

This ſoft anſwer to ſuch a menacing memorial was really, in ſome meaſure, a departure from that haughtineſs which for ages has been imputed to the houſe of Auſtria, and, conſequently, is a proof that the court of Vienna intended, if poſſible, to prevent any attack from Pruſſia for that year at leaſt, as it was too late in the year, either for the French or Ruſſians to advance to their aſſiſtance; but, as it contained no explicit anſwer to the Pruſſian demand, with reſpect to their not attacking him either that year or the next, this neglect was probably deſigned to provoke him to begin the attack, as in his ſaid memorial he had threatened. If they could have put off the attack for that year by any ſham negotiation, they would have been better prepared for withſtanding it; and, if he had next year begun the attack, it of courſe would have given them a fair pretence to call for the aſſiſtance of their allies, and even of the empire itſelf.

This anſwer was therefore a very artful one; and, if the king of Pruſſia was not before determined, it could not fail of

Auguſt, 1760.

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1756, *p.* 480.

throwing him into some perplexity; for, supposing him certain of being attacked the next year, yet it was a question, which is still not easy to be determined, whether it was most prudent in him to begin the attack, or to wait for it. If we consider the circumstances of the Prussians and Austrians in the year 1756, by themselves alone, and without regard to their alliances, the question admits of no difficulty; the king of Prussia got many advantages by beginning the attack, especially by beginning it in the manner he did: But, if we consider them with regard to their alliances, it may be doubted whether the consequences of his beginning the attack did not overbalance all the advantages he could reap from it. The distinction which his Prussian majesty made, between the first aggression and the first hostility, was a very proper distinction; but there is another distinction, with regard to defensive alliances, which he did not seem to attend to so much as it deserved; and that is, Whether it be, or be not, the particular interest of an ally, to perform his engagement. In the first case an ally may resolve to perform his engagement, and may even think himself obliged to do so, though his ally committed the first hostility, because he will consider who it was that committed the first aggression, and will be very apt to call even an innocent action by that name: But, when an ally has no particular interest of his own to direct him, he will be very apt to overlook the most manifest, the most unjust aggression; and, if his ally commits the first hostility, he will conclude that he is no way obliged, by his defensive alliance, to give him any assistance.

In this respect the circumstances of the house of Austria and those of the king of Prussia were widely different: The allies of the former, that is to say, France, Russia, and Saxony, had every one of them a particular interest of their own in performing their engagements to that house; the French, because they could not otherwise defend themselves against the superior power of England, at sea and in America; and the Russians and Saxons, because they were both jealous of the overgrown power of the king of Prussia, especially as, by his former conduct, he had shewn, that he had courage and ambition enough to prompt, and knowledge and wisdom enough to direct him, to make the best use of the power he was possessed of: On the other hand, the king of Prussia had no allies but England and Hanover; and he could not but know, that there was a great party in England, who thought that our late defensive alliance with him was, in many respects, directly contrary to our own particular interests. By beginning the attack, and committing the first act of hostility, he had reason, therefore, to conclude, that he would unite Austria, France, Russia, and Saxony, against him; and that England, if directed solely by its own particular interest, would overlook every aggression he complained of, (none of which could be said to be manifest) and would, from his committing the first act of hostility, consider itself as free from any obligation to assist him; and, consequently, that he could expect no assistance from any ally but Hanover, which, if unsupported by England, could give him no effectual assistance.

Thus, from any thing publickly known, there seems to be great reason to conclude, that it would have been most prudent for the king of Prussia to avoid, with the utmost care, beginning hostilities, and to have endeavoured to divert the storm, with which he was threatened, by negotiation: And consequently, from his known prudence, we must suppose, that he had some very substantial reasons for a contrary conduct, which have not yet been made known to the world; for, upon the receipt of this last answer from the court of Vienna, he immediately issued orders for his troops to prepare for a march; and on the 28th of August he caused to be communicated to the Saxon minister at Berlin the design he had resolved on, to make his troops take the *transitum innoxium*, or harmless passage, as it is called in Germany, through that electorate, with a declaration that this passage was to cause no alteration in the friendship and good intelligence subsisting between the two courts. The very next day his minister at Dresden applied to that court for leave to take this passage, which was granted in writing as soon as asked; but before this written passport could arrive at the frontier, or, indeed, before it was asked, the Prussian troops had actually entered the territories of Saxony; for, on the 29th, prince Ferdinand of Brunswick summoned the magistrates of Leipzig to provide quarters for the Prussian troops under his command, and allowed them but one hour, at most, to take their resolution; and about the same time was published his Prussian majesty's manifesto, or declaration of his motives for entering, with his army, into the electoral estates of Saxony.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

An

An Account of the Manners, Genius, Hospitality, &c. of the Native IRISH PEASANTRY; *in a Letter from a Gentleman who a few Years since went to* Ireland *with a Friend, to take Possession of a large Estate there.*

I HAVE observed that the Gentlemen of fortune and education, in all the different countries through which I have passed, are pretty much the same, scarce differing in any thing but their language, and, perhaps, some small variation in the fashion of their cloaths; but the Peasants of every country have ten thousand customs peculiar to themselves: These are the loose wildnesses of nature; the other, the confined regularities of art. Hence it is, and from a peculiar delight I take in observations of this nature, that, during the residence of a whole summer in the remote country parts of Ireland, where the lower rank have as yet received scarce any tincture of the manners, habit, customs, or language, of Britain, my principal amusement was, to remark the particular bent and genius of that class of people, who are mostly illiterate and uninstructed, having nought but honest instinct for their guide. To me their manners seem to be as much original as their language; and, as you are a professed lover of simplicity and nature, some little account of them may not, perhaps, be disagreeable to you.

From the air of similitude that runs through their persons, and their features, we may probably conclude, that they are an unmixed, original race of people. They are generally tall, well-built, patient of hunger, thirst, and hardship, to admiration; and are remarkable for the finest teeth, and the most wholsome, ruddy complexions that, perhaps, any country produces. This, probably, is owing to their vegetable diet, their poverty obliging them to a continual abstinence from all kinds of meats. They are a singular exception to the ancient rule, *Sine Cerere & Baccho friget Venus*; for they are remarkably amorous upon a diet of potatoes and milk, or many times potatoes only, with a little salt, and a draught from the next clear stream. Whether this proceeds from any peculiar ingredient in the original frame of the constitution of that people, from the climate, or from the nature of their food, I know not; but I think the last the most probable conjecture. In that part of the country in which I have been, that is, the Western province, the Peasants have lived, time immemorial, upon potatoes; and yet there is not a stronger, lustier, healthier, people in the world. The scurvy is a disorder unknown among them; nor are they ever infected with any of the nasty cutaneous diseases which are frequent, and almost habitual, to the Peasants of other countries, whose general diet is coarse bread, made of barley or oats. From this established and long-tried experiment we may very justly conclude, that the potato is the finest and best root, for the use of man, that any country can produce.

From the amorous disposition of these people's tempers, which breaks out, upon all occasions, in an excess of aukward complaisance to their females, (who are generally handsome, if not a little too masculine and indelicate in their limbs) may probably proceed the universal passion that prevails among them for Poetry, Musick, and Dancing, after their own rustick fashion. Here one may meet Shepherds singing pastorals, of their own composition, to some real, not imaginary Mistress. Every village has a Bagpiper, who, every fine evening, after working-hours, collects all the young men and maids in the village about him, where they dance most chearfully; and it is really a very pleasing entertainment, to see the expressive, though aukward, attempts of Nature to recommend themselves to the opposite sex. I have often diverted myself with finding out, from their significant looks and gestures, a Prude or a Coquette amongst the girls, and a Coxcomb or a Fop among the young fellows; and to see all the affectation of the drawing-room practised by these uncouth rusticks on the green.

When a matrimonial compact is agreed, a cow and two sheep are generally the portion of the maid, and a little hut, and a potato garden, all the riches of the man. Here the woman always retains her maiden-name, and never assumes the sirname of her husband, as is generally practised in other countries. I have been informed, that this is owing to a custom they had among them, in ancient times, of marrying for a year only, at the expiration of which term the couple might lawfully part, and engage elsewhere, unless they should chuse to renew their agreement for another year: By this means, if there was any mutual liking at meeting, both parties were continually upon their guard to oblige each other, that an inclination of living together might still be

kept alive on both ſides. The woman, therefore, who might, if ſhe choſe it, have a new huſband every year of her life, always retained her own name, becauſe, to aſſume a new one with every huſband, would create infinite confuſion: And this cuſtom, as to the name, is retained to this very day. At their weddings they make a great feaſt, which is the only time of their lives, perhaps, that they ever taſted meat, or any kind of ſtrong liquor. Upon theſe occaſions, one of the ſheep, at leaſt, is conſumed, and the other is ſold to purchaſe a barrel of a kind of very bad ale, which they call, in their language, *ſeebeen*, and a corn-ſpirit, called *uſque-baugh*, or *whiſkey*, which very much, in its taſte and qualities, reſembles the worſt London gin. With this they for once carouſe, and make merry with their friends. They are, indeed, at all times, great pretenders to hoſpitality, as far as their abilities will permit; whence they have this univerſal cuſtom among them, that in all kinds of weather, when they ſit down to their miſerable meal, they conſtantly throw their doors open, as it were, to invite all ſtrangers to partake of their repaſt. And, in the midſt of all their poverty, chearful content ſo perfectly ſupplies the want of other enjoyments, that I verily believe they are the happieſt people in the world. In the midſt of very hard labour, and what, to an Engliſhman, would ſeem pinching neceſſity, they are ever chearful and gay, continually telling ſtories, while at their work, of the ancient giants of that country, or ſome ſuch ſimple tales, or ſinging ſongs in their own language; and in the wildneſs of their notes I have often found ſomething irregularly charming. As theſe are always of their own compoſition, I concluded they muſt be quite original in their thoughts and manner, as the authors are all illiterate, and underſtand no other language, whence they might borrow either; and I imagined it would be no bad way to diſcover the genius, as well as abilities of the people, by obſerving what turn they generally gave their poetical performances. I was in ſome meaſure able to get over the difficulty of underſtanding their language by the aſſiſtance of a very agreeable young lady, who underſtood the Iriſh tongue perfectly well; and ſhe has often ſung, and tranſlated for me, ſome of their moſt popular ballads. The ſubject of theſe is always Love; and they ſeem to underſtand poetry to be deſigned for no other purpoſe than to ſtir up that paſſion in the mind. As you are a man of curioſity, I ſhall preſent you with one attempted in rhime, as a ſpecimen of their manner; which take as follows:

A *A Tranſlation of an* Iriſh *Song, beginning,* Ma ville ſlane g'un oughth chegh khune, *&c.*

B LESS'D were the days, when, in the lonely ſhade,
Join'd hand in hand, my love and I have ſtray'd,
Where apple-bloſſoms ſcent the fragrant air,
I've ſnatch'd ſoft kiſſes from the wanton fair.

B Then did the feather'd choir in ſongs rejoice:
How ſoft the cuckoo tun'd her ſoothing voice!
The gentle thruſh with pride diſplay'd his throat,
Vying in ſweetneſs with the blackbird's note.

But now, my love, how wretched am I made,
My health exhauſted, and my bloom decay'd!
Penſive I roam the ſolitary grove;—
C The grove delights not—for I miſs my love.

Once more, ſweet maid, together let us ſtray,
And in ſoft dalliance waſte the fleeting day,
Through hazle-groves, where cluſt'ring nuts invite,
And bluſhing apples charm the tempted ſight.

D In awful charms ſecure, my lovely maid
May truſt with me her beauty in the ſhade.
Oh! how with ſick'ning fond deſire I pine,
Till my heart's wiſh, till you, my love, are mine!

Hence with theſe virgin fears, this cold delay!
Let Love adviſe—Take courage, and away!
Your conſtant ſwain for ever ſhall be true,
O'er all the plain ſhall ne'er love one, but you.

E To underſtand many of the beautiful and natural turns of thought in theſe lines, you muſt be informed, that wild apples and nuts, which the woods yield ſpontaneouſly in that country, as in ours, are the choiceſt preſent Lovers make to their Miſtreſſes, who generally carry the wild F apples about them as a perfume: They are therefore very natural images to be introduced in their poetry. The time of the year alſo when the Lover, in this ſong, tells us he was happy with his Fair One's preſence, and the interval that paſſed between that and his addreſſing her to renew G the intercourſe, are poetically deſcribed. The liberty he took, of ſnatching ſoft kiſſes as they ſported, is ſuppoſed to be the occaſion of her diſpleaſure. This, though not plainly expreſſed, is poetically inſinuated in the fifth verſe, where, to remove her apprehenſions, he tells her, that H the dignity of her beauty is a ſufficient protection for her from all attempts of rudeneſs. He preſſes her, therefore, once more to wander with him in the pleaſing ſhade that had been ſo often the ſcene of his

his former happineſs; and, to entice her to go with him into that ſweet retirement, he tells her, that the nuts in cluſters hang upon the boughs; and the apples, which were only in bloſſom when laſt they walk'd together, were now bluſhing ripe, to tempt her as ſhe paſſed. Hence we may collect, that it was about autumn, that is, four months after the falling out, that he attempts this reconciliation, which, upon his aſſuring her of his eternal conſtancy, and there being no reply, we are left to imagine was happily effected.

Your, &c. M. N. M.

Obſervations on the TRADE *carried on by* FLAGS *of* TRUCE.

New-York, May 19, 1760.

THE trade carried on from theſe Northern colonies in flags of truce, and which a formidable fleet has been induſtriouſly employed to obſtruct, has long been the ſubject of converſation, and frequently of warm diſputes; the natural conſequence of all debates on thoſe points with which intereſt is cloſely connected. But, as in converſation, eſpecially when men are warmed, truth has not ſo fair a chance of being diſplayed to advantage, as when the arguments are fixed by the pen, I have long wiſhed that ſome one, capable of ſetting ſo extenſive and intereſting a ſubject in a clear light, would take it up, and by making a fair ſtate of the matter, and putting together what may be ſaid on both ſides of the queſtion, aſſiſt the judgment of the unprejudiced.

I am convinced this would be doing a thing very agreeable to the publick at this time, and therefore I doubt not but I ſhall be pardoned the attempting what has been ſo long neglected by thoſe who are better qualified.

The Northern Merchants are apt to think themſelves hardly dealt with in this, that all the Governors on the Continent have granted flags of truce, knowing that they were demanded ſolely for the purpoſe of carrying on this trade, while moſt of the Governors of the iſlands make uſe of all their influence to condemn every flag brought into their governments, except thoſe granted by themſelves; which ſeems an attempt, not ſo much to prevent, as to monopoliſe, this trade. Thus, ſay theſe continental Merchants, we are to be robb'd of 300,000l. at once, by following a trade which we had reaſon to ſuppoſe lawful, if we may be allowed to judge from the almoſt general encouragement given it by the King's Governors; and, beſides, are obliged to give up a profitable trade to the iſlands, who bear no part of the burthen of the war, and feel none of its inconveniences. Another hardſhip they complain of is this, that one court in one province acquits, and another condemns, flags of truce. How, ſay they, ſhall we regulate our conduct, if the law is one thing in one colony, and another in another? At this rate, we may ſoon expect, when flags of truce can no longer ſatisfy the avarice of thoſe employed againſt them, that our veſſels going to Jamaica will be condemned at Antigua, and thoſe going to Antigua, at Jamaica. It is true, upon an appeal theſe ſentences would be reverſed; but, if our goods ſhould be appraiſed at a low rate, or ſold for a trifle, and the country ſo ſet againſt us, that we could get no ſecurities in order to take them at the appraiſement, or money to purchaſe them, we muſt be inevitably ruined, and the appeal will not be worth the proſecution. This, ſay they, is our caſe at Jamaica, where the hand of rapine is daily enriched with our ſpoils.

But, to treat this ſubject properly, we muſt conſider how the nation in general is affected with this trade. The intereſt of Philadelphia, New-York, and Jamaica, is by no means to be ſeparately regarded. We are now engaged in an expenſive war; and the bringing it to a happy concluſion will probably fix the happineſs of an extenſive empire, with all its colonies, for many years; and therefore no particular conſiderations ought to come in competition with thoſe of obliging the enemy ſoon to agree to reaſonable terms, and of ſupporting ourſelves under the burthen of the war: And therefore, if this trade has any tendency to advance or obſtruct theſe ends, we ſhould give ourſelves no trouble about the other arguments, brought either againſt it, or in its favour.

So that it is not without reaſon that its oppoſers found, on this, their principal objections, as,—That it ſupplies the enemy with the conveniences and neceſſaries of life, and takes from them only what otherwiſe, during the war, would be perfectly uſeleſs, ſince, by our ſucceſs, they have long ago been deprived of all opportunity to export or import any thing themſelves:—It ſupplies them with proviſions, and by that means enables them to fit out privateers:—It furniſhes them with a great deal of money, allowed, on all hands, to be the ſinews of war.

Theſe

These three are all the material objections I have heard made againſt this trade; and it muſt be allowed, that, at firſt view, they ſeem to carry great weight with them; but it will be neceſſary to take a nearer view of the matter, and of the ſtate of things between the French and us.

The war, we all know, began by the encroachments of the French on our colonies. This alarmed the people of Great-Britain, who apprehended their North-American trade in danger; a trade which employs more hands at home than any other whatſoever. Upon the declaration of war, one of their principal objects was the deſtruction of the French trade, and the protection of their own. In this they ſucceeded beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation. How greatly they were aſſiſted in this by the American privateers, I need not ſay. The Dutch then ſtepped in, to ſupport the almoſt-ruined trade of the French: But this the nation had ſpirit enough to put a ſtop to; for it would have been ridiculous to have ſuffered another to ſnatch from us the game which we had been at ſo much pains to run down.

Things being in this ſituation, and our iſlands hardly able to ſupport the conſumption of ſugar in their mother-country, (though ſhe, ever indulgent, is content to pay more for them than they will fetch in any other country) it naturally followed, that ſugars roſe to a very great height in Europe, and fell proportionably in the French Weſt-Indies. The Gentlemen there, uſed to a luxurious way of living, could not brook the ſhifts they were driven to. They wanted many of the conveniences, though none of the neceſſaries of life; for, to the poor in that country, cloathing is hardly neceſſary; and the rich are ſeldom ſo ill provided, but that they might wear their old cloaths for ſeven years together, without ſurrendering their eſtates for a new coat; and, for proviſions, it is well known to all acquainted with that country, that, if they ſet about it, they can have a quicker, and more plentiful ſupply, of their own growth, than any other country whatever. Upon this the French open a trade by the permiſſion of flags of truce; our Governors encourage them; our Merchants embrace the opportunity with joy; numbers of veſſels and ſeamen are employed; a prodigious quantity of Britiſh manufactures are ſent them, and many other things, from this country, ſeldom exported before; and returns are made in a valuable commodity, which, at a low computation, is worth, in Europe, three times the prime coſt.

From this ſimple ſtate of well-known facts it will appear how little there is in the firſt objection, and that nothing can more contribute to ſupport us, under the burthen of war, than the advantages of this trade. How greatly Britain in particular is benefited thereby, muſt appear on an examination of their cuſtom-houſe books, from the vaſt increaſe of their exports, within theſe two years, to New-York and Philadelphia. That the advantages accruing to the French are not comparable to thoſe we receive, muſt appear by what is already obſerved, that their ſugars produce three times their prime coſt (if I ſaid ſix times, I ſhould be nearer the mark) at foreign markets; and alſo from this important conſideration, that they conſume all we ſend them, except the article of caſh, which I ſhall by and by conſider; whereas we export 9 10ths of what we receive from them.

In anſwer to the ſecond objection, I ſhall only obſerve, that the enemy need not any of our proviſions to enable them to fit out privateers; for, as our Weſt-India trade muſt neceſſarily paſs near their coaſts, they who can ſupport themſelves at home can always make a ſhift to victual a privateer for a fortnight, in which time they are pretty ſure of meeting with one of our proviſion-veſſels; and the high price of proviſions at home is a great encouragement to, and muſt neceſſarily multiply the number of, their privateers. This reaſoning is verified by experience; for Martinico, to which no flags have been ſent, ſends out a much greater number of privateers than Hiſpaniola, from whence few have ſailed ſince this trade commenced. I am, however, far from juſtifying Merchants in ſending proviſions in their flags of truce. There is a law againſt it, which, though we ſhould allow it to be partial and injurious to trade, they ought, in my opinion, by no means to violate; and thoſe who ſuffer for the breach thereof ſhould only blame their own imprudence, and bear their puniſhment in ſilence. Subjects may, and ought to remonſtrate againſt laws that are found pernicious, but ſhould never be allowed to break them with impunity. Whether it would not be better to permit the exportation of proviſions, than ſuffer ſo valuable a trade to be loſt, deſerves the ſerious conſideration of our ſuperiors.

I come

I come now to the laſt objection, That it furniſhes the enemy with money, allowed, on all hands, to be the ſinews of war: To which I anſwer, that a hundred weight of ſugar, which will pay a freight, and produce three guineas at a foreign market, is worth more, to a trading nation, than the ſame ſum in gold and ſilver; and, if the hundred weight is bought for one guinea at Hiſpaniola, though by that means we add one ſinew to the French force, it muſt add two to our own, of the ſame ſtrength. This trade muſt then be an advantage to us, (tho' all the French ſugars ſhould be purchaſed for caſh) as certainly as that two is more than one: But, when we conſider that ſix tenths of the ſugar are purchaſed with Britiſh manufactures, three more with the produce of the colonies, and only one tenth with caſh, the advantage is ten times greater, or as twenty to one.

In ſhort, it will be evident, to whoever conſiders this matter coolly, that we ought to look upon this trade as a voluntary ſurrender to us of the whole French part of Hiſpaniola during the war; for, of what other benefit is it to its mother-country, than that of enlarging its trade, and increaſing its naval power? and what other advantage to us is the conqueſt of Guadalupe? Will any one now ſay, that Great Britain ought not to embrace ſuch a valuable branch of trade, as that of tranſporting to every part of Europe the produce of Hiſpaniola, and the immenſe gains that ſo profitable a traffick muſt yield, eſpecially ſince by it they find employment for thouſands of their manufacturers at home?

The reader will perceive I have not ſought for arguments, but only put together ſuch as are obvious; otherwiſe, it would be eaſy to diſplay the advantages of this commerce in a variety of other lights. I hope, however, enough has been ſaid, to demonſtrate that this trade is very advantageous to the nation in general, and that, conſequently, it deſerves all poſſible encouragement. It, perhaps, would be much more advantageous to thoſe who are at preſent unhappily engaged in it, if I could prove it equally advantageous to the iſlands of Jamaica, Antigua, and Providence, to ſuffer the Northern Colonies to ſhare with them in what they ſeem reſolved to reſerve to themſelves; but this is out of my power.

Having conſider'd this matter altogether in a national light, I beg leave to anſwer one objection made by ſeveral honeſt people among ourſelves: It is this, That the trade in flags of truce, and to Monti Chriſti, but eſpecially the latter, by carrying off a great quantity of gold, tends to depreciate our currency. But that it will have a contrary effect, will appear, if we conſider that one half of our trade conſiſts in importing European commodities, moſt of which are paid for by remitting caſh, or bills of exchange. Now, if the Merchant, inſtead of ſending caſh immediately, is enabled to pay his debts by ſending a leſs ſum to Monti Chriſti, the difference is ſo much ſaved to the colony; or, if the Merchants of Great-Britain and Ireland, who have ſhared largely in the profits of this buſineſs, give us bills to the amount of ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds, in order to purchaſe the produce of the Monti-Chriſti trade, and by that means reduce the exchange from 175 to 162½, it is plain our currency is riſen, by this means, in that proportion. That this is really the caſe, is well known. It muſt be allowed, that the Monti-Chriſti trade is not ſo advantageous as flags of truce, as in the firſt caſe we export more caſh, and, beſides, muſt divide thoſe profits with the Spaniards, which in the latter we keep to ourſelves. Hence ariſes another argument in favour of the flag-of-truce trade; for, as the Monti Chriſti trade is indiſputably legal, while it continues ſo, common prudence will direct us to permit the other, and of two good things to chuſe the beſt; and thoſe who call them evils muſt allow trucing to be the leaſt, ſince the enemy is ſupplied with the ſame commodities by both.

The advantages of this trade being thus evident, in whatever light they are viewed, we have the greateſt reaſon to ſtand amazed at the obſtruction given to it by a whole ſquadron of his Majeſty's Navy. All I ſhall ſay on this head is, that, if the —— has acted thus without orders, he has made a moſt daring attempt to deprive the nation of one of their moſt valuable acquiſitions during the courſe of this war; and, as he has but too well ſucceeded in this miſchief, he will, doubtleſs, by a diſcerning Miniſtry, be called to a ſevere account for his conduct: But, if he has, either by threats or bribes, attempted to influence the Judge of the Admiralty, and by that means converted a Court of Juſtice, inſtituted for the protection of our property, into a ſanctuary for piracy and robbery; and he and the Judge be not puniſhed

punished in an exemplary manner, but are suffered to enjoy, unmolested, their unjust gains; it will be such a reflection on the nation, as will almost obscure the glories of the memorable 1759.

Curious EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. LI. Part I. *Continued from p.* 351.

A Letter from Edward Delaval, *M. A. and Fellow of* Pembroke-Hall, Cambridge, *to Mr.* Benjamin Wilson, *F. R. S. containing some Electrical Experiments and Observations.*

SIR,

I Send you a few electrical experiments and observations, and desire your opinion how well they establish a convertibility, I believe hitherto unnoticed in many substances, from conductors into non-conductors of the electrick fluid.

I have filled several small glass tubes with the dry powders of calcined metals, viz. cerus, lead ashes, minium, calx of antimony, &c. Into each end of every tube I put a piece of iron wire, which communicated with the calx, and fasten'd them with wax: So that the electrick fluid, not being able to escape by means of the glass, must either pass through the calx, or not at all. Upon hanging one of the wires, bent for the purpose, to the electrified bar, and holding the other in my hand, I observed that no electrick matter did pass the calx, the snaps issuing all the while from the bar, or from that wire which was in contact with the bar*.

Animal and vegetable solids also, when reduced to ashes, and interposed in the same manner between two pieces of wire, do, I find, as effectually intercept the electrick stream, as the metallick calces.

From these experiments you see, that animal, vegetable and metallick bodies, though such known conductors of the electrick fluid while in their entire state, are easily changed into resisters or non-conductors of it.

I was led to attempt this change from its having been observed, that dry mould would not conduct the electrick fluid: And from thence I suspected, that one class of the non-conductors must owe its property to an electrical virtue that would be found to reside in the calx, or earth of the chymists, after it is divested of the unctuous inflammable matter, which constitutes another of the chymical principles, called sulphur; in like manner as this sulphur is constantly found highly electrical in all bodies where it abounds in a solid form, viz. resins, wax, &c.

These experiments appear to verify my supposition; for all the above-mentioned substances, which were thus changed into non-conductors, consist either wholly, or in a great measure, of earth freed from the unctuous inflammable particles; the metals not being calcineable without a degree of heat that must dissipate all their sulphur, as is evident from their not being reducible again into their metallick form without the admixture of some unctuous matter; and the same dissipation of their sulphur must take place in the animal and vegetable substances, before they become white ashes.

I shall not at present attempt an account why bodies consisting of either of these substances separately are electrick, though it appears to me deducible from some doctrines of Sir Isaac Newton; but only propose a thought concerning the reason why these two principles, calx and sulphur, which are known to unite in the composition of almost all bodies, should, notwithstanding they are electrick when separate from each other, be yet found non-electrick when united in one body.

It must be remembered, that there is a remarkable and well known opposition in the electrical effects of these two classes; the earthy one (as glass and stones) electrifying *plus*, and the sulphureous one, *minus*. Does it not seem then a thing to be expected, in a body compounded of both, that the opposite powers of these ingredients should counterbalance and destroy the effects of each other, and the body in which the positive and negative ones equally prevail, become neutral, or non-electrick?

I have not scrupled to rank those known positive electricks, glass and transparent stones, under that class of bodies which consists of calx, or earth; because all vitrifications must proceed from previous calcinations, and all calces may be vitrified in the focus of large burning-glasses. The transparent stones also consist of little more than pure earth, free of the least mixture of oil, if we may judge of others by the chymical resolution of crystal.

There

* *Since I wrote this letter, I have been informed, that part of this first experiment, relating to metallick calces, has been made before, by Dr. Watson. See the note Phil. Tranf. vol.* xlv. *p.* 107.

There is another process, natural and without fire, which is supposed to destroy the sulphureous substance of metals, viz. when they are corroded, and moulder in the open air. Accordingly, with the same apparatus in which I tried the calcinations by fire, I examined the common rust of A iron, and flake white, which is the rust of lead, and find them equally converted into non-conductors in the open air.

That this change, in metals particularly, is not owing to, or promoted by, the circumstance of mere pulverization, is evident, not only because the above-mentioned calces are equally strong electricks B when formed into hard masses with a thin paste of flour and water, and afterwards dried, but most clearly because the finest filings or powders of metals conduct as readily as the entire substances do. I have glass tubes armed as above, and filled with C the preparations called powder of tin, &c. which conduct as well as a wire when it is not discontinued.

But, notwithstanding this change will not succeed in metallick substances upon mere pulverization, yet it seems to follow in most other hard bodies.

Having dried a piece of Portland stone, I found it conducted perfectly well; but upon powdering, and sealing it up in one of the tubes with the wire ends, as above, it became a perfect resister, or non-conductor, like the metallick calces.

I have tried the same experiment on a E variety of other bodies, particularly gum arabick and allum; and have reason to believe it will succeed in all bodies that can be pulverized in the mortar.

These last experiments seem to confirm Sir Isaac Newton's doctrine of a *medium* surrounding all bodies, which you have F applied to the solution of electrick phænomena, and are very analogous to the experiments you made with a *chain*, in order to shew that the resistance to the passage of the electrick fluid may be increased by increasing the number of surfaces.

Another very extraordinary means of G making this change in bodies which abound in calx, or earth, is by fire; not by the intense one that calcines, but by a moderate heat; their most perfect resistance, or non-conducting property, being when their heat is just tolerable to our hands.

I have some of the same Portland stone, H wrought into plates nearly as thin as window-glass, which I heat to a proper degree, and then coat on both sides with metal, in order to make the Leyden experiment. When the stone is hot enough to singe paper, it conducts as perfectly as when cold; but, on cooling a little, it begins not to conduct, and affords small shocks, which gradually increase in strength for about ten minutes; at which time it is about its most perfect state, and remains so near a quarter of an hour: After that time the shocks gradually decrease as the stone grows cooler, till at last they quite cease, and it returns to its conducting state again: But this state appears before the stone is quite cold.

Experiments of this kind succeed in all bodies abounding in calx, or earth, as stones, dried clay, wood when rotten or burnt in the fire till the surface becomes black.

Among other substances, I tried a common tobacco-pipe, part of which, near the middle, I heated to a proper degree, and then applied one end of it to the electrified bar, while the other was held in the hand; and I observed that the electrick fluid passed no farther along the pipe than to the heated part.

To these changes, brought about with D sudden violence, I must add the universal change going on in all animal and vegetable solids, as they are growing dry. Not only their ashes resist the passage of the electrick fluid, but they of themselves arrive at this state while yet hard and entire; and that much sooner than one would imagine; for I have bones and hard wood that perfectly resist the passage, tho' yet capable of yielding a bright flame, but scarce a visible smoke: So that, besides an evaporation of their moisture, but a partial progress can have been made in the discharge of their sulphur.

I submit to your judgment how much this convertibility may contribute to a farther knowledge of the laws of electricity. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Old Palace-Yard, EDW. DELAVAL.
March 15, 1759.

RULES *and* MAXIMS *for promoting* MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Addressed to all the Widows, Wives, and Spinsters, in England.

THE likeliest way, either to obtain a good husband, or keep one so, is to H be good yourself.

Never use a lover ill whom you design to make your husband, lest he should either upbraid you with it, or return it, afterwards; and, if you find at any time

an inclination to play the tyrant, remember these two lines of truth and justice:

Gently shall those be rul'd who gently sway'd;
Abject shall those obey who haughty were obey'd.
Battle of the Sexes.

Avoid, both before and after marriage, all thoughts of managing your husband. Never endeavour to deceive or impose on his understanding; nor give him uneasiness, (as some do very foolishly) to try his temper; but treat him always, beforehand, with sincerity, and afterwards, with affection and respect.

Be not over sanguine before marriage, nor promise yourself felicity without alloy; for that's impossible to be attained in this present state of things. Consider, beforehand, that the person you are going to spend your days with is a man, and not an angel; and if, when you come together, you discover any thing in his humour or behaviour that is not altogether so agreeable as you expect, pass it over as a human frailty; smooth your brow; compose your temper; and try to amend it by chearfulness and good-nature.

Remember always, that, whatever misfortunes may happen to either, they are not to be charged to the account of matrimony, but to the accidents and infirmities of human life,—a burthen which each has engaged to assist the other in supporting, and to which both parties are equally exposed: Therefore, instead of murmurs, reflections, and disagreement, whereby the weight is rendered abundantly more grievous, readily put your shoulder to the yoke, and make it easier to both.

Resolve, every morning, to be good-natured and chearful that day; and, if any accident should happen to break that resolution, suffer it not to put you out of temper with every thing besides,—and especially with your husband.

Dispute not with him, be the occasion what it will; but much rather deny yourself the trivial satisfaction of having your own will, or gaining the better of an argument, than risque a quarrel, or create a heart burning, which it is impossible to know the end of.

Be assured, a woman's power, as well as happiness, has no other foundation but her husband's esteem and love, which, consequently, it is her undoubted interest, by all means possible, to preserve and increase.——Do you, therefore, study his temper, and command your own; enjoy his satisfaction with him, share and soothe his cares, and with the utmost diligenc conceal his infirmities.

Read frequently, with due attention, the Matrimonial service; and take care, in doing so, not to overlook the word Obey.

A In your prayers be sure to add a clause for grace to make a good wife; and at the same time resolve to do your utmost endeavours towards it.

Always wear your wedding-ring; for therein lies more virtue than is usually imagined.—If you are ruffled unawares, B assaulted with improper thoughts, or tempted in any kind against your duty, cast your eyes upon it, and call to mind who gave it you, where it was received, and what passed at that solemn time.

Let the tenderness of your conjugal love be expressed with such decency, deli- C cacy, and prudence, as that it may appear plainly, and thoroughly distinct from the designing fondness of a harlot.

Have you any concern for your own ease, or for your husband's esteem?—then have a due regard to his income and circumstances in all your expences and de- D sires; for, if necessity should follow, you run the greatest hazard of being deprived of both.

Let not many days pass together without a serious examination how you have behaved as a wife; and if, upon reflection, you find yourself guilty of any foibles or E omissions, the best atonement is, to be exactly careful of your future conduct.

In the Reflections of a Portugueſe upon the Memorial of the Jeſuits, *lately publiſhed, the Author thus proves their Attachment to their own Intereſts, even in the loweſt Dealings.*

F "I Grant you that the father general might dissemble these things out of prudence, and flatter himself that no one, not immediately concerned, would take the trouble of examining into them, or of turning over heaps of old papers buried G in the archives: But why was he so imprudent (God forgive him for it!) as to fix on Rome for examining the cardinal of Saldanha's edict concerning the commerce of the Jesuits, and to attempt to deceive the pope, under whose eyes, and under those of the whole Roman people, they now carry on a trade as extensive and H lucrative as it is scandalous and sordid? To begin with the article of wine, They sell it, not only by wholesale, but by retail, having to that end taverns which belong

belong to them. What is more, to extend their traffick therein as much as they can, they buy the grapes before-hand of the poor husbandmen, by advancing them money, or corn, in the winter, when those necessitous people are forced to sell for whatever they can get. I myself, when I was at Rome, in my excursions to Frascati, Monte Porzio, Marino, Albano, &c. have often been an accidental witness of the monopoly; and I remember having sometimes met sixty, or more, carts loaded with barrels full of grapes purchased by the Jesuits in the above manner.

Likewise, myself, and several of my companions, some of whom are now at Rome, and others returned here, were witnesses that cacao, coffee, sugar, china, chocolate, linen, lace of all kinds, tobacco, snuff, silk, velvet, cloth, Indian quilts, &c. were sold in the professed houses of the Jesuits in that city. This we are sure of, because we ourselves frequently bought many of those things of them; and several cardinals, princes, and persons of distinction, can testify the same, if they please. One of our countrymen, a gentleman of note, laid out near 200 crowns, in linen, counterpoints, and china-ware, in the professed house, in December, 1757; and a French lady did the same, in the same month, as will appear by the books of father Carvaglio, cashier of the magazine and commerce of Portugal, whom I, and all Rome, know perfectly well.

The pope, and the father general, cannot be ignorant of the trade that is carried on in the apothecary's shop in the Roman college, notwithstanding the prohibition so often published, forbid the regulars to sell medicines, and particularly in contempt of that of Benedict XIV. in his edict of the 13th of July, 1756, in which, speaking expressly of the Jesuits, he forbids them to sell any sort of medicament, simple or compound, prepared or not prepared, &c. And yet it has been reckoned and proved, that the apothecary's shop of this college vends yearly near 3000 lb. of Theriaca, at double the price that other apothecaries sell it.

You will not wonder at my knowing all these things, if you consider how long I lived at Rome; but you will perhaps be surprized, though I assure you it is fact, that they have reached the ears, if I may so say, of all Lisbon, and that the king himself is not ignorant of them. I myself have learnt things here, which I never so much as heard of at Rome. I knew, indeed, that the Jesuits keep a shop in their seminary, in which they sell hardware, stockings, stuffs, cloth, and many other things, which they say are for the use of their collegians; and I know too that they sell there, during Lent, a kind of loaves called *Maritozzi*, and, the whole year round, common bread to many of their devotees: But I did not know an artful trick of theirs, which is, that on certain days of great solemnity, when the bakers of the city are forbid to heat their ovens, the Jesuits bake in their seminary, and get a considerable profit by it, that being then the only place where new bread can be had. All this dirty, vile, mechanick traffick does not surprise me after what I saw done at Tivoli, where a poor woman came to the noviciate-house of the Jesuits for three pennyworth of cheese, and was served with it, in my presence, as readily as if she had gone to a chandler's shop."

After proving the Jesuits to be greatly concerned in the exchange, to keep a publick bank at Rome, &c. the author proceeds thus. "Not only all this is known, but also that the Jesuits get much greater profits than the secular merchants, because they have greater advantages in buying and transporting their goods; they enjoy several exemptions from taxes, have fewer expences to pay for warehouse-room, clerks, &c. and, which enhances their gains more than all the rest, because they sell their wares dearer than other people, under pretence of their being better. An indisputable proof of this last article is, that their bills of exchange bear a higher price than those of other merchants, as I myself experienced, when, complaining to the fathers Cabral and Carvaglio, one day that I took a bill of exchange of them, that Belloni, and other bankers, allowed me a 12th *per cent.* more than they did upon the bills I drew, and a 20th or a 23d *per cent.* more upon those I took, they answered, "There is a great difference, Sir, between the bank of the company and the banks of seculars: These last may fail, but that of the company never can." This is their language to every body, and the good-natured world believes it: But, my friend, it is so far from being true that the bank of the Jesuits cannot fail, that it actually did fail at Seville, in the year 1645, for 450,000 ducats; and the failure was

judged fraudulent, becauſe it was found to have been premeditated long before, as appears from the juridical proceedings on that occaſion, and from the original letters of father Peter de Avilles, then provincial of Andaluſia, annexed to thoſe proceedings. It was premeditated, with a deſign to defraud the parties intereſted, though ſo enormous a robbery could not poſſibly be committed without entirely ruining a great number of families. Whoever would know how great is the induſtry of the Jeſuits, and with what eaſe they trample upon the holy laws of nature, of Chriſt, and of the church, need only read the abſtract of this proceſs, which has been printed ſeveral times.

The beſt was, that theſe reverend fathers, in hopes of getting their cauſe laid before an eccleſiaſtical court, where they knew they could beſt exerciſe their ſubtilties, and avail themſelves of ſeveral pretended immunities, inſiſted that their bank ought to be looked upon as church property: But the king and his council treated them as they deſerved, looking upon them as real traders, and, as ſuch, ſubject to the judgment of the ſecular magiſtrates, to whom his majeſty referred them. The venerable Palafox, in his above-mentioned letter to the pope, complains of this infamous fraud in theſe words:—The populous city of Seville weeps: The widows of Andaluſia, the minors, orphans, diſtreſſed virgins, honeſt prieſts, and ſeculars, cry out that they have been deceived by the Jeſuits, who, after plundering them of upwards of 400,000 ducats, and ſpending them either for their own uſes, or at law, are become bankrupts. Theſe fathers having, to the great ſcandal of all Spain, been accuſed and convicted of fraud herein, (for which any but a Religious would be puniſhed with death) inſiſted that, as eccleſiaſticks, they were entitled to the immunities of the church, and appointed their own truſtees: But at length, the cauſe being laid before the royal council of Caſtile, it was decided, that the Jeſuits, having trafficked and carried on trade like laymen, were to be looked upon as laymen, and, as ſuch, to be judged by lay judges. This unhappy multitude of ruined people now ſue the Jeſuits for their money, their means of ſuſtenance, their portions, their patrimonies, in the ſecular courts of juſtice, grievouſly complaining, and branding them with the name of fraudulent bankrupts.—"

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Now come to that glorious part of our happy conſtitution, which relates to the power our parliaments have over miniſters of ſtate*. The great misfortune which the people in all abſolute monarchies are expoſed to, proceeds from the nature of mankind. Every man, from the king to the beggar, is actuated by two very different, and often oppoſite, ſets of paſſions or affections, which, with lord Shafteſbury, I ſhall call the publick and private affections: The former lead to the happineſs of mankind, and of the ſociety to which we belong: The latter lead only to the happineſs of the individual, and ought always to be ſubordinate to the former; nay, muſt always be ſo, in order to obtain the end they are deſigned for. This ſubordination every man ought, every wiſe man will, even for his own ſake, preſerve in every part of his conduct; but few, very few men are able to do ſo: Our private affections are ſo ſtrong, their influence ſo immediate, that thoſe publick affections, by which we ſhould chiefly be governed, are overwhelmed and borne down by the torrent; and, as a man's private affections grow the ſtronger, the higher he is exalted in life, either by birth or by chance, the leſs able he is to preſerve this ſubordination.

This is generally the caſe of all ſovereign princes, and their miniſters or favourites; and kings who have the abſolute power, or what we call the prerogative, of appointing the miniſters of ſtate, are more particularly expoſed to this misfortune: All thoſe who have acceſs to ſuch a ſovereign make it their buſineſs to find out his chief governing paſſions or affections; and, when they have diſcovered them, they employ their whole addreſs in flattering thoſe paſſions and affections, eſpecially if by flattering them they can indulge any private affection of their own. By this flattery even thoſe paſſions which are of a publick nature, and in themſelves highly commendable when kept within due bounds, may be converted to the ruin of the ſtate, and conſequently to the ruin of the ſovereign himſelf, in which ruin the paraſitical miniſters are uſually moſt juſtly involved.

The courage and ambition of Charles the 12th of Sweden was probably exaggerated, by the flattery of his miniſters, to

* *See, before, p.* 359.

to such a height, that it had very near ruined his country, and was the cause of his own death, as well as the condemnation and execution of his prime minister; and the unfortunate James the 2d of England was another instance of a like effect produced by a like cause. He had two governing passions which were both of a publick nature, and both highly commendable, if they had been kept within due bounds, and properly directed. A desire to propagate an opinion which we think right, and to persuade every man to be of the same opinion, is a passion planted in the human breast, which has been of great service to mankind, and is highly commendable when confined to the means of reason and argument, the only effectual means by which any opinion can be propagated. This was certainly one of that prince's governing passions; but he had the misfortune to be of that religion which has adopted the sacerdotal maxim, that creeds, or opinions, may be established by human laws, and propagated by rewards and punishments; a most ridiculous, as well as tyrannical maxim, for belief no way depends upon the will: By bribery a man may be induced, or by the fear of punishment compelled, to profess being of an opinion he is far from being convinced of, or to abjure an opinion he thinks demonstrably right; but, notwithstanding such profession, or abjuration, as Hudibras says, "He's of his own opinion still." Consequently the annexing of rewards or punishments to opinions tends only to propagate hypocrisy and dissimulation; a practice which it is not, surely, the interest of mankind to establish.

A desire to promote the happiness of the society we belong to, by the encouragement of trade and commerce, is likewise a passion of a publick nature, and, without doubt, extremely commendable when properly directed. This, likewise, was one of that prince's governing passions; and yet, by means of these two passions, he was, by the flattery of his ministers, led into such measures as brought this nation into the utmost danger, and ended in the ruin of him, and, I wish I could say, of all his sycophant ministers. By means of the first of those passions he was, by these ministers, advised to shew favour chiefly to those who declared themselves Roman Catholicks, or promised in a short time to do so; and by means of the last of those two passions he was, by the flattery of some, and perhaps treachery of others, of his ministers, advised to suspend, by his own sole authority, the penal laws against Papists, and to grant, by proclamation, a general toleration for Papists as well as Dissenters, under pretence that it would encourage our trade and commerce, and greatly increase our manufactures.

These recent examples I have chosen, from many that are to be found in history, for shewing, that even the publick affections or good qualities of a sovereign may, by the art and flattery of ministers, be made to produce effects of the most dangerous consequence; and that therefore it is necessary, even for the sovereign, as well as the people, to have a legal constitutional check upon the conduct of ministers,—an independent and impartial tribunal for enquiring into their conduct, and for making them answerable for the advice they give, nay, even for the advice they neglect to give, to their sovereign. Such a tribunal we have by our constitution established in the most perfect form that was ever invented by the art of man. The people, by their representatives in parliament, are the enquirers into the conduct, and the prosecutors by impeachment, of all our ministers of state, if upon such enquiry they find cause, and a sufficient proof, for a prosecution: Nay, even when there is a deficiency of proof, if there appears to be a sufficient cause, they may punish by bill. But, as popular assemblies are liable to be influenced by faction, or a groundless popular clamour, which in all countries is apt to mistake accidental misfortunes, or human frailties, for crimes, therefore, in all prosecutions by impeachment, our house of peers are the only judges; and, even in prosecutions by bill, that house must concur before the bill can be passed into a law.

Thus, whilst our parliaments continue to be independent and uninfluenced, either by corruption or fear, no guilty minister can hope to escape punishment; no innocent man can apprehend being condemn'd; and no sovereign, who has a regard for our constitution, or even for himself, will endeavour to prevent a parliamentary enquiry, or any way to influence a parliamentary prosecution, because a free enquiry and prosecution are the best means he can have to discover the fidelity and capacity of his ministers, as well as their guilt or innocence. Whilst he gives full scope

scope to a parliamentary enquiry and prosecution, he can never, by our happy constitution, be loaded with the blame of any publick misconduct, or national misfortune: Such a prosecution is the floodgate by which the torrent of the people's resentment is directed into its proper channel, and can then overwhelm only his ministers; but, if he does not quickly open the floodgate, the torrent soon gathers strength enough to surmount or break through its banks, and often carries headlong the sovereign, as well as every one who endeavoured to stop its natural and constitutional course.

This, king Charles the 2d had been fatally taught by the example of his unfortunate father, all of whose misfortunes were originally owing to his protecting Buckingham against the resentment of the people, and the prosecution actually begun against him in parliament: This was so recent an example, that it could not be forgot by his majesty; and he was wise enough to give it a due consideration. He knew that there was a very general popular resentment against his chancellor, the earl of Clarendon; and he was too well acquainted with the nature of mankind, not to know that such a popular resentment, whether well or ill founded, was what a minister's enemies or rivals would endeavour to take advantage of: But the misfortune was, that the two chief causes of this popular resentment reflected upon his own conduct, as well as that of his chancellor. These were,—the sale of Dunkirk to the French, —and the marriage with the infanta of Portugal, which engaged us in a sort of war with Spain.

As to the sale of Dunkirk, I have already shewn, that the chancellor was the chief and first adviser of it, and that it was manifestly against the interest of England *; and, as to the Portugal marriage, it is certain that he was, by most people, supposed to be the chief adviser of it. If the Portugal ambassador had published memoirs, as well as d'Estrades, we might, perhaps, have now had an authentick proof of his being so: Nay, even by his own confession it appears, that he was the first the king advised with upon the subject, and that the treaty might probably have been broke off if he had not advised against it. Then, as to the interest of the nation, I will say in general, that, considering the growing power of France at that time, and the declining power of Spain, it was not our interest to oppose any increase of power to the latter. It was, indeed, very much the interest of France to prevent Spain's being able to reduce Portugal again under its dominion; and for this reason the court of France promoted this marriage with all their might; which of itself alone should have been a strong reason, with any English minister, for being against it. *Timeo Danaos* should, in every such case, be our maxim. Besides, as we had a very great and beneficial trade both with Spain and Portugal, it was against our interest to disoblige either, by interfering in the war at that very time carrying on between them.

These were general reasons against this fatal marriage, and the king's circumstances in particular made it still more imprudent. If his marriage with the infanta of Portugal did not involve him in an open war with Spain, it certainly laid him under an indispensible obligation to assist Portugal. His ministers could not be ignorant what popular contempt and ignominy his grandfather, James the 1st, had exposed himself to by not assisting more powerfully his daughter, the queen of Bohemia. Could those ministers expect that the grandson would not expose himself to the same contempt and ignominy, should he allow his wife's mother and her two infant sons to be driven out of their kingdom? Could they expect that the scanty revenue they had proposed to be settled upon the king would enable him to support a war? Or could they expect that the parliament would chearfully furnish the expence of a heavy war, which the king had involved himself in by marrying a Papist, and a war in which the nation had otherwise not the least call to engage? The very advantages which Portugal offered in consideration of the marriage, should, in the king's circumstances, have been an argument against it; for, supposing the 500,000l. to have been paid in ready money, which, though offered, could hardly be expected, yet that whole sum must have been presently laid out in erecting a mole at Tangier for the security of shipping, and extensive fortifications for defending the place against the Moors; and in fortifying the harbour and island of Bombay; after which the king would have had two additional garrisons to maintain, without any certainty that the parliament would increase his settled revenue, which was, before, greatly deficient.

When

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 470 *and* 540.

When all these things are considered, can we wonder at the people's being displeased with this marriage, and full of resentment against him whom they supposed to have been the chief adviser of it, especially when they saw that, as the Spanish minister had foretold, the queen was not like to have any children, and considered that the chancellor's daughter was married to the presumptive heir to the crown before he advised this marriage? The king was fully apprised of the resentment that prevailed among the people against the chancellor, and of the design of bringing on a parliamentary prosecution against him. If his majesty had opposed the design, the sale of Dunkirk, and this Portugal marriage, would certainly have been two of the chief articles in the charge: As to the former, his majesty knew, that the chancellor would have been found criminally active; and that, as to the latter, he would have appeared to have been at least negligent, and even criminally, because selfishly negligent. What could his majesty do in such a case? Was he to attempt protecting his minister against the effect of any such charge? *Vestigia terrent*: There had never then been in this country an example of a king's attempting successfully to protect a guilty minister against the resentment of the people, and the justice of the parliament: The attempt had been fatal to several.

The king, therefore, took the wisest, and certainly the most constitutional course: He advised him to resign, and to retire from all publick business. This would have satisfied his rivals, and even blunted the edge of his enemies. If he had done this freely, and as soon as proposed, there would, probably, have been no sort of parliamentary prosecution against him; or, if his enemies had still insisted upon an impeachment, the king would have had some influence in its direction: But the chancellor's pride, perhaps his avarice, prevented his adopting the king's advice; or perhaps he thought that nothing criminal could be proved against him, that did not impeach the king's conduct as well as his own. In either case, he shewed a greater regard for himself than he did for his sovereign, or for the constitution and tranquility of his country: by which he gave the king just cause to suspect, that, if he was allowed to remain in the kingdom, he intended to set himself at the head of an opposition in parliament, and to have thwarted all future measures of government: And, if he had not at last retired out of the kingdom, the Portugal marriage, as well as the sale of Dunkirk, would certainly have been inserted among the articles of impeachment; for such an addition would only have shewn, what was well known, that the king, in that article as well as the other, had follow'd bad advice. Whatever punishment the adviser might have been subjected to, it could not by our constitution have affected the king; and the distressed circumstances which the king had been brought into, by the management of this very adviser, would have been an excuse for his following the advice. From all which I must conclude, that the king understood the constitution better, or at least had a greater regard for it, than his chancellor seems to have had; and his majesty was so far from shewing any sign of revenge against him, that he continued his two sons in the places they held at court, and absolutely refused to approve of the bringing in a bill of attainder against him, though strongly solicited by the new ministers, and though it was certainly the most regular step after his flying from justice, and would have been the most profitable for the crown, as his estate would thereby have become forfeited.

This, I hope, will open the eyes of some people with respect to the true nature of our happy and matchless constitution, as well as with respect to the conduct of king Charles the 2d; which was what I chiefly intended by these remarks, therefore shall add no more, but that I am, &c.

August 12, 1760.

A remarkable Paper relating to the late Admiral BYNG, *which has appeared in* The Continuation of Dr. *Smollet*'s History of *England*.

A Gentleman of the Admiralty-board refused to subscribe the warrant for his execution, assigning, for his refusal, the reasons which follow.

A——l F——'s Reasons for not signing the Warrant for Admiral Byng's *Execution.*

"It may be thought great presumption in me to differ from so great authority as that of the twelve judges; but, when a man is called upon to sign his name to an act which is to give authority to the shedding of blood, he ought to be guided by his own conscience, and not by the opinions of other men.

In

In the caſe before us, it is not the merit of admiral Byng that I conſider: Whether he deſerves death, or not, is not a queſtion for me to decide; but whether, or not, his life can be taken away by the ſentence pronounced on him by the court-martial, and after having ſo clearly explained their motives for pronouncing ſuch a ſentence, is the point which alone has employed my moſt ſerious conſideration.

The twelfth article of war, on which admiral Byng's ſentence is grounded, ſays (according to my underſtanding of its meaning) "That every perſon, who, in time of action, ſhall withdraw, keep back, or not come into fight, or ſhall not do his utmoſt, &c. through motives of cowardice, negligence, or diſaffection, ſhall ſuffer death." The court-martial does, in expreſs words, acquit admiral Byng of cowardice and diſaffection, and does not name the word Negligence. Admiral Byng does not, as I conceive, fall under the letter or deſcription of the twelfth article of war. It may be ſaid, that negligence is implied, though the word is not mentioned; otherwiſe, the court-martial would not have brought his offence under the twelfth article, having acquitted him of cowardice and diſaffection. But it muſt be acknowledged, that the negligence implied cannot be wilful negligence; for wilful negligence, in admiral Byng's ſituation, muſt have proceeded from either cowardice, or diſaffection; and he is expreſly acquitted of both theſe crimes: Beſides, theſe crimes, which are implied only, and not named, may indeed juſtify ſuſpicion, and private opinion, but cannot ſatisfy the conſcience in a caſe of blood.

Admiral Byng's fate was referred to a court-martial; his life and death were left to their opinions. The court-martial condemn him to death, becauſe, as they expreſly ſay, they were under a neceſſity of doing ſo by reaſon of the letter of the law, the ſeverity of which they complained of, becauſe it admits of no mitigation. The court-martial expreſly ſay, that for the ſake of their conſciences, as well as in juſtice to the priſoner, they moſt earneſtly recommend him to his majeſty for mercy: It is evident then, that, in the opinions and conſciences of the judges, he was not deſerving of death.

The queſtion then is, ſhall the opinions, or neceſſities, of the court-martial determine admiral Byng's fate? If it ſhould be the latter, he will be executed contrary to the intentions and meaning of the judges; if the former, his life is not forfeited. His judges declare him not deſerving of death; but, miſtaking either the meaning of the law, or the nature of his offence, they bring him under an article of war, which, according to their own deſcription of his offence, he does not, I conceive, fall under; and then they condemn him to death, becauſe, as they ſay, the law admits of no mitigation. Can a man's life be taken away by ſuch a ſentence? I would not willingly be miſunderſtood, and have it believed that I judge of admiral Byng's deſerts: That was the buſineſs of a court-martial, and it is my duty only to act according to my conſcience; which, after deliberate conſideration, aſſiſted by the beſt light a poor underſtanding can afford, remains ſtill in doubt, and therefore I cannot conſent to ſign a warrant whereby the ſentence of the court-martial may be carried into execution; for I cannot help thinking, that, however criminal admiral Byng may be, his life is not forfeited by that ſentence. I do not mean to find fault with other men's opinions: All I endeavour at is, to give reaſons for my own; and all I deſire, or wiſh, is, that I may not be miſunderſtood: I do not pretend to judge admiral Byng's deſerts, nor to give any opinion on the propriety of the act.

Sign'd 16 Feb. 1757, at the Admiralty.

J. F——."

(*See our Vol. for 1757, p. 52, 55, 134, 137.*)

Tranſlation of a LETTER *from the late Preſident* MONTESQUIEU *to the Author of* The View of Lord *Bolingbroke's* Philoſophy.

I AM exceedingly obliged to you, Sir, for the magnificent preſent you have been pleaſed to make me of your books, and for the letter you did me the honour to write to me on lord Bolingbroke's poſthumous works. As that letter ſeems to be rather more my own than the two books which accompany it, every reaſonable creature being intereſted therein, as well as myſelf, I enjoy it with particular delight. I have dipped into ſome of my lord Bolingbroke's diſcourſes; and, if I may be allowed to ſay in what manner they affected me, I muſt own that he writes with a good deal of warmth; but, methinks, he generally employs it againſt things, whereas it ought to be employed only

only in painting them. Now it appears to me that, in the posthumous work of which you have given me an account, he hath prepared for you, Sir, continual matter of triumph. He, who attacks revealed religion, attacks revealed religion only; but he, who attacks natural religion, attacks all the religions in the world. Though men should be taught to disbelieve the obligations of revealed religion, they may still think themselves bound by some other; but it is most pernicious to endeavour to persuade them that they are bound by none at all. It is not impossible to attack a revealed religion, seeing it depends on particular facts; and facts are, in their own nature, liable to be controverted: But that is not the case with natural religion; for it is drawn from the nature of man, which cannot be disputed, and from the internal sentiments of mankind, which are equally indisputable. Besides, what motive can there be for attacking revealed religion in England? In that country it is so purged of all destructive prejudices, that it can do no harm, but, on the contrary, is capable of producing numberless good effects. I am sensible that, in Spain or Portugal, a man who is going to be burnt, or afraid of being burnt, because he does not believe certain articles, whether depending or not depending on revealed religion, hath very good reason to attack it, because he may thereby hope to provide for his natural defence: But the case is very different in England, where a man that attacks revealed religion does it without the least personal motive, and where this champion, if he should succeed, nay, should be in the right too, would only deprive his country of numberless real benefits, for the sake of establishing a merely speculative truth. I was charmed, &c.

Paris, May 26, 1754. MONTESQUIEU.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Wootton, May, 1760.

IT has been remarked of late years, that the universal decay of our trade in the west of England, and the flourishing state of all public diversions, have been equally surprising, and fatal to the existence and good of this nation, formerly the envy of all Europe.

Now, instead of seeing the streets and fields of all our cities filled with the beautiful works of their inhabitants, the traveller is disappointed to see nothing appear through the whole country but idleness and misery, with all their melancholy attendants. A dejecting scene!

Sad, however, as this prospect may be, that noble spirit of the British island, which has so often raised her from her deepest afflictions, may yet elevate our people into bolder attempts and more intense application than ever to all the arts and manufactures, which alone give life and riches to all states and kingdoms.

The only weight that still hangs heavy on the wheels of government, and on every publick-spirited design to revive the drooping state of our dear country, is the vast increase of balls, assemblies, and even concerts, in every country town of late, which have made some foreigners enquire whether we imported Italian eunuchs and fidlers, as the best exchange for our manufactures, to starve and corrupt the industry that yet remains: But so many, of better rank and fashion, give into these extravagant and idle schemes of wasting their time and money, all which our swarm of poor so dearly want, that I almost fear these humble reflections will only be despised, though flowing from a very innocent and untainted English heart.

Your, &c. EUGENIO.

P. S. If only half the money subscribed in London, and our country towns, to balls, assemblies, concerts, &c. was applied to employing the poor, we should soon be as happy, and far more glorious than in any age; whereas now, even Paris, or Rome herself, are scarce so dissolute and enervated.

A Proposal for more effectually protecting the TRADE *and* COAST *of* Great-Britain, *from* Yarmouth *Roads to* Orkney, *and from thence to* Bristol; *humbly addressed to the Merchants and other Well-wishers to the Trade of* Great-Britain.

From The Edinburgh Evening Courant.

I Imagine, the force necessary to be employed in protecting the trade and coasts of Great-Britain from Yarmouth roads to Orkney, and from thence to Bristol, is not so great as is generally believed. For my part, I cannot help thinking that a small squadron, consisting only of two frigates of 32 guns, eight of 24 guns, and eight cutters carrying each 40 men and eight four-pounders, with three tenders of 150 tons burthen each, if properly stationed, would be sufficient to serve this salutary purpose; and, as there is great reason to conjecture, from our coast not being hitherto sufficiently protected, that few or no king's ships can be spared for this end, and that the whole

of the royal navy is more beneficially employed, either in America, the East and West Indies, the Bay of Biscay, the Mediterranean, or in securing our dock-yards at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Chatham, I would humbly propose, that the yearly expence of this squadron (an estimate of which is hereto subjoined) should be raised either by a voluntary contribution, or by way of lottery, in case the legislature shall not think it proper to establish a certain fund for that purpose.

The reader may be surprised at my neglecting the Southern coast of the island, and my endeavouring only to provide for the safety of trade from Yarmouth to Bristol by the Orkneys: But the reason is obvious; the Southern parts of our coast lie so near the enemy, that we have always a number of king's-ships stationed there, sufficient to protect the trade. Besides the ships at present in America, Asia, Africa, and the Mediterranean, we have 60 sail of the line, and a very great number of frigates; and these, it is thought, may be sufficient, if managed with ordinary prudence, not only to overawe the French fleet at Brest and Rochfort, and serve as convoys, but also to protect Spithead and the Downs from any insult, and clear the channel of the enemy's cruisers.

Having thus paved the way, I shall now proceed to the distribution of my little squadron: With regard to which, I would propose, that a frigate of 24 guns, and a cutter, should be kept cruising between Yarmouth roads and Flamborough-head; another frigate of 24 guns, and a cutter, between Flamborough-head and Shields; a frigate of 32 guns, and a cutter, between Shields and the Red-head; a frigate of 24 guns, and a cutter, between the Red-head and Peter-head, or a little to the Northward; another frigate of 24 guns, from the last station to the Orkneys; a frigate of the same force, from thence to the Butt of the Lewis; the other thirty-two-gun frigate, and a cutter, from the Butt of the Lewis to the Sound of Clyde; a frigate of 24 guns, from thence as far South as Tusker, the beginning of St. George's channel; and a frigate of 24 guns, from Tusker to the mouth of the Severn: The remaining frigate, to be the commodore of the squadron, I should propose to employ with the other two cutters in going the rounds.

It is very well known that, for four or five months of the year, ships of the above force will be under little or no necessity of putting into port on account of bad weather; and it is during these four or five months, that our trade is mostly hurt by the enemy's cruisers. At the same time the ships will be supplied with men, provisions, beer, and other necessaries, by the three tenders, which are to be considered as so many victuallers, or store-ships; and the commanders will never be at a loss, either for proper times or places, upon their different stations, to heel and scrub their ships if necessary.

As the commissioners of the Admiralty have their hands already full of business of more weight and importance than the object of this scheme may by many be thought, and as it is extremely proper, considering the fatigue that each member of that Honourable board must daily undergo by a constant attention to the business at present under their department, that some time should be allowed them to relax, and sign prot——ns, I would further propose, that the management of this small squadron, and the protection of trade within the limits of its station, should be committed to another board, consisting of a president and two other members, and composed of able and experienced commanders of privateers or merchant-ships, or lieutenants in the king's service, to be kept at Edinburgh or Leith, as the most central port. Besides this board, I should likewise think it proper to employ some other resident commissioners at different ports, to correspond with the board at Edinburgh, to receive orders from them, and communicate orders themselves to the different commanders on their respective stations, according to the intelligence they receive, or as the exigency of affairs may require. One of these resident commissioners I would establish at Shields, another at Cromarty, a third at the Orkneys, a fourth at Carrickfergus, and a fifth at Dublin; each of whom is to have such a salary as in the estimate subjoined, which has been calculated by a person well skilled in naval affairs.

Estimate of the Expence that must be incurred by executing the proposed Scheme.

	£.
For victualling, manning, and providing, all manner of stores (those which belong to the navigating a ship only excepted) for two frigates of 32 guns and 200 men, eight of 24 guns and 120 men, and eight cutters of eight guns and 40 men each, at the rate of 3l. *per* man each month, this for twelve months comes to — —	60480

It is true, indeed, that the government allows 4l. *per* man, each month, for these services; but, when it is consider'd that the number of officers will be less, and the rank and pay of these employed less considerable, than in the king's ships; it is thought the rate allowed here will be sufficient. Well-experienced commanders of privateers or merchantmen will make very good captains, and their mates very good lieutenants, for the time: On account, therefore, of this and many other savings, too numerous and obvious to be inserted here, it must be allowed that 1l. *per* man, each month, will fully defray the expence for which it is provided.

For the use of the above ships (which are to be hired from merchants) their rigging, sails, cables, and guns only, at 10s. *per* ton each month, reckoning the two first frigates 500 tons each, the

others

others 400, and the cutters 80 tons each, and that for twelve months service, — — — — 29040

For three tenders of 150 tons each, to be employed in supplying the squadron with provisions and stores of all kinds, at 7s. 6d. *per* ton a month for twelve months, — — — 2025

To the salaries of three commissioners or masters at Edinburgh, and five others residing at the out-ports, at 250l. *per annum* each, — — 2000

For extraordinary services, — — 5000

Amount of the whole charge for a year — — — — 98545

In order to ascertain, in some degree, what the nation may save by putting this plan in execution, I shall now state, as nearly as I can, the expence which I judge the publick annually pays for the defence and protection of trade along these parts of the coast which it is proposed to take in by this design; and this I shall do without any particular regard to the expences of last year, when between 20 and 30 of his majesty's ships were employed, for many months, in looking after M. Thurot's small squadron. At the same time it is obvious, that this expence would have been saved, if the scheme now offered had been then in practice. At the worst, a good frigate, or forty-gun ship, added, must have rendered the division of this squadron, then lying or cruising on either side of the island, equal to the task for which so great a fleet was appointed, at a time when a few frigates would have been a joyful sight to our trade, either in the West-Indies, or upon the coast of Spain. For the truth of this I need only refer to the fate of Thurot and his squadron. — I shall also state what, to the best of my judgment, I can guess the nation has suffered in its trade upon the coast, within the compass of this plan, for a year back, and what may reasonably be expected to be saved in the premiums for insurance upon the trade when such a squadron is employed. Some other articles, likewise, I shall set down blank, and leave the publick to put a value on them; and then, without any consideration of these last, endeavour, by striking a balance between the two sides of the accompt, to shew more clearly what the nation may save annually by making use of this plan.

In the first place, then, let it be supposed that, one year with another, during the course of the present war, five twenty-gun ships, or a number of men and guns equal to these in five twenty-gun ships, have been employed from Yarmouth roads to the Orkneys, and from thence to the Land's-end of England, or, in short, for the whole coast of Great-Britain, the channel only excepted.

The expence of these five ships, £. carrying 150 men each, at the rate of 4l. *per* man each month, for twelve months only, amounts to — — 36000

For the extraordinary charges of these ships repairs, proportional expence of the different offices, dock-yards, &c. I think I may safely reckon 1l *per* ton each month, having stated the ships of the private adventurers, which are not near so valuable, and upon which all or most of these charges are saved, at 10s. *per* ton: Five ships, then, of 450 tons each, at 1l. *per* ton each month, for twelve months service, come to — 27000

The value of the shipping and cargoes passing and employed upon this extent of coast in a year, I think, I may safely compute at 30,000,000: And, however great this may appear to those who have never turned their thoughts this way, yet they may be convinced that it will amount to no less, by only considering how many hundreds of large and valuable ships are employed in the coal-trade between Shields and London, and the number of their voyages in a year; the value of the trade between London and Leith; the value of the trade of Glasgow, Air, Whitehaven, Liverpool, and part of that of Bristol; that of the Hudson's-bay and Greenland trades; the value of the East and West India-men coming home North-about; and the value of the whole other coasting-trade, and the number of voyages made by coasting-vessels in a year. This being once granted, I can have no doubt that the premium of insurance upon these vessels will at least fall one *per cent.* and that upon 30,000,000 comes to — — 300000

Loss by captures and ransoms, for twelve months past, may be supposed 50000

We must also suppose something saved upon the whole North and East sea-trade from the North of England and all Scotland, both in going out and coming home, as a certainty of meeting with none of the enemy's cruisers upon the coast must lower the insurance upon these voyages likewise: This, however, I shall only state at 10000

Total — — 423000

There may also be justly stated to this accompt a large sum for the saving to trade, by ships proceeding immediately upon their voyages without waiting for convoys, and for time saved to ships often obliged to put into harbours when privateers are upon the coast, where they must lie until either the coast is scoured by a cruiser, or the privateer has left it of his own accord. The consequences of this upon the coast of Britain, where many of the harbours are barred, and the winds so variable, all persons, who have any

intereſt in ſhipping, know too well; and to them it is left to put a value upon this article.

I ſhould likewiſe add a great ſum for the advantage which the publick will immediately reap from this ſcheme being put in execution, by freeing the board of admiralty from all concern about the coaſt; which will give them further time to apply to other buſineſs that may be thought of more importance. I find myſelf greatly diſpoſed to eſtimate this article very highly; but, upon conſidering how many perſons there are, at this juncture, who might think a very great ſum too little, I believe it is more proper to leave it blank, to be filled up by the publick.

Sum of this accompt (brought over) 423000

Deduce the amount of the expences of the above plan for a year, —— 98545

Saved annually to the nation by this ſcheme, without taking notice of the blank article, or many others that will readily occur to every perſon who has ever thought upon the importance of our trade being ſecured at home and abroad, — — 324455

The following entertaining Relations from a uſeful Piece for the military Gentlemen, lately publiſhed, will not be unentertaining to our Readers: It is entitled, Cautions and Advice to OFFICERS of the ARMY. *By an old Officer.*

AT the ſiege of Liſle, in Q. Anne's time upon an attack of ſome of the outworks, the grenadiers of the 15th regiment of foot were obliged to retire, by the ſpringing of a mine, or by the ſuperiority of the defendants fire: In this retreat the lieutenant of theſe grenadiers, remarkable for his ill-treatment of them, was wounded and fell. The grenadiers were paſſing on, nor heeded his intreaties to help him off; at laſt he laid hold of a pair of ſhoes that were tied to the waſte-belt of one of them; the grenadier, regardleſs of his ſituation, and in reſentment of his former ill uſage, took out a knife from his pocket, with which he cut the ſtring, and left them with him, with this remarkable expreſſion, "There! there is a new pair of ſhoes for you to carry to hell." Had this unhappy man, by his good behaviour, gained the love of his men, I will be bold to ſay, not one of them but would have riſked his own life to have ſaved that of his officer.

At the battle of Blenheim, the ſame regiment was one of the few that attacked the village, defended by 27 battalions of foot, 12 ſquadrons of dragoons, and a palliſadoed entrenchment: The major, apprehenſive of what might happen, before they marched on to the attack, addreſſed the regiment, confeſſed he had been much to blame; begged to fall by the hands of the French, and not by theirs, and promiſed, if he ſurvived that day's duty, that they ſhould ſee and be ſenſible of a thorough reformation in his treatment of them. And here I cannot help mentioning the brave anſwer made by one of the grenadiers to this addreſs, viz. "March on, Sir, the enemy is before you, and we have ſomething elſe to do than to think of *you* now." After ſeveral ſucceſſive attacks, the French fired all their arms into the air, then threw them down, and ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. The major, ſeeing this, faced about to the regiment, and took off his hat to give an huzza, and juſt got out theſe words, "Gentlemen, the day is our own," when a muſket-ball hit him in the forehead, and killed him inſtantly. Whether this ball came by accident or deſign was never yet diſcovered, though more believe the latter than the former.

The major to another regiment had beat a man pretty ſeverely as they were going to the field of exerciſe: When the platoon oppoſite to him had fired, the major called out that he was wounded. The man who had been beat, hearing it, immediately quitted his rank, and, applying himſelf to the officers, "Gentlemen, ſays he, I deſire you will examine my arms; my firelock miſſed fire, and thank God it did;" which upon ſearching proved true. When the major's wound was dreſſed, the top of a ramrod was taken out of it, which, it was ſuppoſed, had been forced off by the cartridge in ramming down the charge. Had the wound been made by a ball, and the poor fellow's piece *not* miſſed fire, every body would have condemned him, as there would have been ſtrong appearances of deſign againſt him.

Upon the retreat after the brave, but fruitleſs attack upon the fort of San-Lazaro near Carthagena in the Weſt-Indies, the lieutenant of grenadiers in the 15th regiment of foot, the captain and other lieutenant being dangerouſly wounded, marching in the rear of his men, which is the officer's poſt upon a retreat, one of the men obſerved to him, that the Spaniards fired very thick that way; but, ſays he, they ſhall not hurt you if I can prevent it, for I will march directly behind you, and receive the ſhot, leſt they ſhould hit you. This, you may be ſure, the officer would not ſuffer for fear of his credit. They both got to the camp unhurt, but the poor honeſt creature died the next day of the ſickneſs that then raged dreadfully amongſt the few remaining troops. What was remarkable in this poor fellow's eſteem was, that he had no perſonal knowledge of the lieutenant's treatment of his ſoldiers, he being but a recruit, and the lieutenant was only appointed to the grenadiers on the paſſage to the Weſt-Indies; ſo that his regard and care for the officer's preſervation could

could only arise from the general character he had of him from his brother soldiers.

The soldiers of a certain *Scots* regiment heard that their lieutenant-colonel was to retire, and that a captain, and not their major, who was their great favourite, was to purchase of him. They held a consultation among themselves, and the result was a deputation of two or three of them to wait on the major, who, in a very respectful manner, begged to know if there was any truth in the report, and why he did not purchase the lieutenant-colonelcy? He told them, that what they had heard was very true, and that he could not purchase for want of money. They then entreated him to take no steps in the affair until they had made their report to their comrades; which they immediately did, and by them were ordered to wait again on the major, and to tell him, that the whole regiment was so sensible of his merit as an officer, and had always been so well used by him, that they were determined he should not have the mortification of a younger officer coming over him; they therefore earnestly entreated him to make a bargain for the commission in agitation, and they would furnish the money, which they had actually raised amongst themselves, and which the deputies laid before him at the same time. This singular act of generosity and gratitude did not take place, for the lieutenant-colonel was either killed or preferred, I forget which now, and the major succeeded him, to the great joy of the whole corps.

Never beat your soldiers, it is unmanly. To see, as I have too often done, a brave, honest, old soldier, battered and banged at the caprice and whim of an arrogant officer, is really shocking to humanity; and I never saw such scenes, but it brought to my remembrance the saying of a general, who seeing a young officer, perhaps the day after his joining the regiment, threshing an *old soldier*, very probably for no other cause but to shew his authority, or to look big in the sight of those who came to see him mount his first guard, called out to him, "That is well done, Sir; beat the dog, thresh him, for you know he *dare* not strike again." This very consideration ought to be a sufficient restraint from this practice. The construction the general put upon the soldier's passiveness is, I can affirm upon certain knowledge, the constant construction put upon such behaviour by the by-standers.

I remember once an officer came to his major, who then commanded the regiment, and complained that a soldier had insulted him grievously, for which he had confined him, and desired a court-martial on him. The major added to the orders he was *then* giving to the adjutant, *one* for a court-martial to try the offender on the morrow; when the officer said, he had beat him as long as he had strength, or that stick (the remains of an enormous one being in his hand) would hang together. To this the major replied, "Had you, Sir, only confined the man for insulting you, as you told me, you should have seen strict justice done on the delinquent; but, as you thought proper to take your own satisfaction, you must be content with *that*, for no other shall you have from me: I cannot in conscience punish twice for the same crime; and immediately cancelled the order for a court-martial, and ordered the adjutant to set the man at liberty.

To induce officers to avoid disputes with the civil magistrates, the author gives the following relation.

In the rebellion in the year 1715, a regiment on the march northwards came to a certain city near the center of England. The lieutenant-colonel, who commanded it, had, as he thought for the good of the service, put two easy days march into one. In some unlucky dispute with a constable, either about carriages or quarters, the lieutenant-colonel was guilty of a very unjustifiable action; he struck the constable, who, I make no dispute, was sufficiently insulting with his tongue. Both went to make their complaints to the mayor, the one for the insults offered to him, the other for the blows he had received. The mayor, siding with the peace-officer, and having besides had some hint that the lieutenant-colonel had put two days march into one, and had consequently come to that city one day sooner than by his orders he ought to have done, demanded a sight of his *march-route*, which when he had seen, he told the lieutenant-colonel, "Sir, you are not only a breaker of your own military orders, but of the peace here, for which I shall punish you as an example to deter others from the same practices: here, clerk, make out his mittimus," which was immediately done, and the lieutenant-colonel sent to the common goal. Each sent up to London an account of the transaction; and I had this story from the captain that was sent post with the lieutenant-colonel's account. Which of the two was to blame, I shall not take upon *me* to determine; but the consequence was, that the lieutenant-colonel was obliged to make a submission, before he could obtain his enlargement.

"Believe not every report, nor trust any one's eyes but your own." When the grenadiers of the army had landed on Tierrabomba, an island at the entrance of Carthagena in the West-Indies, they took possession of two small forts, which our ships had that day cannonaded, and the Spaniards had abandoned. As they landed just at the close of day, and San Lewis de Bocca-chica was nearly within musket-shot, an officer, with a proper party was posted as near as safety would allow to this fortress, with orders to acquaint the commanding-officer of the fort we had taken possession of, if the Spaniards attempted any thing; if they

remained

remained quiet, he was to retire at day-break to us in the fort. Between ten and eleven at night he sent in word by a serjeant, that about four hundred Spaniards were coming to attack us: This caused no small bustle; but by the time we had made the necessary disposition for their reception, he sent in word again, that they were retired. This alarming and contradicting continued four hours, to the great fatigue of our garrison. At length the commanding officer, quite tired with this proceeding, sent out an officer from the fort upon the next alarm, to go and reconnoitre *where* and *what* this body was that gave so much trouble. When he came to the officer of the advanced guard, he shewed something that had very much the appearance of a body of men in *white cloaths*, the general uniform of the Spaniards, with *black hats* on: While they were looking at them, they suddenly disappeared, which the advanced officer said, was owing to their being marched down into some hollow ground. The officer that was sent out was puzzled, and knew not what to think; but however, being unwilling to return till he could give some satisfactory account, he desired the other to go with him a little nearer. They had not gone many paces, when the supposed body of men appeared again; this obliged them to halt, when they again disappeared. In short, this appearing, disappearing, halting, and going on, brought them to the discovery of what had given so many alarms, which was neither more nor less than a grove of *manchineel trees*, whose bark is white, which the Spaniards to prevent our sheltering ourselves amongst, had cut down to about five feet from the ground, and had burnt the tops of these stumps; and this gave them *black hats* to their *white cloaths*. Add to this, that the sky was full of flying clouds that very frequently darkened the moon, and then the supposed party was fancied to be got into hollow ground; but, when *she* shone out again in full lustre, then the party appeared, and seemed to be coming on; for it is well known, that when an object is darkened by the interposition of a cloud between it and the moon, as the cloud withdraws, the object seems to move.

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To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

THE different conditions of youth and age, with regard to this world, their enjoyments and views, I have often made the subject of much-pleasing contemplation.

The glow of warm blood, the vigour of health, and the strong powers of imagination, have ever represented to my mind the morning of life, like the morning of day; where every thing is fresh and chearful, inviting to enjoyment, and contributive of great pleasure. Love, pastime, and even business, are pursued with high delight. Every thing appears charming, as in the season of spring, inspiring us with rapture, and inviting us to bliss. But as all sublunary transports have but transitory existence, the edge which tasting gives to our appetites, a full meal is sure to blunt; therefore, those who seek no higher enjoyments than from their passions, will be sure to experience satiety in their indulgence; nature having doomed us to weariness in all the full gratifications of our senses.

Those only continue happy, who are so precautionarily prudent as to lay in early a stock for true permanent satisfaction; which is of a nature less violent, but infinitely more durable. This store must be composed of virtue, wisdom, and their fruits, which are knowledge, temperance and property, the needful instruments of felicity.

Youth, therefore, to be happy, must acquire some of the attainments of age, to attain which reason will have recourse to the experience of grey hairs. It is in the dispensing of wisdom that age appears venerable; and without the power of doing it, it forfeits its high dignity; for a head grown hoary in follies is a woeful object of derision.

Our passions in youth are very powerful seducers; they hurry us into hasty enjoyments, which have often their ending in very long and very fruitless repentance. Against these imminent evils, which have their foundations in early life, we have no kind of defence, but in the experience of later days, which those are the most happy who soonest acquire and regard.

The long-practised in life have found the futility of all raptures, and know that none are worth purchasing at the price of great hazards. The lover's dream of extacies, and the prodigal's of high delights, are equal delusions practised by passion on reason; for in rational enjoyments only duration is to be found. We grow speedily sick of what we only admire, but are often lastingly gratified with what we reasonably approve.

Thus must youth, to be happy, acquire some of the qualities of age; and age, to be comfortable, must retain some of those of youth. The strong passions and affections of both æras are alike deceitful; as in one stage we have not attained to the vigour of sound judgment, and in the other we have past it, and got into the state of second dotage, without the benefits of restraints that were our securities in our first childhood; and we are apt to continue full in the pride of experience, when the powers of reason are all decaying or become lost.

Age depictured in the mind is decrepidity in winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable shelter of a fire-side, where, secure from the rage of elements, and weary of vain pursuits, it can please itself with prattling of evils overcome, and pleasures that it has parted with the enjoyment of without regret, seeking nothing but to wear down the last stage of life with

with eaſe, and leaving buſtle and folly to thoſe to whom by nature they belong.

The greateſt wiſdom that can ornament hoary heads is, to quit the crowd with a good grace, and voluntarily to leave giddy ſociety before they become forcibly excluded from it. Infirmity muſt take ſhelter in the kindneſs of true friendſhip, and that is not to be expected from the many, but the few.

Talkativeneſs is the foible and gratification of old age, and has been ſo diſtinguiſhed, by obſervation, from Homer's days to the preſent time. A chearfulneſs retained from youth gives a graceſulneſs to his humour, and recommends even its imperfections, if not to common approbation, at leaſt to particular good will.

If youth has its advantage of high ſpirits and fond purſuits, old-age can boaſt its comforts of compoſure and reſignation. One ſtage of life is to be repreſented by the pleaſurable appetite with which we ſit down to a meal; the other, by the ſatisfied indifference with which we are ſure to riſe from it, and the willing diſpoſition we make after it for reſt.

It is folly in youth to place too ſtrong a reliance on long life; it is weakneſs in age to be over ſolicitous about it. In the former caſe, the expectation is indulged with uncertainty; in the latter, the deſire is attended by anxiety, becauſe the chances of probability are entirely againſt it.

All that we are ſure of in this life is, that we muſt quit it, we know not when: And all that it moſt behoves us to do is, to be prepared for that call; which wiſdom and virtue are our conſtant admoniſhers to. It little matters how long we live in this world; but it greatly does, in what manner we live in it. We have a full right, while we are here, to all rational enjoyments; and it is our faults, if we ſuffer other purſuits to become our deluders into diſquiet. We ſhould in all things be the ſeekers of our own peace and welfare, and the promoters of thoſe of others. While we make ſuch the rules of our conduct, we ſhall be certainly good and happy; equally ready to continue with life, and ready to reſign it.

Youth has no more bliſs than ſober reaſon can inſure to it; nor has age more unhappineſs than indiſcretion brings upon it. All depends on our acting right parts in thoſe different ſtages of our being; our credit and felicity being ſuch as we ourſelves make them: So that it is not providence, but perverſeneſs, that makes us otherwiſe than happy.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

BRUTUS.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

O Tempora! O Mores. CICERO.

SIR,

AS the ſeaſon for licenſing alehouſe-keepers is ſo near at hand, and the publick loudly calls for the ſtricteſt order in this particular, I beg to offer a few thoughts on that occaſion, which may be of uſe to all the poorer ſort of people, and ſave millions of our fellow-creatures from miſery and deſtruction.

If all gentlemen acting as juſtices would reſolve to grant no licences whatſoever to any perſons, but ſuch as brought a permiſſion under the hands of their miniſter and pariſh officers, it would ſoon reduce the number of alehouſes in villages and towns in an eaſy method, and make all the good laws againſt drunkenneſs and immorality have their full force. But as long as every little village is peſtered with a ſingle alehouſe, it is amazing to think the vaſt numbers of poor families that are brought to utter deſtruction by theſe fatal ſnares to the poor in general. Diſmal is the remark*, that no country has more or better laws to curb theſe vices than we have, but yet no country is ſo corrupted with drunkenneſs and idleneſs as England is at preſent, conſuming all orders of people!

But it is hoped our excellent laws will be put in a more vigorous execution every where, that induſtry, and our ancient Britiſh virtues, may revive and flouriſh again, and our nation be as glorioufly diſtinguiſhed both in arts and arms, as in the brighteſt periods of the Britiſh annals.

EUGENIO.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following inſcription is copied from a M. S. marginal note in a printed book, bought at a ſale ſome time ago. There ſeems to be in it ſomething curious and out of the way. Amongſt the many of your readers, perhaps, ſomebody may hit upon the meaning of it.

Yours, *Z. Y.*

PETRUS BUNGUS, in indice ad librum de Numerorum Myſteriis, hæc habet:

"Numerus MCCLX, i. e. millenarium "ſubſequens ducentiſſimus ſexageſſimus, "perſecutionis per antichriſtum ſub fine "mundi agendæ tempus denotat."

Præter hoc eſt alterum notabile, nec non notatum, viz. eandem temporis portionem quibuſdam iſtius præcurſoribus jam pridem quadraſſe (quorum unus dicitur fuiſſe Antiochus Epiphanes, qui totidem diebus tyran-

* *One can ſcarce number all the excellent laws made from Q. Elizabeth's time to this hour, againſt drunkenneſs, ſwearing, idle and diſſolute perſons, and all vices in general; but ſuch is the groſs neglect of them, as if they had not been enacted. It is very rare, in France and other nations, to ſee the poor drunken and idle, but here it is much too common, The Dutch make excellent uſes of their workhouſes, while ours only ſend the poor much idler and wickeder out than they came in.*

nidem exercuit in Hierosolymis) atque aliis iterum, currente seculo, quadrare posse.

Etiam et hoc fieri potest, siquidem Christo ipsi placuerit, ut nomen aliquod proprium (cujus litteræ, pro numeralibus sumptæ, hujus numeri summam conficiunt) vel gentem vel personam, ejusmodi persecutionis agendæ instrumentalem, luculentius indicet. A

Dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Apollo!

A Remedy for Lameness produced by a fixed Contraction of the Parts affected. By Dr. Lobb.

TAKE the yolk of a new-laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness, then, by a spoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated. B

This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted cold, or only milk warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and with the like happy success; and others, to whom I have communicated it, have found the same advantages from it in such cases. C

And as this communication may be useful to persons lame by a contraction of some muscles of the body, I hope it will be acceptable to you and to the publick. D

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR, *July* 25, 1760.

YEsterday Mr. Morris came and returned me thanks for my account of the egg-liquor, (see the preceding article) which gave me an opportunity of writing from his mouth the narrative of his case. E

It proves, that the outward application of the egg liquor is not only an effectual remedy against fixed contractions of any muscles of the body, but also against the palsy.

Bagnio-court, Your, &c.
Newgate-street. THE. LOBB.

Mr. William Morris, of New-street in Cloth-fair, aged 61 years, a barber by trade, and the watchman in Bartholomew-close, was taken on Friday, June 13, 1760, about eight o'clock in the evening, with the palsy in his right hand, so far as his wrist. F

He had no pain, and no feeling, either in his hand or fingers, which became useless.

He was three weeks an out-patient at St. Bartholomew's hospital, and used a variety of medicines without benefit. G

July the 5th, he read Dr. Lobb's account of a boy cured of a lameness, by the outward application of a liquor made with the yolk of a new-laid egg and water, and resolved to try it.

In two or three days after he began the use of the egg liquor: his wife rubbed his hand and fingers with it three or four times a day, for about a quarter of an hour, and in about a week's time he recovered the use of his hand, and became able to shave again. H

Attested July 25, 1760, by William Morris, Susan Morris his Wife, and Mary Morris his daughter.

An Account of BEER *brewed at the principal Brew-houses in the City and Suburbs, from* Midsummer, 1759, *to* Midsummer, 1760; *which exceeds, by some thousand Barrels, any former Year.*

MESSIEURS Calvert and	*Barrels.*	*Firk.*
Seward's	74,734	3
Whitbread's	63,408	0
Truman's	60,140	2
Hope's	55,304	3
Sir Wm. Calvert's	52,785	2
Gifford's	46,410	0
Lady Parsons's	34,098	1
Thrail's	32,740	0
Harman's	20,317	3
Hucks's	28,615	1
Colliffon's	23,785	0
Dickinson's	23,335	0
Godfrey's	22,370	0
Coker's	21,101	3
Britner's	20,955	0
Jordan's	20,043	3
Robert's	19,263	0
Clempson's	19,158	1
Hare's	17,817	2
Harwood's	17,760	3
Edwards's	17,027	0
Mason's	17,005	2
Sweet's	15,176	0
Cross's	14,841	0
Morely's	12,897	0
Dawson's	12,724	0
Pearer's	12,341	3
Scott's	11,927	1
Couzemaker's	10,654	1
Beazeley's	10,577	0
Mux's	10,012	0
Green's	9,770	0
Feast's	9,611	3
North's	9,501	0
Ekine's	9,499	0
Ambrose's	9,153	2
Walker's,	9,109	0
Mayor's	8,872	1
Keeling's	8,026	2
Clarke's	7,842	0
Waring's	7,748	1
Edwards's	6,844	0
Little's	6,722	0
Pepys's	6,640	3
Lilley's	6,533	1
Trender's	6,126	3
Eyre's	4,787	0
Warrington's	3,569	0
Maiden's	3,346	3
Smith and Co's	3,081	1
Smith's	2,961	0
Hawkins's	2,818	2
	975,217	3

[A barrel is thirty-six gallons.]

ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT *of the severe Chastisement of the* Lower Cherokees. (*See p.* 379.)

Charles-Town, June 10. *By Authority.*

The following Letter to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, containing a particular Account of the Success of his Majesty's Arms, under the Command of the Hon. Col. Montgomery, is published for the Information and Satisfaction of the Publick.

SIR,

I Informed you in my letter by Price, that we should march the 28th from Ninety-six, which we did, and arrived the 1st of this month at Twelve-mile river, having had that pass sufficiently reconnoitered the night before; and that morning we passed it without opposition, and drew up, about eleven o'clock, upon a rising ground near the river. About four in the afternoon our carriages got to the camp, having been brought up those steep and rocky banks by the force of men: the horses could not do it, being fatigued and worn out with a march of 84 miles, without a halting-day.

As we met with no opposition at Twelve-mile river, and at the same time our scouts finding no Indian tracks near us, both Colonel Montgomery and I were convinced, that they knew nothing of our march, and we resolved to take advantage of their negligence, by a forced march that night, though the troops were a little fatigued with a march of twenty miles that morning, from Beaver-Dams to the river: we therefore encamped in a square, upon very advantageous ground, and leaving our tents standing, with 120 of the king's troops, a few provincials, and about 70 rangers, as a guard to our camp, waggons, cattle, &c. we marched at eight at night through the woods, in order to surprize Estatoe, which by that road was about 25 miles from our camp upon the river. After we had marched about sixteen miles, a dog was heard barking at some distance in our front, and the guides informed us, that there were a few houses about a quarter of a mile from the road, called Little Keowee, of which they had not informed us before: to prevent any inconvenience from these houses, the light infantry company of the Royal was detached to surround the houses, and put the Indians to death with their bayonets. We learnt, by a scout which had been at fort Prince George that very day, they were encamped near the houses, and, upon discovering our men, they fired at them; a few of ours returned the fire, but immediately rushed in upon them, and most of those who were without the houses, and all who were in them, were put to death with bayonets, except the women and children, according to the orders which had been given.

We proceeded directly on our march to Estatoe, and found a few houses on the road just deserted; the beds were warm, and every thing was left in the houses, which you may believe did not escape. We arrived early in the morning at Estatoe, which was abandoned about half an hour before: ten or a dozen of them, who had not time to escape, were killed: the town, consisting of about 200 houses, well provided with ammunition, corn, and, in short, all the necessaries of life, was plundered and laid in ashes; many of the inhabitants who had endeavoured to conceal themselves, I have reason to believe, perished in the flames, some of them I know of for certain did. In order to continue the blow, and to shew those savages that it was possible to punish their insolence, we proceeded on our march, took all their towns in our way, and every house and town in the Lower Nation shared the same fate with Estatoe. I could not help pitying them a little: their villages were agreeably situated, their houses neatly built, and well provided, for they were in the greatest abundance of every thing: they must be pretty numerous. Estatoe and Sugar-Town consisted at least of 200 houses, and every other village of at least 100 houses. After killing all we could find, and burning every house in the nation, we marched to Keowee, and arrived the second of June (after a march of above sixty miles without sleeping) at four in the evening at fort Prince George. (See the map, p. 96.)

There must have been from 60 to 80 Cherokees killed, with about 40 prisoners, I mean men, women, and children. Those who escaped must be in a miserable condition, and can possibly have no resource but flying over the mountains, in case their friends there will receive them: they can have saved nothing: some of them had just time to run out of their beds, others left their pann warm upon the table, and in their kettles. The surprise in every town was almost equal, as the whole affair was the work of a few hours only. They had, both at Estatoe and Sugar-town, plenty of ammunition, which was destroyed, and every where astonishing magazines of corn, which were all consumed in the flames: they had not even time to save their most valuable effects: the soldiers found money in many houses: three or four watches were got, their wampum, their cloaths, skins, and, in short, every thing. Many loaded guns went off when the houses were burning. I had almost forgot to tell you, that we intended to save Sugar-town, as the place nearest the fort, (where they even had a stockade fort:) centries were placed for the security of the town; but we found the body of a dead man, whom they had put to the torture that very morning: it was then no longer possible to think of mercy.

Our loss is very inconsiderable, there or four men killed, and lieutenants Marshal and Hamilton, of the Royal, wounded: it is hoped both will recover, though Mr. Marshal is not out of danger.

The correction you will allow has been pretty ſevere. I dare ſay the whole nation will readily come into terms, and will not be very fond of breaking them; and, I think, peace with them is a very deſirable event for this province. We ſhall make uſe of Tiftowe and the old warrior of Eſtatoe, by ſetting them at liberty, to inform their nation, that, though they are in our power, we are ready to give them peace, as they were formerly friends and allies to the white people: and we ſhall ſend off an expreſs this evening to Capt. Demere, to inform him of what has happened, and to deſire him to acquaint the Little Carpenter with it, and to tell him, that he may come down with ſome other head-men to treat, but it muſt be done in a few days, or he may expect to ſee all the towns in the Upper Nation in aſhes; but that we are willing to give his people terms on his account. Capt. Stuart will be directed to come with them; and we ſhall inſiſt upon the Little Carpenter's procuring ſome corn for the fort, till ſupplies can be ſent them. We ſhall only continue here until we have ſettled with the Cherokees. It will be neceſſary that you ſhould write a letter, to encourage ſome of the Rangers to carry flour and cattle to fort Loudoun, and to thank them for their behaviour here. They have acted with ſpirit, have done what they were ordered, and have been of great uſe to the detachment. Capt. Grinnan has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his readineſs to do every thing he was deſired; and, in ſhort, I am extremely well pleaſed with the whole.

I have been a good deal out of order ſince we returned to fort Prince George. I am a little better to day, but am a good deal fatigued in writing ſeveral letters. I ſhall be glad to hear from you as ſoon as poſſible. Col. Montgomery deſires his reſpects to you; he does not trouble you with a letter, as I have wrote ſo fully; but he begs that you may forward one of the incloſed letters to Gen. Amherſt, by an expreſs ſchooner, if no other opportunity offers. I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

Camp near Fort Prince George, June 4, 1760. JAMES GRANT.

The LONDON GAZETTE.

From the King of Pruſſia's *Head Quarters at* Leubnitz *near* Dreſden, July 23.

THE batteries being compleated began to play upon the town the 18th; and, as they were very near the works, and even upon the edge of the ditch, ſome of the bombs ſet fire to the houſes near the ramparts, which it was difficult to prevent, though the king had expreſsly ordered that the artillery ſhould not act againſt the town, but againſt the ramparts only. The fire however would not have become general, if our engineers had not perceived that there were four pieces of cannon on the ſteeple of the Church de la Croix, which fired on our batteries; to ſilence which we were obliged to throw ſome bombs, which ſet fire to the ſteeple, the fall whereof communicated the flames to the neighbouring houſes, and, a violent wind ariſing, ſpread the fire ſo far, that a conſiderable part of the city has been conſumed. The caſtle, however, the arſenal, the church of the Roman catholicks, and the greateſt part of the town, have been preſerved.

On the 19th, the day on which the fire began in the town, Marſhal Daun appeared again with his army, which he had ſtrengthened by great detachments drawn from the corps under Laudohn and Beck. He encamped between the villages of Schoenfeld and Weiſſig, at a league's diſtance from Dreſden. As, after the return of the grand army of the Auſtrians, the prince of Holſtein, who occupied the poſts of Nauendorff and Weiſſe-Hirſch, with a detached corps, in order to block up the town on the other ſide of the river, would have been ſurrounded by the ſuperior numbers of the enemy, the king ordered him to paſs the Elbe. Marſhal Daun, having by this means a free communication with Dreſden, and being come with his army to encamp at the place called the Granges, and having alſo cauſed two bridges of boats to be built over the Elbe, and conſequently there being no farther hopes of ſucceeding in this ſiege, the king reſolved, on the 21ſt, to raiſe it.

In the night, between the 21ſt and 22d, Marſhal Daun threw ſixteen battalions into the town, which, at three o'clock in the morning, made a general ſally on the beſiegers, being deſirous, with a manifeſt intent, of getting poſſeſſion of our cannon; but in this they failed. At firſt indeed they carried off ſome picquets of the regiment of Anhalt Bernbourg, but were ſoon vigorouſly repulſed, and purſued even to the town, with the loſs of 1000 men. On this occaſion we have made 200 priſoners, amongſt whom is Gen. Nugent, and ſeveral officers, without the loſs of a ſingle piece of cannon.

After withdrawing all the artillery from the ſiege, the head quarters were removed yeſterday from the Gruna to Leubnitz, and our army encamps here. However, we ſtill occupy the ſuburbs of Pirna, the grand garden, and the camp of Plauen. General Laſcy is ſtill encamped between Groſs-Sedlitz and Dohna; the army of the empire behind Maxen, and Marſhal Daun at the Granges, on the other ſide of the Elbe. (See p. 383.)

Magdeburg, July 26. By the laſt accounts from Sileſia, on the 20th inſtant, we are informed that Gen. Laudohn remained about Jawer and Landſhut, and that the town of Glatz was ſtill blocked up. We hear from Glogaw, that a detachment of the garriſon of that place had ſurpriſed and taken near Lubben, an Auſtrian poſt, conſiſting of a major, two

two captains, two lieutenants, 65 foot-soldiers, and 15 troopers of the regiment of Lowenſtein.

By the laſt letters from his royal highneſs prince Henry of Pruſſia, his army was then encamped at Gleiſſen near Konigſwalde; and a ſeparate corps, under the command of general Goltz, occupied the poſts of Meſeritz, A which he had obliged general Tottleben to abandon with loſs.

Prince Ferdinand's head quarters at Sachſenhauſen, July 21. The following is the liſt of the killed, wounded, priſoners and miſſing, after the action near Corbach, July 1. (See p. 381.)

Wangenheim's. Major Buſman, capt. de Horſt, lieut. Grote, enſign de Litch, 3 ſerjeants, 17 rank and file, killed. Capt. Harling, 2 ſerjeants, 44 rank and file, wounded. 25 rank and file, miſſing.

Bock. 1 ſerjeant, 6 rank and file, killed. 1 ſerjeant, 26 rank and file, wounded.

Reden. 22 rank and file, killed. Captains C Bothmar, Hodenburg, Oſtermeyer, lieut. Freudman, enſign Oldenburg, 5 ſerjeants, 58 rank and file, wounded.

Laffert. 11 rank and file, killed. 28 rank and file, wounded. 6 rank and file, miſſing.

Pleſſe. Capt. lieut. Gueiterius, 1 ſerjeant, 29 rank and file, killed. Capt. Monſtriech, D enſign Everding, 8 ſerjeants, 142 rank and file, wounded. 10 rank and file, miſſing.

1ſt battalion p. Charles. 1 ſerjeant, 5 rank and file, killed. Capt. Schrieber, enſign ct. Seybolſtoff, 14 rank and file, wounded. 1 ſerjeant, 7 rank and file, miſſing.

2d batt. p. Charles. 9 rank and file, killed. 13 rank and file, wounded. 4 rank and file, E miſſing.

1ſt batt. Malmſburg. 5 rank and file, killed. Col. Keppel, 13 rank and file, wounded.

2d batt. ditto. 9 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Egerding, 16 rank and file, wounded.

Werſabe. 3 rank and file, killed. 3 rank F and file, wounded.

Gelſo. 1 officer, 15 rank and file, killed. 18 rank and file, wounded.

Heavy Hanoverian artillery. 1 ſerjeant, 4 rank and file, killed. 3 rank and file, wounded.

Heſſian ditto. 1 rank and file, ditto.

Hodenberg. 1 horſe killed. G

Carr's. 1 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Cathcart, 7 rank and file, wounded. 6 rank and file, miſſing.

Brudenell's. Lieut. Col. Furye, 8 rank and file, killed. Enſign Gibſon, 7 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, miſſing.

Schculenbourg's. 1 ſerjeant, 12 rank and file, killed. Enſign Hazleman, 5 ſerjeants, H 24 rank and file, wounded. 1 rank and file, miſſing.

1ſt batt. of Gilſoe's. 1 rank and file, miſſing.

2d ditto. 1 rank and file, miſſing.

Bland's. 2 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Jacob, 7 rank and file, wounded. Cornet Burton, 45 rank and file, miſſing. 7 horſes killed, 2 wounded, and 51 miſſing.

Hodyſon's. 5 rank and file, miſſing.

Cornwallis's. 8 rank and file, miſſing.

Young Zaſtrow's. 3 rank and file, miſſing.

1ſt batt. Zaſtrow's Brunſwick. 1 officer, I ſerjeant, 9 rank and file, miſſing.

2d ditto. 6 rank and file, miſſing.

Heſſian body of dragoon guards. 1 horſe killed. 1 wounded.

Howard's. 1 rank and file, killed. 1 rank and file, wounded. 34 rank and file miſſing. B 2 horſes wounded, 34 miſſing.

Engliſh artillery. 2 rank and file, killed. 1 officer, 1 rank and file, wounded. 3 rank and file, miſſing.

Train. 1 rank and file, killed. 2 rank and file, wounded.

Total. 7 officers, 8 ſerjeants, 163 rank and file killed. 18 officers, 21 ſerjeants, 428 rank C and file, wounded. 2 officers, 2 ſerjeants, 175 rank and file, miſſing. Total 814.

9 horſes killed, 5 wounded, 85 miſſing. Total 99.

12 pieces of cannon, 4 haubitzers, and 30 ammunition waggons, loſt.

Artillery horſes. 96 killed, 82 wounded.

D

Prince Ferdinand's head quarters at Sachſenhauſen, July 21. (See p. 382.) We have received the following authentick relation of the action near Emſdorff of the 16th inſtant, between the troops under the command of the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, and thoſe of the enemy under major gen. de Glaubitz.

E Upon advice, that a detachment of the enemy, conſiſting of ſix battalions, and the regiment of Berchini, under the command of major general de Glaubitz, was advancing towards Ziegenhayn, and was actually encamped at Waſberg; his ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince was detached from Saxenhauſen the 14th at night, for Fritzlar, towards which place ſix battalions of the army F had already filed off. He marched early the next morning to Zweſten, where general Luckner, with his regiment of huſſars, as alſo Elliot's regiment of light dragoons (that were juſt arrived) joined him. They continued their march, and arrived that evening G at Treyſa: but M. de Glaubitz had already marched from Waſberg, and encamped at Emſdorff. Our troops being fatigued, paſſed the night at Treyſa, and marched the 16th to Speckwinkel, where major Fridricks was poſted with his chaſſeurs, and to which place colonel Freytag had advanced with one of his brigades. Our infantry did not arrive till H eleven in the morning. The hereditary prince himſelf went forward and reconnoitred the enemy's poſition, and found their camp placed at the opening of the mountains, with their left extending to a wood before Emſdorff, with the village of Erxdorff before their right;

he took with him five battalions, placed the foot chaſſeurs, and a brigade of the chaſſeurs on horſeback at the head, as an advanced guard, and made a detour of near two leagues acroſs the woods, mountains, and the village of Wolſkuler, in order to gain the left flank of the enemy, who, thinking themſelves very ſecure, were ſurpriſed in their camp, and had only time to place two battalions upon their flank; but theſe, after the firſt attack made upon them by the chaſſeurs, were routed by the ſecond regiment of Heſſian guards, the colonel of which, M. Naurodt, was wounded at the firſt diſcharge. Four pieces of cannon played from the wood upon the camp, and the five battalions immediately drew out, and, wheeling about, puſhed the enemy, who had ſcarce formed themſelves behind their camp. While this paſſed, general Luckner, whom the prince had left in a bottom before Speckwinkel with the cavalry, and a battalion of Bahr, (Hanoverian) got up the heights upon the firſt firing, and attacked the right of the enemy, (where M. de Glaubitz had placed Berchini's regiment) and received a general diſcharge from all the muſketry of as thoſe that could get to their arms, as well as from the artillery that was ready to play. The enemy was put to flight, and paſſed a wood which was behind them, the rear-guard only ſhewing ſome appearance of reſiſtance. All their baggage, artillery and tents, were taken. They retired by Langenſtein, to which place Bahr's battalion purſued them. From thence, having thrown themſelves into another wood, the ſame battalion paſſed through Langenſtein, and poſted themſelves upon the ſtone bridge that is over the river Ohme.

During this time, the cavalry had got up to our right, and, keeping cloſe to the ſide of the enemy, had cut them off from the road that leads to Amænebourg; and, it being impoſſible for our infantry to follow them, the hereditary prince took with him the regiment of Elliott's light dragoons, got together ſome huſſars, and paſſed in purſuit of them in the wood, which they had reached on the other ſide of the Ohme; and, finding them again on their march in the plain, in their way to Neiderkleyn, he charged and broke through them four or five different times; at laſt ſeparated 500 men from the body, ſurrounded them, and obliged them to lay down their arms. Not ſatisfied with this, he marched againſt the remainder of the enemy's infantry, which had thrown itſelf into Neiderkleyn, and had fixed themſelves near a wood, ſurrounded them, and ſummoned them to ſurrender, which was accordingly done. Berchini's regiment was likewiſe either entirely taken or cut to pieces by Luckner's huſſars.

Among the priſoners of the greateſt note, are major general Glaubitz himſelf, and the prince of Anhalt, who is a brigadier; count Helffenberg and count Muſchinſki were killed by the ſame cannon-ball. On our ſide, the brave colonel Freytag was dangerouſly wounded; M. Derenthal, prince Ferdinand's aid de camp, received a ſhot in his thigh; M. Walmſden, major of brigade, had his horſe killed under him, and M. Normand, major-general Bahr's aid de camp, had his head taken off by the laſt cannon ſhot that the enemy fired. Our loſs has, upon the whole, not been very conſiderable. Our trophies are nine pair of colours (almoſt all of which we owe to the intrepidity of Elliott's regiment, which, for its firſt appearance in the field, has done wonders) five pieces of artillery, and a hautbitzer. Major-general Bahr, and M. de Biſchauſen, had the honour to command the infantry under the prince's orders, which ſhewed throughout the whole as much courage as good-will to march on and engage, though harraſſed and almoſt exhauſted by the fatigues of their march.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, from the Regiments under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, *at the aforeſaid Action.*

CAVALRY.

Elliott's light dragoons. Capt. lieut. Baſil, cornet Burd, 2 ſerjeants, and 71 private men, killed. Cornet Parkyns, cornet Fulford, 1 ſerjeant, and 47 private men, wounded. 116 horſes killed, and 52 wounded.

Chaſſeurs. One private man killed. Col. Freytag, 1 ſerjeant, and 7 private men, wounded. Five horſes killed, and eight wounded.

INFANTRY.

The Hanoverian regiment of Bahr. Four private men killed, and 2 miſſing.

Ditto of Marſchal's. One private man killed, 3 ſerjeants, and 6 private men, wounded.

Chaſſeurs. One ſerjeant killed; lieut. Danckwert, 1 ſerjeant, and 10 private men, wounded; and 4 miſſing.

The 2d batt. of Heſſian guards. One ſerjeant, and 1 private man, killed; colonel Naurath, 3 ſerjeants, and 11 private men, wounded.

The Heſſian regiment of Maunſbach. One private man killed; capt. Dehrenthal, Prince Ferdinand's aid de camp, wounded.

Total		*Killed.*	*Wound.*	*Miſſing.*
Officers	—	2	5	0
Serjeants	—	4	9	0
Private men	—	79	81	6
		85	95	6
Horſes	—	121	60	

Liſt of the Priſoners taken from the Enemy.

Monſ. de Glaubitz, major-general.
Prince of Anhalt, brigadier.

Regiments,

Regiments.	Officers.	Priv. men.
Berchini's huſſars, horſe	9	68
Ditto, infantry	16	332
Prince of Anhalt's	85	1069
Royal Baviere	67	1013
	177	2482

COPY *of a* PARAGRAPH *in a Letter from the Earl of* Pembroke *to Field-Marſhal Lord Viſcount* Ligonier, *and ſent by his Lordſhip to the Counteſs-Dowager of* Pembroke.

Saxenhauſen Camp, July 20, 1760.

HAVING before troubled your lordſhip with a letter, ſignifying the honour the duke [Prince Ferdinand] had done me in ſending for me to camp from off the march before the regiment, to order me to act here as major-general, by which I had the misfortune to miſs being with the regiment which did ſo wonderfully, only beg leave now to incloſe part of this day's orders, hoping the very great merit of my friend Erſkine will not be overlooked.

"Saxenhauſen Camp, July 20, 1760. His ſerene highneſs orders it to be publickly teſtified to the whole army, how much he is charmed and ſatisfied with the good conduct and valour of the corps that fought on the 16th inſt. under the orders of the hereditary prince. The praiſes his ſerene highneſs gave of them to the duke were ſuch that nothing can be ſaid in addition to them. His ſerene highneſs, therefore, gives his beſt thanks to thoſe brave troops, and particularly to Elliott's regiment, which was allowed by every body preſent to have done wonders. His ſerene highneſs the prince could not enough commend, to the duke, the bravery, good conduct, and good countenance, with which that regiment fought. His ſerene highneſs deſires much to be able to find means to acknowledge to major Erſkine principally, who was at the head of that regiment, and led it on ſo gallantly, as well as to the officers and men, his real ſatisfaction, and to have it in his power to do them ſervice. He deſires theſe gentlemen to furniſh him with an opportunity of doing it, and he ſhall ſeize it with pleaſure."

The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Auguſt 9.

YESTERDAY in the afternoon, captain Faucitt, aid de camp to the marquis of Granby, arrived with the following account from his ſerene highneſs prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick's head-quarters at Warbourg, dated the 1ſt inſtant.

"The chevalier de Muy having paſſed the Dymel at Stadtbergen with the reſerve of the French army under his command (amounting, as is ſuppoſed, to upwards of 35,000 men) extending itſelf down the river in order to cut off our communication with Weſtphalia, while marſhal Broglio advanced with the main army of the French towards our camp at Kalle, as prince Xavier did likewiſe with the reſerve under him towards Caſſel, which place general Kilmanſegge was left with a body of troops to protect; his ſerene highneſs paſſed the Dymel, in the night of the 30th, between Liebenau and Dringelbourg.

The hereditary prince paſſed that river on the 29th, to reinforce general Sporcke, and took poſt between Liebenau and Corbeke, the whole corps then conſiſting of 24 battalions and 22 ſquadrons; and on the 30th his ſerene highneſs reconnoitred the poſition of the chevalier de Muy's camp between Warbourg and Ochſendorff.

About five the next morning the grand army aſſembled, and formed on the heights near Corbeke, while the hereditary prince was marching, in two columns, in order to turn the enemy's left flank, which was attacked, almoſt at the ſame time, both in flank and in rear, by the hereditary prince and M. de Sporcke; and, after a very ſharp engagement, the enemy was at laſt obliged, by our continual fire, to give way, and fall back upon Warbourg.

The army was marching, in the mean while, with the greateſt expedition, to attack the enemy in front; but, as the infantry could not come up to charge in time, the marquis of Granby was ordered to advance with the cavalry of the right; and the Engliſh artillery, commanded by captain Philips, made ſuch expedition, as to be able to ſecond the attack in a ſurpriſing manner. The French cavalry, though very numerous, retreated immediately, as ours were advancing upon them, excepting only three of their ſquadrons, which ſhewed ſome firmneſs, but were ſoon broke. Part of the Engliſh cavalry then fell upon the enemy's infantry, which ſuffered extremely, particularly the Swiſs regiment of Lochmann. The town of Warbourg was attacked by the Legion Britannique; and the enemy, finding themſelves thus attacked on both their flanks, in front and in rear, retired in the utmoſt precipitation, and with the loſs of many men, both from the fire of our artillery, and from the charge of our cavalry. Many of them were drowned in attempting to ford the Dymel. The enemy's loſs in men is certainly conſiderable, but cannot be exactly calculated. It is ſuppoſed, that they have left 1500 upon the field of battle, and that the priſoners we have made exceed that number. We have taken ten pieces of cannon, with ſome colours.

Our loſs is very moderate, and falls chiefly upon Maxwell's battalion of Engliſh grenadiers, which did wonders. My lord Granby, and lieutenant-general Moſtyn, at the head of the Engliſh cavalry, diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly, and contributed much to the ſucceſs of the day."

The LONDON GAZETTE, Auguſt 9.

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand *of* Brunſwick, *to his Majeſty.*

SIR, Warbourg, Aug. 1.

I Have the honour of acquainting your majeſty with the defeat of the reſerve under the chevalier de Muy, who, having paſſed the Dymel

Dymel at Stadtbergen, extended his corps down the banks of that river, in order to cut me off from Weſtphalia, whilſt M. de Broglio was advancing with his main army towards my camp at Kalle, and prince Xavier with his reſerve, on our left, towards Caſſel. Hereupon I determined to leave general Kielmanſegge with a body of troops at Caſſel, for the protection of that city, and to march myſelf with the army, the night of the 30th, in order to paſs the Dymel between Liebenau and Dringelberg; which was happily executed. The hereditary prince, who had paſſed the Dymel on the 29th, to go and reinforce general Sporcke, (who was poſted ſince the 28th between Liebenau and Corbeke) reconnoitred the poſition of the chevalier de Muy, who from the 30th in the morning was in poſſeſſion of a very advantageous camp between Warbourg and Ochſendorff. It was agreed, that the prince and M. Sporcke ſhould turn the enemy's left, whilſt I advanced with the army upon their front; which was done with all poſſible ſucceſs, the enemy being attacked, almoſt in the ſame inſtant, by M. Sporcke and the hereditary prince, in flank and in rear. As the infantry of the army could not march faſt enough to charge at the ſame time, I ordered my lord Granby to advance with the cavalry of the right. The Engliſh artillery got up on a gallop, and ſeconded the attack in a ſurpriſing manner. All the troops have done well, and particularly the Engliſh. The French cavalry, though very numerous, retreated, as ſoon as ours advanced to charge them, excepting only three ſquadrons*, that kept their ground, but were ſoon broke. A part of the Engliſh cavalry then fell upon the enemy's infantry, which ſuffered extremely, and particularly the regiment of Lockmann, Swiſs. I ordered an attack to be made on the town of Warbourg by the Legion Britannique; and the enemy, finding themſelves thus attacked upon their two flanks, in front and in rear, retired with the utmoſt precipitation, and with the loſs of many men, as well from the fire of our artillery, as from the attacks of the cavalry. Many were drowned in the Dymel, in attempting to ford it. The enemy's loſs in men is very conſiderable: I cannot exactly aſcertain it, but it is ſuppoſed that they have left 1500 men upon the field of battle; and the amount of the priſoners we have made, probably exceeds that number. We have taken ten pieces of cannon, with ſome colours. The loſs on our ſide is very moderate, and falls chiefly upon the brave battalion of Maxwell's Engliſh grenadiers, which did wonders. Colonel Beckwith, who commanded the brigade formed of Engliſh grenadiers and Scotch highlanders, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf greatly, and has been wounded in the head.

My lord Granby, with the Engliſh cavalry, has contributed extremely to the ſucceſs of the day. I charge captain Faucitt, his lordſhip's aid-de-camp, with this letter, to be delivered to your majeſty, and to give your majeſty a more particular account of the action from his own mouth, till I have the honour of laying at your majeſty's feet a more extenſive and circumſtantial relation. I am, with the moſt profound reſpect, Sir,

Your majeſty's moſt humble, and
Moſt obedient couſin and ſervant,
Ferdinand, Duc de Brunſwick & de Luneburg.

Copy of a Letter from the Marquiſs of Granby *to the Earl of* Holderneſſe.

My Lord,

IT is with the greateſt ſatisfaction that I have the honour of acquainting your lordſhip of the ſucceſs of the hereditary prince yeſterday morning.

General Sporcken's corps marched from the camp at Kalle to Liebenau, about four in the afternoon of the 29th: The hereditary prince followed, the ſame evening, with a body of troops, among which were the two Engliſh battalions of grenadiers, the two of highlanders, and four ſquadrons of dragoons, Cope's and Conway's.

The army was under arms all day on the 30th, and, about eleven at night, marched off in ſix columns to Liebenau. About five the next morning, the whole army aſſembled, and formed on the heights near Corbeke. The hereditary prince was, at this time, marching in two columns, in order to turn the enemy's left flank; which he did by marching to Donhelbourg, leaving Klein-Eder on his left, and forming in two lines, with his left towards Doſſel, and his right near Grimbeck, oppoſite to the left flank of the enemy, whoſe poſition was, with the left to the high hill near Offendorff, and their right to Warbourg, into which place they had ſluug Fiſcher's corps. The hereditary prince immediately attacked the enemy's flank, and, after a very ſharp diſpute, obliged them to give way, and, by a continual fire, kept forcing them to fall back upon Warbourg. The army was, at this time, marching with the greateſt diligence to attack the enemy in front; but the infantry could not get up in time: General Waldegrave, at the head of the Britiſh, preſſed their march as much as poſſible: No troops could ſhew more eagerneſs to get up, than they ſhewed. Many of the men, from the heat of the weather, and over-ſtraining themſelves to get on, through moraſſy and very difficult ground, ſuddenly dropped down on their march.

General Moſtyn, who was at the Britiſh cavalry that was formed on the right of our infantry

* *A ſquadron of French horſe, when complete, is* 160 *men, of dragoons,* 180.—*This ſerves to confirm what colonel Sloper ſaid on lord G. S.'s trial, That, had the front of the cavalry moved faſt enough to have obliged the regiment he commanded, to have* galloped, *it was his opinion it would have come up fit for buſineſs, and would have beat any three French ſquadrons it could have met with.*

infantry, on the other side of a large wood, upon receiving the duke's orders to come up with the cavalry as fast as possible, made so much expedition, bringing them up at a full trot, though the distance was near five miles, that the British cavalry had the happiness to arrive in time, to share the glory of the day, having successfully charged, several times, both the enemy's cavalry and infantry.

I should do injustice to the general officers, to every officer and private man, of the cavalry, if I did not beg your lordship would assure his majesty, that nothing could exceed their gallant behaviour on that occasion.

Captain Phillips made so much expedition with his cannon, as to have an opportunity, by a severe cannonade, to oblige those who had passed the Dymel, and were formed on the other side, to retire with the utmost precipitation.

I received his serene highness's orders, yesterday in the evening, to pass the river after them, with the twelve British battalions and ten squadrons, and am now encamped upon the heights of Wilda, about four miles from Warbourg, on the heights of which their grand army is encamped.

M. de Muy is now retiring from the heights of Volkmissen, where he lay under arms last night, towards Wolfshagen. I cannot give your lordship an account of the loss on either side. Captain Faucitt, whom I send off with this, shall get all the intelligence he can upon this head before he sets off.

I am, &c.
GRANBY.

P. S. Saturday morning, six o'clock.

As I had not an opportunity of sending off captain Faucitt so soon as I intended, I opened my letter to acquaint your lordship that I have just joined the grand army with my detachment.

A *A List of* English SHIPS *employed by his* Britannick *Majesty's Subjects in the* Greenland *Fishery, in the Year* 1760, *with their Number of* FISH, &c.

	Fish.
From London.	
A ANSON	6
Weymouth	5
B Duke of Bedford	2
Seahorse	3½
Providence	3
Coronation	3
Parnassus	2
Lively	2
Kent	2
C Sarah	2
Hope	2
Adventure	2
Ridden	1
Adriatick	1½
Henrietta	0
D Royal Bounty	0
Cumberland	2
Young Eagle	4
James	3
From Hull.	
Leviathan	2
Berry	0
Pool	5
From Liverpool.	
Golden Lion	6
From Newcastle.	
Dolphin	3
Swallow	2
From Scotland.	
North Star	2
Prince of Wales	2
City of Aberdeen	0
Peggy	2
Hawke	0
Grand Tully	0
From Whitby.	
Henry and John	2
From Topsham.	
Exeter	1
Lost in the Ice.	
St. Paul, from London	
Thomas, from ditto	
Lion, from ditto	
Worthy Shepherd, from Topsham	
Resolution, Newcastle	
Cholmondley, Liverpool.	

Poetical ESSAYS *in* AUGUST, 1760.

To that admirable Poet, Mr. GLOVER,

On reading his Leonidas*.

ILlustrious bard, that in this darksome age
Hast deck'd Britannia with a poet's wreath,
Fairer than e'er the muses yet bestow'd
On Athens, or on Rome! Atrides' self,
Nor good Æneas, shine in half that pomp,
That majesty and grace, that bloom around
Divine Leonidas. See his bosom pant
For virtue, and for fame! Eager to rush
Where Justice holds the laurel, how he smiles
On glorious toils, and with fresh ardour glows
When his dear country calls! O sacred voice
To patriots and to heroes! teach, kind heav'n!
Our British youth like him to live and die.
Oh! who can number o'er the beauteous strokes
Of poetry and nature that adorn
Thy verse? Behold the pensive queen,
With her sweet children, bath'd in silent tears,
And sorrows bursting from such clouds of grief!
I see, I feel, replies Leonidas,
Thy anguish! but my country calls—And now,
O thou dear mourner! wherefore heaves afresh
That tender breast! Leonidas must fall—
Fall for his country, liberty, and thee!
Bless'd muse! who, after ages past between,
Resum'st this glowing theme, to warm our youth
With ancient virtue and an honest fame!
For this may future poets save thy tomb,
With laurels fresh, from Time's devouring hand,
And next to Milton rank their Glover's name!

Wootton, Somerset, EUGENIO.
June 21, 1760.

A SONG. *By* J. GLASSE.

1.

YE connoisseurs in beauty, who
In ev'ry female find
Some charm engaging, soft, and new,
Come view my Rosalind!

2.

And, when ye have beheld that face
Where all perfection reigns,
Own that with dignity and grace
Love's empire she maintains.

For

* *See Sir Isaac Newton's Chronol. p.* 56, *and Raleigh's Hist. of the World, v.* ii. *b.* iii. *ch.* 6. *also Pausanias Laconicis, for the truth of this Poem.*

3.
For what is Lucy's blooming cheek,
Or Nancy's airs and art,
To Rosalinda's eyes, that speak
Love's language to the heart?

4.
From pride and affectation free,
By Nature's hand she's dress'd;
And Virtue's self delights to be
Of Rosalind the guest.

5.
With envious eyes her sex survey
This wonder of her kind,
And hear th' admiring shepherd's say,
"An angel's Rosalind!"

6.
But cease to envy, O ye fair!
Charms which do yours exceed:—
Let but your minds with hers compare,
You'll angels be indeed.

Kingston, near Taunton.

An ODE. *By the Same.*

1.
TO sing of Laura, lovely maid!
Requires no fabled muse's aid:
Her charms can inspiration give,
And make her poet's numbers live.

2.
Venus! thy throne of beauty yield,
Nor dare dispute with her the field:
Thou ne'er hadst won the golden prize,
Had Paris view'd my Laura's eyes.

3.
In vain the Graces would compare
With her for face, for shape, and air:
In Pallas' self, alas! we find
But a weak emblem of her mind.

4.
The crimson blush, that paints the skies
When all-enliv'ning morn shall rise,
Is but a faint attempt to show
The roses on her cheeks that glow.

5.
The lilly, pleasing to the sight,
May boast, indeed, its virgin white;
But Laura's breasts much lovelier dawn
Beneath their envious veil of lawn.

6.
O Jove, and all ye pow'rs! my pray'r
Accept, and make the maid your care;
Day, after day, improve her charms,
Till time shall give her to my arms.

The Easy FAIR ONE.

I.
WHEN Fanny first gave ear to love,
And smiles consenting spread,
Each swain approach'd the giddy lass,
By youth and beauty led.

II.
The tall, the short, the grave, the gay,
The peasant, and the cit,
To all the willing fair is kind,
For all complexions fit.

III.
No swain e'er pass'd the blushing rose,
But smelt it as it grew;
No bee came buzzing round the flower,
But sipt the fragrant dew.

IV.
The fond she rivets with her frowns;
By freedom wins the cold;
By hidden smiles she gains the young;
By frequent smiles the old.

V.
Yet Fanny still remains a maid,
Tho' courted all her life;
For none dare singly claim the fair,
Who's every body's wife.

E. Y.

The following Lines were written under a strong Sense of Gratitude for an extraordinary Deliverance by a genteel Sum from a charitable Lady.

WHEN in the depth of poverty I pin'd,
And sad despair assail'd my wretched mind,
Stung with each want, with ev'ry care oppress'd,
Until my weary spirits groan'd for rest;
A horrid spectacle! all spoil'd, forlorn,
Abandon'd by false friends with taunts and scorn,
Heav'n's choicest favourite bestow'd relief,
The great, the good Miranda, cur'd my grief.
Joy now succeeds; for she has chang'd the scene,
And my deploring soul is now serene.
Her noble charity has all excell'd:
Miranda still remains, unparallel'd,
A cordial friend! the only one I found,
Whose tender hand pour'd balm into my wound!
How shall the feeble lay aspire to tell
Her gen'rous care my anxious breast to heal:
With pity she beheld my parting breath,
And kindly snatch'd me from the jaws of death.
O! may her precious life be longer spun,
That others, by her great example won,
May help the poor and needy in distress,
The widow, stranger, and the fatherless:
So shall their gracious souls, like her's, aspire
To heaven, and earth their gen'rous deeds admire;
And, when their hours of bless'd reward is come,
May heavenly choirs with raptures hail them home,
Where truth, where mercy, pity, reign sublime,
Unclouded, and enthron'd thro' endless time:
When crowns of righteousness the just receive,
And all delights omnipotence can give:
Wrapt in celestial love, they there shall sing
Loud hallelujahs to th'almighty King!
There may I joyfully obtain the grace
At bless'd Miranda's feet to find a place:
With gratitude exult in that abode,
And humbly glorify Miranda's God!

*** *We have, this Month, in Addition to the several Maps, Plans, &c. of or relating to* QUEBECK, *obliged our Readers with the following* VIEW *of that City, from the* BASON; *of which more in our next.*
See p. 477.

THE

E.P.Jc

A View of Quebec from the Bason.

THE Monthly Chronologer.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the British *Cavalry, on the 31ſt of* July, 1760.

(See before, p. 430.)

CAVALRY.

BLUE's. 2 private, killed. 1 officer, 6 private, wounded. 7 private, missing. 1 horſe killed, 15 wounded, 6 missing.—Bland's. 2 non-commiſſioned officers, 2 private, killed. 1 officer, 2 non-commiſſioned officers, 26 private, wounded. 3 private missing. 11 horſes killed, 4 wounded, 6 missing.—Waldegrave's. 3 non-commiſſioned officers, 9 private, killed. 3 officers, 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 10 private, wounded. 10 horſes killed, 2 wounded, 8 missing.—Howard's. 3 non-commiſſioned officers, 5 private, wounded. 1 private, missing. 3 horſes, wounded, 5 missing.—Carabineers. 3 private, wounded. 3 private, missing. 1 horſe, killed, 9 wounded, 9 missing.—Honeywood's. 2 private, killed. 2 officers, 3 private, wounded. 2 non-commiſſioned officers, 16 private, missing. 23 horſes killed, 2 wounded, 28 missing.—Conway's. 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 7 private, killed. 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 11 private, wounded. 16 horſes killed, 13 wounded, 5 missing.—Greys. 1 private, missing. 1 horſe missing.—Inniſkilling. 2 private, killed. 3 private, wounded. 2 horſes killed, 1 wounded, 3 missing.—Cope's. 1 private, missing. 4 horſes missing.—Mordaunt's. 2 officers, 1 private, killed. 10 private, wounded. 1 private, missing. 4 horſes killed, 12 wounded, 5 missing.—Ancram's. 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 1 private, wounded. 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 2 private, missing. 7 horſes killed, 2 wounded, 2 missing.

Liſt of Officers killed and wounded.

Mordaunt's. Major Davenport, cornet Ratcliff, killed.—Blue's. Cornet Cheney, wounded.—Bland's. Cornet Earle, wounded.—Waldegrave's. Capt. Arnot, lieutenant Mattack, cornet C llender, wounded.—Honeywood's. Capt. Gore, cornet Colclough, wounded.

Total killed, 2 officers, 6 non-commiſſioned officers, 25 private. Wounded, 7 officers, 8 non-commiſſioned officers, 78 private men. Missing, 3 non-commiſſioned officers, 35 private. Total loſs, killed 33, wounded 93, missing 38. Horſes killed 75, wounded 63, missing 82.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing, of the British *Grenadiers and Highlanders, in the Fields of* Warburg, *the 31ſt of* July, 1760.

INFANTRY.

Firſt battalion commanded by major Daulhart. Hodgſon's. 4 private, killed. 2 officers, 26 private, wounded.—Barrington's. 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 2 private, killed. 1 officer, 13 private, wounded. 1 private, missing.—Bockland's. 6 private, killed. 21 private, wounded. 6 private, missing.—Cornwallis's. 1 officer, 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 3 private, killed. 1 officer, 21 private, wounded. 2 private, missing.—Griffin's. 6 private, killed. 33 private, wounded.—Carr's. 4 private, killed. 2 non-commiſſioned officers, 14 private, wounded.

Second battalion, commanded by major Maxwell. Napier's. 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 15 private, killed. 1 officer, 3 non-commiſſioned officers, 32 private, wounded. 1 officer missing.—Kingſley's. 2 non-commiſſioned officers, 13 private, killed. 1 officer, 3 non-commiſſioned officers, 35 private, wounded.—Fuſiliers. 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 11 private, killed. 2 officers, 19 private, wounded.—Home's. 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 7 private, killed. 1 officer, 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 24 private, wounded. 4 private, missing.—Stuart's. 10 private, killed. 2 officers, 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 19 private, wounded.—Brudenell's. 9 private, killed. 1 officer, 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 22 private, wounded.

Liſt of Officers killed and wounded.

Firſt diviſion of grenadiers. Col. Beckwith, wounded.—Hodgſon's. Capt. Roſs, lieut. Baker, wounded.—Barrington's. Capt. Wilkinſon, wounded.—Cornwallis's. Capt. Carr, wounded. Lieut. Ord, killed.

Second battalion of grenadiers. Napier's. Lieut. Grozier, wounded. Lieut. Armſtrong, missing.—Kingſley's. Capt. Tennant, wounded.—Huſke's. Capt. Rainey, lieut. Mercer, wounded.—Stuart's. Capt. Dally, lieut. Douglas, wounded.—Brudenell's. Lieut. Warburton, wounded. Home's. Lieut. Wynne, wounded.

N. B. Lieut. Ogilvy, of colonel Keith's, wounded. 2 men of col. Campbel's, wounded.

Total killed, officer 1, non-commiſſioned officers 7, private 90. Wounded, officers 12, non-commiſſioned officers 11, private 279. Missing, officer 1, private 14. Total loſs, killed 98, wounded 302, missing 15.

Detachment of ARTILLERY.

Bombardiers, wounded 1. Gunners, killed 1, wounded 1. Matroſſes, killed 1, wounded 4, missing 2. Total, killed 2, wounded 7, missing 2.

Total loſs ſuſtained in the cavalry in killed, wounded and missing, 164. Total loſs ſuſtained in the grenadiers and highlanders in killed, wounded and missing, 415. Bombardiers, gunners, and matroſſes, killed, wounded and missing, 11. Total 590.

Auguſt, 1760.

TUESDAY, July 29.

Admiralty-Office. Captain Vane, in his majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa, took off Loweſtoffe, on the 25th inſtant, the Revenge, a French privateer-cutter of eight carriage-guns, and forty-four men, and alſo retook the Swallow brigantine, which had been taken by the ſaid privateer in her way from Amſterdam to Teneriffe.

Captain Tonyn, in his majeſty's ſhip Fowey, has alſo taken a ſmall Dunkirk privateer, which was cruiſing off Heligolandt, to intercept the Engliſh merchantmen bound to Hamburgh.

WEDNESDAY, 30.

The following advertiſement appeared in the London Gazette and other papers:

"St. Thomas's Hoſpital, July 30, 1760. Whereas the town has been alarmed with a falſe and wicked report, that the plague is broke out in St. Thomas's Hoſpital; we, the under-written, (in purſuance of an order of the grand committee of governors held this day) do hereby certify, that the ſaid report is abſolutely without foundation; and that there are no other diſeaſes amongſt the patients than what are uſual in this and all other hoſpitals.

Thomas Milner, M. Akenſide, Alexander Ruſſell, John Hadley, Phyſicians to St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

T. Baker, Benj. Cowell, Thomas Smith, Surgeons to the ſaid Hoſpital.

George Whitfield, Apothecary to the ſaid Hoſpital."

[The wicked report, mention'd above, ſpread a general conſternation; and the demand for rue and wormwood in Covent-Garden market, on Tueſday morning, advanced the price of thoſe articles almoſt forty *per cent.* and the gardeners ſervants were employed all the day in taking thoſe commodities to market.]

FRIDAY, Auguſt 1.

Two of the lioneſſes in the Tower whelped each a young one.

William Butler, eſq; citizen and wax-chandler, was choſen ſheriff of this city; but a poll was demanded for alderman Kite.

FRIDAY, 8.

The poll ended for ſheriff, when Mr. alderman Kite had a majority of 105, and was the next day declared duly elected.

THURSDAY, 14.

Major-general Stanwix, who had arrived from America, waited on his majeſty, and was moſt graciouſly received.

FRIDAY, 15.

A moſt ſhocking murder was committed at the Pewter Platter in Croſs-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, by one Stirne, who had been an uſher to Mr. Crawford's boarding-ſchool in the ſame ſtreet, but had been for ſome time diſcharged. Mr. Matthews, a ſurgeon and man-midwife, late of Seal, in Kent, but laſt of Brook-ſtreet, Holborn, well known for his ſkill in the cure of fiſtulas, having commenced an acquaintance with this perſon, upon his diſmiſſion took him into his houſe, and treated him like a brother, ſupplying him with money and other neceſſaries; but he making an ill uſe of this kindneſs, Mr. Matthews found himſelf under a neceſſity of deſiring him to provide for himſelf; which he refuſing to do, Mr. Matthews applied to a magiſtrate for inſtructions how to proceed, who ſent an officer with proper authority to force him out; which he ſo highly reſented, as from that inſtant to form a reſolution of deſtroying his benefactor, but concealed his intention, and, calling upon Mr. Matthews at a coffee-houſe in Holborn on Friday morning, deſired that unfortunate gentleman to lend him half a guinea, which he readily did; and with this ready money Stirne purchaſed the piſtols which were to be the inſtruments of his revenge; and, calling at the Pewter Platter in the evening, where Mr. Matthews had appointed to meet him, he joined company, but ſeemed thoughtful and confuſed; upon which one of the gentlemen called him out, and told him he hoped he had no ill intent, for his confuſion gave room for ſuſpicion: He aſſured him, upon his honour, he had not: They then went in again; and, in a few minutes after, he drew the piſtol from his right breaſt, which was muffled with brown paper,—it is ſuppoſed, in order to prevent an alarm, and, leaning over the table, with his left hand fired at Mr. Matthews, who gave but one groan, and expired immediately, the ball having gone into his left breaſt: Then, drawing out his other piſtol with his right hand, Stirne endeavoured to ſhoot himſelf, but (whether through confuſion, or what other cauſe, it is hard to ſay) miſſed himſelf, the ball going between his body and his arm, and into the frame of the window. Being aſked what could be his motive for perpetrating ſo horrid an act, he ſaid his honour was wounded, and he could not ſleep for three nights, his mind being wholly bent upon the means of revenge. He was next morning carried before a magiſtrate, who committed him to Newgate.

MONDAY, 25.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Clerke, of his majeſty's ſloop the Baſiliſk, has taken, within two miles of the Lizard Point, and ſent into Falmouth, La Catherina, a French lugſail-privateer, belonging to Morlaix, carrying ſeven twivel-guns, and 23 men. She had been out a week from Roſcou, and had taken nothing.

Capt. Goodall, of his majeſty's ſloop the Hazard, has alſo taken, on the coaſt of Norway, and ſent into Tinmouth, the Duc d'Ayen, a French dogger-privateer, carrying ſeven four-pounder guns, and 65 men.

The dogs in this metropolis, and its ſuburbs, have, in a very uncommon degree, this ſeaſon, been ſeized with madneſs, and numbers of their fellow animals, as well as of the human ſpecies, have been bitten by them; ſo that, this month, it has become matter of publick notice: The magiſtrates of the city, &c. have ordered all dogs to be muzzled, or kept up for

for a certain time, and all ſtragglers to be deſtroyed, who have been diſpatched in conſiderable numbers. The papers have abounded with receipts for the cure of this malady; all which may be ſeen, by our readers, in our volumes, for 1735, p. 116, 301, 442, 474, 475; 1741, p. 464; 1747, p. 284; 1750, p. 476; 1752, p. 375; 1753, p. 147, 521; 1756, p. 627—629. Theſe references include Dr. Mead's famous receipt, Dr. James's method of cure, Choiſſel's method of curing the bite of mad animals, &c. &c. But our readers are deſired particularly to attend to what is ſaid of Dr. Andree's treatment of this diſorder, in our laſt, p. 363.

His majeſty, out of his great regard to the improvement of knowledge, upon an application lately made by the preſident and fellows of the Royal Society, has readily granted in the moſt gracious manner a ſum of money, to enable them to ſend proper perſons to St. Helena and Bencoolen, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus over the ſun next June. The lords of the admiralty likewiſe, who not long ago furniſhed the royal obſervatory at Greenwich with ſuch excellent inſtruments as are not to be equalled in any other country, have, upon this occaſion, given freſh proof of their zeal for the cultivation of aſtronomy (ſo neceſſary to the art of navigation) by granting a ſhip to convoy the obſervers to their ſtation. And we underſtand that two gentlemen have offered to go for this purpoſe to St. Helena.

The materials of the three following city gates have been ſold before the committee of lands to Mr. Blagden, a carpenter, in Coleman-ſtreet, viz. Aldgate for 157l. 10s. Cripplegate for 91l. and Ludgate for 148l. The purchaſer is to begin to pull down the two firſt on the firſt day of September, and Ludgate on the 4th of Auguſt, and is to clear away all the rubbiſh, &c. in two months from thoſe days. [An account of theſe gates in our next.]

The ſociety for the encouragement of the Britiſh troops abroad, and for the relief of their widows and orphans, have finally cloſed their accounts; and it appears they have received 7261l. 2s. 7d. for the purpoſes of their benevolent deſigns, and have expended therein 7406l. 15s. 5d.

Eight tradeſmen, on a party of pleaſure, were taken by a French privateer off the North Foreland, this month, and paid 320l. for their ranſom.

For theſe many years there never was ſuch a number of turtles brought to England as by the Leeward Iſland fleet now arrived; there was one delivered to a merchant in Nicholas-lane, Lombard-ſtreet, that weighed near 500lb. weight, and another to a gentleman in Auſtin-Friars, upwards of 400.

The number of the inhabitants computed at preſent to be in the known world, at a medium, taken from the ſeveral calculations of Riccioli, Specht, Suſmilch, and others, amount to 953 millions. Spain and Portugal 10 millions; France 20; Italy, and adjacent iſles, 8; Great Britain 9; Ireland 2; Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland, 30; Denmark, Sweden and Norway, 6; Ruſſia 18; Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, and Tartary, 50. Thus Europe contains 153 millions, Aſia 500, Africa 150, America 150. In the whole 953 millions.

Admiral Coates arrived, the latter end of laſt month, from Jamaica, and a fleet of 80 ſhips from the Leeward Iſlands.

Extract of a Letter from Quiberon-Bay, *dated* July 16.

"Yeſterday we had an account, that on the 8th inſtant his majeſty's ſhip the Dragon, who, with ſome other ſhips, is watching Port Louis, chaſed a very rich French veſſel into a river near that port. The batteries at the entrance prevented the boats purſuing up the river. Capt. Hervey with his own ſhip ran in and engaged a battery, drove them from their guns, and knocked the guard-houſe down. In the night he himſelf landed with his boats, and juſt at day-light ſurprized twenty of their guard, threw the guns into the ſea, burnt the guard-houſe, brought off the ammunition, and ſent his boats up to bring away the veſſel; but, being dry a ſhore, they could only deſtroy and burn her. He brought off four ſmall barks and thirty priſoners."

At the aſſizes at Worceſter, three perſons were capitally convicted, one of them, William Goſlin, a quaker, for the murder of his female apprentice, who was executed in the uſual manner: At Huntingdon, a ſheepſtealer: At Wincheſter, two: At Chelmsford, one: At Maidſtone, five, who have been all reprieved: At Durham, one: At Exeter, 2: At Stafford, one, but reprieved: At Shrewſbury, one, but reprieved: At Southampton, one, for the murder of his wife, who was executed according to his ſentence: And at Bury St. Edmunds, one. The aſſizes for Northumberland and Norfolk, at Buckingham, Cambridge, Abingdon, Derby, Dorcheſter, Norwich, Hereford, Guildford, Horſham, Monmouth, and Saliſbury, proved maiden ones: At Hertford only two cauſes were tryed, and at Bedford there was neither cauſe or priſoner to be try'd: And it is remarkable, that in the five counties on the home circuit, viz. Herts, Eſſex, Kent, Suſſex and Surry, only ſix priſoners have been capitally convicted; a circumſtance never known before.

At a congregation of the univerſity of Cambridge, it was propoſed, that a ſum ſhould be voted from the publick cheſt, towards the compleating of the botanick garden, which was given to them by the reverend Dr. Walker, vice-maſter of Trinity college; and it was unanimouſly agreed, that 500l. be applied for that purpoſe. (See p. 270.)

A melancholy affair happened lately near High Wycomb, Bucks: As one Turner, coachman to the Rev. Dr. Clark of that town,

was driving his lady down a bye place, called Tadpole-Lane, on a ſudden he ſtopped the carriage, violently pulled the lady by her hair out of her place, and with a ſnick-a-ſnee, ſtabbed her ſeveral times in her body. The lady was carried to farmer Weſtfield's, where, notwithſtanding all poſſible care, after languiſhing three days in great agony, ſhe expired. This affair muſt have been premeditated, for Turner (who always behaved remarkably well in his ſtation till this horrid act) was provided with a loaded piſtol, which he diſcharged at farmer Weſtfield's wife and one Mrs. Walker, whom he met in his flight, but providentially did them no harm: Farmers Weſtfield and Walker, who were haymaking in a field near the road, purſued him with their prongs as far as Wycomb; he took in at the back door of one Mr. Squires, for protection, but was ſoon diſcovered, and by the mayor of that place committed to receive his juſt deſerts.

Six houſes have been conſumed by fire at Warminſter, Wilts.

By a liſt publiſhed it appears, that, from May 1, 1756, to July 25, 1760, 122 veſſels, belonging or conſigned to the port of Liverpool, have been taken by the French; 24 of which have been retaken, ſeveral ranſomed, three reſtored, two ſunk, and one ſtranded.

Edinburgh, June 28. From Orbiſton, near Hamilton, we are informed, that about eight days ago a horſe belonging to William Croſs in Boggs, being at graſs in an incloſure, in the forenoon he was very well, but about four in the afternoon he was obſerved to give over eating; from that time his neck ſwelled exceſſively to the 4th day, when he died. The owner, deſirous to know the diſtemper, cauſed his neck to be cut open, when, to the great ſurpriſe of ſeveral ſpectators, they found a very large adder in his throat, and the parts all around mortified.

Dublin, July 19. Laſt month a whale was taken and brought aſhore in the county of Donnegal, which meaſured ſixty feet long, 16 high, and cut 22 inches thick in the blubber; this fiſh has already produced 100 hhds. of oil; the proprietors expect it will yield as much more.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated June 16.

"The inſurrection of the negroes is not altogether quieted, though it is imagined want will ſoon oblige the rebels to ſurrender. The number of negroes that ſtand out, are computed to be 700, ſo that if we include thoſe who have been taken, killed, or who have already ſurrendered, their number, at firſt, muſt have been very conſiderable. The unhappy creatures are in the greateſt extremity for want of food. They are not only daily dropping off for want of ſuſtenance, but the proſpect of the miſeries their brethren ſuffer, induces many to put an end to themſelves.—The inſurrection, it is now thought, was intended to be general, and their plan appears to have been a total maſſacre of all the whites, and to make the iſland a negro colony. This plan was intended to be executed immediately after the departure of the fleet for England, but the Indians on Mr. Foreſt's eſtate, who were principals in the plot, having got themſelves drunk, their impatience happily anticipated the deſign, otherwiſe, in all probability, many more Europeans would have ſuffered."

(See p. 366.)

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Aug. 5. SIR Richard Mill, of Morriſſont, in Hampſhire, Bart. was married to Miſs Warren, of Briſtol.

6. Capt. Hamilton, to Miſs Baugh, of Paternoſter Row.

15. Paul Vaillant, Eſq; one of the ſheriffs of this city, &c. to Miſs Theodoſia Whichcote.

20. Mr. Segrave, of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Barret.

George Willcocks, Eſq; to Miſs Smith, of Penrith, in Cumberland.

21. Mr. Deputy Willis, of Caſtle-Baynard Ward, to Miſs Baſkerville.

Joſeph Mawbey, of Vauxhall, Eſq; to Miſs Pratt.

25. Edward Travers, Eſq; to Mrs. Wilſon.

Lately. Dr. Barnard, of Eton ſchool, to Miſs Hagget.

Samuel Thomas, of Tregolls, in Cornwall, Eſq; to Miſs Jewell.

John Broadribb, Eſq; general receiver of Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Berrow, of Ledbury, with a fortune of 10,000l.

Mr. Baggott, ſon of Sir Walter Baggott, Bart. to Miſs St. John, ſiſter of Lord St. John.

William Deane, of Wheatley, in Oxfordſhire, Eſq; to Mrs. Sherwood.

Mr. John Peter Blaquiere, merchant, to Miſs Guyon.

Mr. Voegler, to Miſs Rich, daughter of the patentee of Covent-garden playhouſe.

Captain Whitwell, of the Navy, to Miſs Champernowne.

Auguſt 1. Mrs. Curzon, of Stretton, in Staffordſhire, aged 63, was delivered of a ſon and a daughter.

5. Lady of Dr. Hill, of a daughter.

6. ——— of Humphry Bellamy, Eſq; of a ſon.

20. ——— of Geo. Richard Carter, Eſq; of a daughter.

22. Hon. Mrs. Turnour, of a daughter.

25. Lady of Governor Drake, of a ſon.

26. Counteſs of Warwick, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 1. CAPT. Budiani, governor of the poor knights of Windſor.

6. Mr. Mark Hawkins, an eminent ſurgeon, at Smithfield Bars.

7. Mr. Barnard, an eminent hop-merchant.

Hon. Roger Townſhend, receiver general of the cuſtoms, brother to Lord Townſhend.

8. Mrs.

8. Mrs. Maſters, aunt of the late admiral Byng.

9. Richard Holland, Eſq; an eminent leather-ſeller, in Newgate-ſtreet, who, after a great ſtruggle, aboliſhed the toll at Bartholomew fair. He has left 1000l. at St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.

15. Mr. Ryan, a celebrated tragedian.

16. Right Hon. Philip Lord Viſcount Wenman, of the kingdom of Ireland, ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon Philip, now Viſcount Wenman.

21. Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Hereford, ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon.

22. Sir John Tyrwhitt, of Lincolnſhire, Baronet.

Lately, Hon Sir John Cope, Knight of the Bath, a lieutenant-general, and colonel of the 7th regiment of dragoons. He commanded at the battle of Preſton-Pans. (See *Cope* in our GEN. INDEX.)

Ralph Wallis, Eſq; ſtore-keeper to the garriſon at Berwick.

Henry Elvill, of Golden-ſquare, Eſq;

Paul Maſcareen, Eſq; late governor of Annapolis-Royal, in Nova-Scotia, and a major-general.

James Michie, Eſq; one of his majeſty's council for South-Carolina.

Mrs. Poſtlethwayt, ſiſter to Dr. Gooch, late biſhop of Ely.

Philip Henry Warburton, Eſq; formerly member for Cheſter, &c.

—— Miles, Eſq; lately drank to for ſheriff.

George Greſham, of Burlington, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;

Mr. Flood, partner with Meſſrs. Child, bankers.

Henry Needler, Eſq; accomptant-general of the exciſe.

John Briſcoe, of Croſton-hall, near Carliſle, Eſq;

John Edmondſon, Eſq; formerly an eminent brewer.

Hon. Ballard Beckford, Eſq; of the council in Jamaica.

Thomas Cooper, Eſq; formerly in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice.

Ambroſe Hughes, of Chertſey, in Surry, Eſq; aged 86.

John Fytche, of More-hall, in Suffolk, Eſq;

Mrs. Howard, aunt to the earl of Suffolk.

Mrs. Steinbock, a midwife, near Pregnitz, in Germany, aged 109.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. George Ryder, M. A. was preſented to the rectory of Woollerton, in Derbyſhire.—Mr. Buck, to the vicarage of Deepham, in Norfolk.—Mr. Bridger, to the rectory of Streete, in Suſſex.—Mr. Goddard, to the rectory of Dagwell, in Norfolk.—Mr. Wilkes, to the rectory of Stokeſby-Monk, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Parker, to the rectory of Seccoombe, in Somerſetſhire.—Mr. Clarke, to the rectory of Mearſton-Bygott, in Somerſetſhire.—Mr. Cuſt, to the living of Fulbeck, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. Bates, to the rectory of Whalton, in Northumberland.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals to enable the Rev. Robert Kemble, L. L. B. to hold the vicarage of Wootton, in Hereforddhire, with the rectory of Shipwaſh in Shropſhire;—to enable John Tidnold, M. A. to hold the rectories of Weſt-Anſty and Eaſt-Anſty, in Devonſhire;—to enable Tho. Nairne M. A. to hold the vicarages of Ewe and Battle, in Suſſex;—to enable Henry Buckworth, M. A. to hold the rectories of Leepworth and Shirfield, in Lincolnſhire.

PROMOTIONS CIVIL *and* MILITARY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Aug. 16.

HIS majeſty, revoking a former grant, has granted to John Nicholſon and Walter Goodere, Gents. the office of water-bailiff between Staines bridge and the head of the river Thames.

Auguſt 26. The king has been pleaſed to order letters patent, to be paſſed under the great ſeal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Right Hon. Richard, Lord Mornington, and his heirs male, of the dignity of a viſcount and earl, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Viſcount Weſley, of Dengan caſtle, in the county of Meath, and Earl of Mornington, in the ſame county, in the ſaid kingdom;—a grant unto the Right Hon. Peter, Lord Ludlow, and his heirs male, of the dignities of a viſcount and earl, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Viſcount Preſton, of Ardſalla, in the county of Meath, and Earl Ludlow, in the ſaid kingdom;—a grant unto the Right Hon. Joſeph, Lord Ruſsborough, and his heirs male, of the dignity of a viſcount, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Viſcount Ruſsborough, of Ruſſelſtown, in the county of Wicklow, in the ſaid kingdom;—a grant unto the Right Hon. Robert, Lord Farnham, and his heirs male, of the dignity of a viſcount, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Viſcount Farnham, in the county of Cavan, in the ſaid kingdom;—a grant unto Sir Thomas Taylor, Bart. of Kells, in the county of Meath, and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Baron Headfort, of Headfort, in the ſaid county of Meath, in the ſaid kingdom;—a grant unto Thomas Holmes, of Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, Eſq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Baron Holmes, of Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick, in the ſaid kingdom;—a grant unto John Cole, Eſq; of Florence-court, and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Baron Mount-Florence, of Florence-court, in the county of Fermanagh, in the ſaid kingdom;—a grant unto John Browne, Eſq; of Weſtport, in the county of Mayo, and his heirs male, of the dignity of a baron, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Baron of Mount Eagle, in the ſaid county

county of Mayo, in the said kingdom of Ireland..

From the rest of the Papers.

Earl of Litchfield appointed high-steward of the university of Oxford.

William Keppel, Esq; appointed second major, and Richard Peirson, Esq; third major, of the first regiment of foot-guards.

Francis Mundy, Esq; elected recorder of Tamworth.

Rev. Mr. Townley, elected master of merchant taylors school, in the room of the late Mr. Criche.

B—KR—TS.

ROBERT MABERLEY, of London, druggist.
John Radhams Streaton, of Norwich, merchant.
John Gibson, of Petersfield, innholder.
Michael Lander and Joseph Fellows, of Reading, innholders.
Peter Brougham, of Askrigg, in Yorkshire, hosier.
Joseph James, of Bristol, merchants.
Andrew Rogers, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, bookseller.
Francis Gare, of the same place, flour-merchant.
Æneas Ward, of the Strand, woollen draper.
Thomas Field, of Limehouse, bricklayer.
Thomas Prankerd, of Bristol, hooper.

BILLS of Mortality from July 22 to August 26.

Christ.	Males 697	Fem. 679	1376
Buried	Males 717	Fem. 747	1464
Died under 2 Years old			584
Between 2 and 5			120
5 and 10			45
10 and 20			59
20 and 30			111
30 and 40			129
40 and 50			124
50 and 60			97
60 and 70			102
70 and 80			61
80 and 90			28
90 and 100			4
			1464

Buried	Within the Walls	100
	Without the Walls	338
	In Mid. and Surry	687
	City and Sub. West.	339
		1464

Weekly, July 29,	280
Aug. 5,	337
12	246
19	301
26	290
	1464

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1s. 9d. ½.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Friday, August 26, 1760.

Amsterdam	34 6 2½ Us.
Ditto at Sight	34 4.
Rotterdam	34 7.
Antwerp	No Price.
Hamburgh	32 2 ½ Us.
Paris	31 ⅝.
Ditto at 2 Usance	30 ⅞.
Bourdeaux ditto	30 ¼.
Cadiz	39 ⅞ a 40.
Madrid	39 ⅞ a 40.
Bilboa	39 ⅝.
Leghorn	49 ⅞ a 50.
Genoa	49.
Venice	51 ½.
Lisbon	5s. 6d. ½.
Oporto	5s. 5d. ⅝.
Dublin	7 ½.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

JULY 23, the count de St. Germain, one of the best of the French generals, left their army, in order to return to France, and was succeeded in his command by the chevalier de Muy; and about the same time the marquis de Voyer, and the count de Luc, two other French generals, quitted their army, likewise, in order to return to France; all the three having had leave to do so, because of their being older officers than, or not upon good terms with the marshal duke de Broglio, and therefore could not serve under him.

July 25, the allied army moved from their camp at Saxenhausen to Kalle, a little village near Cassel, where they continued to the 30th, and as the reserve of the French army under the chevalier Muy had passed the Dymel, the allies on that day likewise passed that river, which brought on the glorious action of the 31st, before mentioned, p. 429. But as the allied army was now advanced a great way from Cassel, prince Xavier of Saxony, at the head of a body of troops, much more numerous than that left by prince Ferdinand under general Kielmansegge, made himself master of that city, after which he marched and reduced Munden, Gottingen, and Eimbach, in the electorate of Hanover.

The king of Prussia, after retiring from the siege of Dresden, endeavoured to bring marshal Daun to a fair battle, but finding he could not succeed in this design, he repassed the Elbe on the first instant, and again began his march for Silesia, leaving general Hulsen with 15000 men in the intrenched camp of Schlettow; whereupon the Austrians under Lasci, took post at Reichenberg, the imperial army at Kesseldorff, and marshal Daun with the grand Austrian army, followed his Prussian majesty towards Silesia; in which province the Prussian affairs had then a bad aspect; for general Laudohn, after defeating the Prussian general,

Fouquet,

Fouquet, as mentioned in our laſt, p. 382, had laid ſiege to, and made himſelf maſter of Glatz, of which we had an account, as follows, from,

Vienna, Aug. 2. All the artillery was placed on the batteries in the night of the 25th. The 26th, at five in the morning, the artillery of the left, under the direction of colonel Rouvroy, began a very briſk fire; that part which was under colonel Alſon played, an hour after, on the old fortreſs, and the Fleche at the left of the attack, was abandoned by the enemy. Immediately M. de Bechard, major of the corps of Sappers, the grenadiers of Simbſchon, and thoſe of Preyſack, took poſſeſſion of it, by order of general Lauhdon, who was preſent.

Gen. Draſkowitz then marched a battalion to ſuſtain M. de Bechard, who was aſſiſted by M. de Rouvroy. All the efforts made by the enemy to regain this Fleche, will by no means add to their glory. They were driven back to the covered way, and even to the outer poſt of the principal works. The deſertion was ſo great on the ſide of the Pruſſians, that whole companies came over to us. In a ſhort time the whole garriſon laid down their arms. We entered the old fortreſs ſword in hand. The new one ſurrendered at diſcretion.

This whole action, although infinitely glorious to the troops of her imperial and royal majeſty, continued only from half an hour after ſix in the morning till eleven in the forenoon. Meſſ. Gribauval, Rouvroy, Bechard, Vogelſang, Zollern, Kitzing, Eros, Schirnding, Gronaver, and Amelunxen, diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly; and Meſſ. Oczkarini, major Adam Bathiani, baron Terzy, major Andlau, and M. Mihokowich, major of the regiment of Simbſchon, who were preſent at the firſt attack, which they maintained with the greateſt courage, deſerve the greateſt honours.

The magazine in Glatz, of which our troops made themſelves maſters, was immenſe. It contained 101 braſs cannon, 220 grenadoes, 11000 of cartouches, a number of mortars, and other ammunition. It is not doubted but that this place, if it had not been for the ſucceſsful attack of Gen. Laudohn, would have held out 15 days. The troops employed in this ſiege are on the road to Breſlau, where they are deſirous of another opportunity of trying their ſucceſs.

We loſt at the ſiege of Glatz four officers and 64 men; and ſeven officers and 138 men were wounded.

After the reduction of this place, general Laudohn marched directly to Breſlau, and began to bombard that city with great fury; but before he could make any attack, he received intelligence of the approach of prince Henry of Pruſſia, with the whole army under his command which was too numerous for Laudohn to encounter, therefore he retired on the 4th inſtant, and prince Henry arrived the next day at Breſlau, having marched more than 25 German miles in five days, by which he not only ſaved Breſlau, but prevented the grand Ruſſian army from being able to join Laudohn, and the latter by this means became a prey to the king of Pruſſia, according to the following account:

Whitehall, Aug. 26. By letters received yeſterday from Brunſwick of the 19th inſtant it appears, that the following account had, by order of his Pruſſian majeſty, been tranſmitted on the 16th inſtant, to the queen of Pruſſia at Magdebourg, by the commandant of Glogau; all other methods of conveyance being rendered precarious, by the flying parties of the Auſtrians, viz. that the king of Pruſſia had, on the 15th, attacked the Auſtrians under general Laudohn in their march between Lignitz and Parchwitz, in Sileſia; that the action laſted above two hours; that the particulars of it were not then exactly known; but that it was ſaid, that the loſs of the Auſtrians in killed and wounded, amounted to 7000 men; that 4000 of them had been made priſoners, and 90 pieces of cannon taken from them; and that the loſs of the Pruſſians did not exceed 1000 men.

According to the laſt letters from prince Ferdinand's head quarters, which are of the 20th, the reſpective grand armies remained encamped upon the Dymel, and nothing of conſequence had lately paſſed between them.

The king of Poland has cauſed the uſual circular letters to be iſſued for aſſembling the general diet of that kingdom to meet at Warſaw, on the 6th of October next.

Paris, Aug. 4. The deputies of the parliament of Normandy, were admitted yeſterday to an audience of his majeſty, when they received the following anſwer: "I am your maſter, and ought to puniſh your preſumption. Return to Rouen, and regiſter my edicts without delay. I will be obeyed. I am more buſied to obtain eaſe to my people than you imagine, and they will ſee the effects. This is my anſwer, which I have written with my own hand."

And to make ſure of obedience to this abſolute command, his majeſty had ordered all the regular troops diſperſed in that province, to be aſſembled, and to march to Rouen, the capital, in caſe there ſhould be occaſion.

A warm conteſt has ariſen between the king of Portugal and his holineſs the pope, on account of his nuncio's being not only diſcharged the court of Portugal, but ſent under a ſtrong guard out of that kingdom, whereupon the Portugueſe miniſter at Rome has been ordered to depart out of the dominions of the holy ſee, and he accordingly ſet out on the 7th inſtant. In the mean time another cargo of jeſuits has been ſent from Liſbon to Rome; but though Portugal be now pretty well cleared of jeſuits, the plague of plotting ſeem not to be as yet entirely ceaſed in that kingdom, for ſome more perſons of rank have lately been committed, or exiled.

The king of Spain has taken a new, and a very proper way to demand a redemption,

or exchange of ſlaves at Algiers; he has ſent a ſquadron to make the demand, and in caſe of refuſal, it is to be joined by 12 more ſhips of the line, together with ſome fire-ſhips and bomb-ketches, which are all now lying at anchor in the harbour of Cartagena, waiting for orders to go and join the reſt in order to bombard the city of Algiers.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* July *and* Auguſt, 1760.

BIOGRAPHY.

1. DR. Jortin's Life of Eraſmus, Vol. II. Whiſton and White.

MISCELLANEOUS.

2. Thompſon's complete Horſe-Doctor, pr. 1s. Cooke.

3. Catalogue of Books publiſhed for Ten Years, pr. 1s. 6d. Griffiths.

4. A Letter to Mr. Stevens on his Sermon for Tilling, pr. 6d. Henderſon.

5. An Examination of Robertſon's Hiſtory of Scotland, pr. 3s. Owen.

6. The Honour, &c. of Agriculture, pr. 1s. 6d. Dodſley.

7. Bibliotheca Biographica, 3 Vols. pr. 18s. Baldwin. (See p. 252.)

8. Walker's Cruizes and Voyages, 2 Vols. pr. 5s. Millar.

9. The Clockmaker's Outcry againſt Triſtram Shandy, pr. 1s. Burd.

10. Triſtram Shandy in Reverie, pr. 1s. Williams.

11. The Cream of the Jeſt, pr. 1s. 6d. Williams.

12. A Dialogue between Dr. Cunningham, &c. on Kennicott's Correction of the Hebrew Text, pr. 6d. Withers.

13. Chronicle of the War of the Felicianites and Gallianites, pr. 1s. Wilkie.

14. Dialogues of the Dead, pr. 4s. Sandby (See p. 227.)

15. An Additional Dialogue of the Dead, pr. 1s. Davis and Reymers. (See p. 300.)

16. Did you ever ſee ſuch damn'd Stuff! pr. 2s. 6d. Seyffert.

17. Collection of Marine Articles and Clauſes, pr. 5s. Whitridge.

18. Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. LI. Part I. pr. 12s. Davis and Reymers.

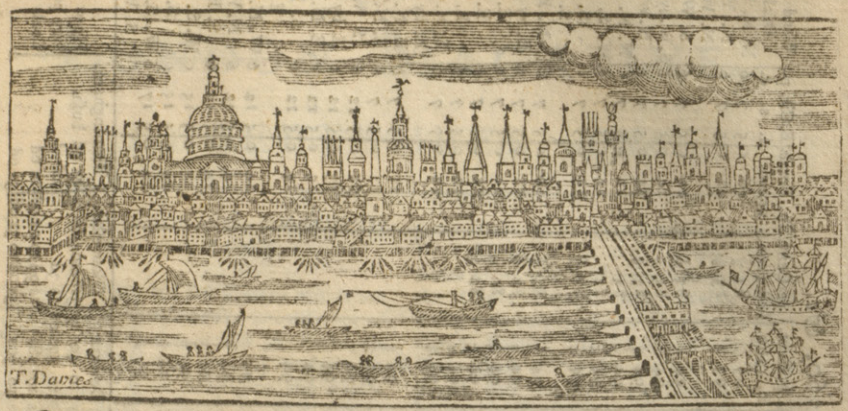
19. Letter from a Methodiſt Preacher to Mr. Sterne, pr. 1s. Vandenberg.

20. Yorick's Meditations, pr. 2s. Stevens.

21. The Conſtant Reſidence of the Clergy upon their Livings ſhewn to be abſolutely neceſſary, &c. pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin. [This work greatly deſerves the attention of the *legiſlature*, as calculated to do very ſingular and eminent ſervice to *church* and *ſtate*. The author's intention and grand deſign is, to get good order, decorum, regular, decent, and becoming behaviour, eſtabliſhed in *every* pariſh, and the ways and means of *procuring* it are fully opened and pointed out by him—with the diſcouragements and difficulties that *ariſe* and *attend* thoſe, who would be glad to promote it—eſpecially from the great number of *alehouſes* in every place—the *true* and *real* ſource of *innumerable* diſorders: They are *daily* hindrances to trade and buſineſs, and, oftentimes, the very ruin of *many* young perſons, and even of *whole* families, in *moſt* pariſhes. Archbiſhop Dunſtan *worthily* intereſted himſelf in putting a *ſtop* to their *terrible* conſequences, and prevailed with king Edgar to ſuffer but *one* alehouſe in a town or village, except it were a *great* burrough; and lord chancellor Bacon ſuppreſſed great numbers of them as *nuſances*. The author ſhews alſo the care of *patrons* in appointing *fit* incumbents to be a *very important* and *abſolutely neceſſary* means towards *procuring* good parochial government, and horrid proſtitutions and ſimoniacal practices duly repreſented—with the ſentiments of eminent prelates, and others on, and *canons*, &c. againſt *ſuch* grievous abuſes. Next to the religious care of *patrons in beſtowing* livings, the *conſtant reſidence* of the clergy is proved to be extremely neceſſary for the ſame good purpoſes, and the happy effect of it ſtated and ſhewn. But huge difficulties lie in the way—owing to the number of *appropriate* and *impropriate* churches—and a particular account given of the ſubtle, wicked, and incredible methods, by which almoſt all the ſacred proviſions, ſo plentifully and ſo ſolemnly made, for the church, were defeated, and *reſidence*, good order, and diſcipline, ruined and deſtroyed. However, a remedy for theſe great evils is propoſed, viz. that *every* remnant of *popery* ſhould be utterly baniſhed out of the land, and *all* the alienated *tithes* and *glebes* reſtored to the church—and *without* prejudice to the poſſeſſors of them—but *fairly purchaſed* by means of a *fund* certainly adequate to, and very proper for, the worthy purpoſe. And the bleſſed effects of reſtoring the *appropriated* and *impropriated* tithes, &c. to the pariſh-churches, with a view of the happy proſpect and great felicity, the propoſed reformation and reſtitution would produce—particularly in the removal of *pluralities*, and *conſtant perſonal reſidence* of the clergy (which the *preſent* ſtate of things will by no means *generally* admit of) fully diſplayed and ſet forth, &c.

We have received ſeveral defences of the Methodiſts, but we beg the gentlemen that ſent them, to reſt the defence with Hermas, who has undertaken their cauſe. In ſhort, there would be no end of the diſpute, were we to inſert every thing on their ſide, in which ſome of the writers have neither ſtudied correctneſs, or modeſty, and leaſt of all brevity, *which we think may be conſulted in religious controverſies as well as thoſe of any other kind.—Many ingenious pieces in proſe and verſe are received, which ſhall be inſerted in our next, as alſo a new ſong ſet to muſic, and a country dance.*

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*

For SEPTEMBER, 1760.

Account of an extraordinary Jeſuit Miſſionary in North America 443
Hardſhips of the Iriſh Roman Catholicks 445
Exemplary Behaviour of a French Prelate 446
The Britiſh Troops praiſed and ſacrificed 448
The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1759, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors, 449—454
M. de Vattel's Reſolutions of ſeveral important juriſprudential Queſtions 455—457
Account of Experiments relating to the Preſervation of Seeds 458
A ſecond Series of Experiments on the ſame Subject 459
Rules and Maxims for promoting Matrimonial Happineſs 460
Anſwer to the Phyſico-Mathematical Queſtion 461
Account of Ludgate and Aldgate 462
An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent War 463—469
King of Pruſſia's invaſion of Saxony, Battle of Lowoſchütz, and Surrender of the Saxon Army 466, 467
Pen and Ink War in Germany 468
Reply to the Modeſt Vindication of the Methodiſts 469—473
Abſurdity of Lay-Preaching, and prodigious Profits of the Methodiſt Preachers 472, 473
Life of Mr. Handel concluded 473—477
His Offence to, and how pardoned by, his late Majeſty, King George I. 474
His After-Succeſs and Death 476
Corollaries, Queries, &c. in relation to the Qualities of Hemlock 477, 478
Account of the Conduct and Behaviour of Mr. Stirn 479
Account of Cripplegate 480
Prince Ferdinand's Orders of Thanks 481
Relation of the March of the Pruſſians into Sileſia, and of the Battle of Lignitz 481-483
Journal of Prince Henry's Army 483
Grand Forage of the French defeated 484
Surprize at Zierenberg 485
POETICAL ESSAYS 485 488
A New Song ſet to Muſick, and a Country Dance 486, 487
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 489
Succeſs in the Eaſt Indies 491—493
Tranſactions in the Cherokee Country 494
Marriages and Births; Deaths 495
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments ibid.
Promotions, civil and military ibid.
Courſe of Exchange ibid.
Monthly Bill of Mortality ibid.
Bankrupts ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 495, 496
Catalogue of Books 496
Prices of Stocks, Grain, Wind and Weather 442

With an accurate MAP of the Countries from DRESDEN to BRESLAW, and the Routs of the Pruſſian and Auſtrian Armies, before and after the Battle of Lignitz: Alſo a neat PLAN of the TOWN and HARBOUR of HALLIFAX, Capital of NOVA SCOTIA, both beautifully engraved on COPPER.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, at the Roſe, in Pater noſter-Row;

Of whom may be had, compleat Sets, from the Year 1732 to this Time, or any ſingle Month to compleat Sets; alſo a GENERAL INDEX to the firſt 27 Volumes.

PRICES of STOCKS *in* SEPTEMBER, 1760, *&c.*

Sept.	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. Confo.	3 p. c. B. 1726.	3½ Bank An. 1756.	3½ per C. B. 1758.	4 p. Cent. B. 1760.	per Cent. Ind. Ann.	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. l. s.	p. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
29	111 ¾	139	91 ½	85 ⅝	84 ½	83 ¾	84 ¾	83 ¼	83	87 ¼	88 ⅛	95 ⅛	83 ⅝	10 o	5	7	N. N. W.	rain
30	111 ½	139	93	85 ¼	84 ½	83 ½	84 ¼	83 ⅜	83	87 ¼	89	95 ⅛	83 ⅝	12 o	5	7	N. W.	rain
31	Sunday																N. W.	misl.
1				85 ½	84 ⅜	83 ½	84 ⅝	83 ⅝	83	87 ¼	88 ⅜	94 ⅞	83 ½	12 o	5	7	S. W.	fair
2	111 ⅜			85 ½	84 ½	83 ⅝	84 ½	83 ½	83	86 ½	88 ⅜	94 ⅞	83 ½	14 o	5	7	S. W. by W.	rain
3	111 ½			85 ⅜	84 ½	83 ⅝	84 ½	83 ⅜		86 ¾	88 ½	94 ⅞	83 ⅜	14 o	5	7	N. W.	rain
4	111 ½	139	92 ¾	84 ⅛	83 ½	83	84 ¼	83			88	94 ⅞	83	12 o	5	7	N. N. W.	fine
5	111			84 ⅛	83	82 ¾	84 ⅜	82 ½		86 ¼	87 ¾	94 ⅞	82	11 o	5	7	W. S. W.	fair
6	111 ¼		93 ¼	84	83 ½	83	83 ⅞	82 ⅝	82 ¼	86 ¼	87 ¾	94	82 ½	11 o	5	7	S.	rain
7	Sunday																S.	fair
8	111 ¼	139	93	84 ⅝	83 ⅝	83	83 ¼	82 ⅜	82 ¼	86 ¼	87 ¾	94 ⅛	82 ⅜	10 o	5	7	N. E.	fine
9	111 ½	138 ¼	93 ¼	84 ⅝	83 ¼	83	83 ⅞	82 ⅞	82 ¼	86 ¼	88 ¼	94 ⅜	82 ⅜	11 o	5	7	E. by S.	fine
10	111 ½	138 ¼	93 ¼	84 ⅝	83 ¼	82 ⅞	83 ⅞	82 ⅜	82 ¼	86 ½	87	94 ⅜	82 ⅜	12 o	5	7	E.	fine
11	111 ½	138 ¼	93	84 ⅝	83 ⅜	82 ⅛	83 ½	82 ½	82	86	87 ¼	94 ⅜	82	11 o	5	7	E.	fine
12	111 ½	138 ¼	93	84 ⅝	83 ⅜	82	83 ⅜	82 ¼	82	86	87 ¼	94 ⅜		12 o	5	7	E.	fine
13	111 ½	138 ½	93 ¼	84 ½	83 ¼	82	83 ⅝	82 ⅝	83 ⅛	86	87 ½	94		11 o	5	7	E. N. E.	fine
14	Sunday																E. by N.	fine
15				84 ¼	83 ¼	82 ⅞	83 ¼	82 ¼	81 ⅞	86	87 ¼	94 ¼		11 o	5	7	E. N. E.	fine rain
16	111 ½			84 ⅜	83 ⅜	82 ⅜	83 ⅜	82 ⅝	82	85 ¾	87 ¼	94 ¼		11 o	5	7	E. N. E.	fine
17	112	138 ½	93	84 ⅜	83 ¼	82	83 ⅜	82 ¼	82	85	87 ¼	94		11 c	5	12	S. W.	fine
18		138 ½	93	84 ⅜	83 ¼	82	83 ⅜	82 ¼	81	85	87 ¼	94		13 o	5	12	E. by S.	fair rain
19	111 ¼	138	93	84 ⅛	83	82	83 ⅜	82 ¼	81	85	87 ¼	94		13 o	5	12	E. N. E.	fine
20	111 ¼	140	93	84 ⅛	83	82	83 ¼	82 ¼	81	85	87	94		14 o	5	12	S. E.	fine
21	Sunday																E.	rain
22		139	93 ¼	84	83	82 ¼	83 ⅝	82 ⅝	81 ⅞	85 ¾	87	94		14 o	5	12	W. N. W.	rain
23				84 ¼	83 ¼	82	83 ⅝	82 ¼	82	86	87	94 ¼		14 o	5	12	N. W.	rain
24			93 ¼		83 ¼	82 ¼	84	82 ¼	82	86	87	94 ¼		14 o	5	12	S. E.	rain
25		140	93 ¼		83 ¼	82	84	82 ¼	82	86	88	94		14 o	5	15	W. S. W.	rain
26			93 ¼		83 ⅜	82 ¼	84	82 ½	82	86	88	94		14 o	5	15	S.	rain
27		141	93 ¼		83 ¼	82	84	82 ½	82 ¼	86	88	94		14 o	5	17	W. S. W.	rain
28	Sunday																S. W.	rain

Prices of Corn.

	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London
Wheat	27s to 33s 6d qu.	61. 5s. to 7l 10s	61. 15s to 81 10s	8l 15s	61. 15s to 8l 4s	08l. 02s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qr	38 8d to 45 6d b.	3s 9d bush.	Hops 35s. cwt
Barley	16s to 17s 6d	14 to 17 qu.	13s. to 18d. od.	27s to 30 qu	16s to 20s od	19s to 21s qr	14s to 20	15s to 20s od	2s 3d	2s 7d	Hay per load 54s.
Oats	13s to 16s 6d	14 to 15	14s to 15s od	18s to 20s	14s 6d to 16s	14s to 16s 6d	16s to 24	14s to 18s	1s 9d to 2s od	1s 6d	Coals 34s. per chald.
Beans	20s to 23s od	15 to 18s.	21s to 24s	36s to 40s	20s to 21s	23s to 25s	34s to 40	23s to 30s	3s od to 3s od	3s od	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS. September 2. 5l. 16s. od.—12. 5l. 14s. od.—18. 6l. 8s. od.—22. 5l. 6s. od.—26. 5l. 9s. 6d.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1760.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

WHILST mens minds are full of the late diſgrace of the jeſuits in Portugal, and curioſity endeavours to anticipate the conſequences of that event: Whilſt the empire they ſo lately erected in Paraguay, tho' brought to ruin, is not quite forgot: Permit me, through the channel of your valuable Magazine, to give the world ſome particulars of a ſon of Loyola, which will prove that ſociety's attempts to found jeſuit commonwealths, have not been confined ſolely to South America; but that they intended alſo to extend their ſway over the copper coloured tribes of the northern part of that continent, and, perhaps, the ſeeds of diſguſt ſowed amongſt the Cherokees and Creeks, at the time I am going to mention, may have had a more baneful effect than it could, at that time, enter into the wiſeſt heads to conceive.

Whilſt the brave and worthy general Oglethorpe commanded in Georgia, and, by his extenſive influence over the Indian nations around that colony, kept them in friendſhip and ſubjection to this crown; and in March, 1743, whilſt he, with a detachment of his indefatigable regiment, and a large body of Indians, was making an incurſion to the very gates of St. Auguſtine, one Preber, a German jeſuit, as he afterwards appeared to be, was ſent priſoner to Frederica, by capt. Kent, who commanded at fort Auguſta, on the main. Capt. Kent had, for ſome time before, perceived a remarkable intractability in the Creek Indians, in matters of trade, and a ſulkineſs in that generous nation that betokened no good to the Engliſh: After a wiſe and ſecret enquiry, and from proper intelligence, he had great reaſon to imagine ſome ill humours were ſtirred up in theſe people, by a white man, who had reſided ſome time in the Upper Towns, after having been many years amongſt the Cherokees, who always ſhewed him the utmoſt deference. Upon theſe advices he got him privately ſeized, and conveyed (without noiſe or buſtle) to Frederica, as aforeſaid, little imagining the importance of his capture; though the Indians, miſſing him, made it very apparent, by their clamours, that they were not a little intereſted in his ſafety. The general, at his return, was ſurprized, upon examination, to find in this priſoner, who appeared in his dreſs a perfect Indian, a man of politeneſs and gentility, who ſpoke Latin, French, Spaniſh, and German fluently, and Engliſh brokenly. What paſſed at his ſeveral examinations, it is not in my power to determine; but the conſequence was, that he was detained a priſoner, and ſo remained when I left the colony, at the beginning of the year 1744, which was after his excellency returned to England.

Preber, as to his perſon, was a ſhort dapper man, with a pleaſing, open countenance, and a moſt penetrating look. His dreſs was a deer-ſkin jacket, a flap before and behind his privities, with morgiſſons, or deer-ſkin pumps, or ſandals, which were laced, in the Indian manner, on his feet and ancles. The place of his confinement was the barracks, where he had a room, and a centry at his door, day and night. The philoſophical eaſe with which he bore his confinement, the communicative diſpoſition he ſeemed poſſeſſed of, and his politeneſs, which dreſs or impriſonment could not diſguiſe, attracted the notice of every gentleman at Frederica, and gained him the favour of many viſits and converſations.

His œconomy was admirable; from his allowance of fiſh, fleſh, and bread, he always

always ſpared, till he had by him a quantity on which he could regale, even with gluttony, when he allowed himſelf that liberty: "It is folly," he would ſay, "to repine at one's lot in life: — my mind ſoars above misfortune; — in this cell I can enjoy more real happineſs, than it is poſſible to do in the buſy ſcenes of life. Reflections upon paſt events, digeſting former ſtudies, keep me fully employed, whilſt health and abundant ſpirits allow me no anxious, no uneaſy moments; — I ſuffer, — though a friend to the natural rights of mankind, — though an enemy to tyranny, uſurpation and oppreſſion; — and, what is more, — I can forgive and pray for thoſe that injure me; — I am a chriſtian, — and chriſtian principles always promote internal felicity."

Sentiments like theſe, often expreſſed, attracted my particular notice, and I endeavoured to cultivate a confidence he ſeemed to repoſe in me, more eſpecially, by every kind office in my power. Indeed, had nothing elſe been my reward, the pleaſing entertainment his converſation imparted, would have been a ſufficient recompence. He had read much, was converſant in moſt arts and ſciences; but in all greatly wedded to ſyſtem and hypotheſis.

After ſome months intercourſe, I had, from his own mouth, a confeſſion of his deſigns in America, which were neither more nor leſs, than to bring about a confederation amongſt all the ſouthern Indians, to inſpire them with induſtry, to inſtruct them in the arts neceſſary to the commodity of life, and, in ſhort, to engage them to throw off the yoke of their European allies, of all nations. For this purpoſe he had, for many years, accommodated himſelf to their opinions, prejudices and practices, had been their leader in war, and their prieſt and legiſlator in peace, interlarding (like his brethren in China) ſome of the moſt alluring Romiſh rites with their own ſuperſtitions, and inculcating ſuch maxims of policy as were not utterly repugnant to their own, and yet were admirably calculated to ſubſerve the views he had upon them. Hence they began, already, to be more acute in their dealings with the Engliſh and French, and to look down upon thoſe nations as interlopers, and invaders of their juſt rights. The Spaniards, I found, he looked upon with a more favourable eye: "They," ſays he, "are good chriſtians, that is (with a ſmiling ſneer) ſuch ſubjects as may be worked upon to do any thing for the ſake of converting their neighbours; — with them my people would incorporate and become one nation; — a bull, a diſpenſation, or a brief, will bring them to any thing." When I hinted, though at a diſtance, the bloodſhed his ſcheme would produce, the difficulties he had to encounter, and the many years it would require to eſtabliſh his government over the Indians, he anſwered in this remarkable manner: "Proceeding properly, many of theſe evils may be avoided, and, as to length of time, — we have a ſucceſſion of agents to take up the work as faſt as others leave it. We never loſe ſight of a favourite point, nor are we bound by the ſtrict rules of morality, in the means, when the end we purſue is laudable. If we err, our general is to blame, and we have a merciful God to pardon us: But, believe me, before this century is paſt, the Europeans will have a very ſmall footing on this continent." Thus, the father, or nearly in theſe words, expreſſed himſelf, and often hinted that there were many more of his brethren, that were yet labouring amongſt the Indians for the ſame purpoſes. The adventures of this remarkable man, which he imparted to me, are ſo extraordinary that I ſhall, the firſt opportunity, conſign them to your hands for publication, if you will accept of them; and, at preſent, ſhall conclude this letter with one ſtriking inſtance of his preſence of mind and fortitude.

On the 22d of March, 1744, the large magazine of bombs, and a ſmall magazine of powder, at Frederica, by ſome accident were ſet on fire and blew up with a dreadful exploſion. In a moment the town wore all the appearance of a bombardment, the inhabitants left their houſes and fled with the utmoſt conſternation into the adjacent woods and ſavannahs, whilſt the ſplinters of the burſting ſhells flew in the air to an amazing diſtance, conſidering they were not projected from the uſual inſtruments of deſtruction. The worthy and humane capt. Mackay, who then commanded in the garriſon, immediately opened the doors of the priſons to all the captive Spaniards and Indians, and bid them ſhift for themſelves. A meſſage was ſent to Preber to the ſame purpoſe, which he politely refuſed to comply with, and in the hurry he was

ſoon

ſoon forgotten. The bombs were well bedded as it providentially happened, and, at intervals, were ſome hours in diſcharging themſelves. When the exploſion began to languiſh, ſome of us thought of the jeſuit, and went to his apartment, which, by the bye, was not twenty paces from the bomb-houſe: After calling ſome time, he put forth his head from under his feather-bed, with which he had prudentially covered himſelf, and cried, "Gentlemen, I ſuppoſe all's over; —for my part, I reaſoned thus: The bombs will riſe perpendicularly, and, if the fuſee fails, fall again in the ſame direction, but the ſplinters will fly off horizontally; therefore, with this truſty covering, I thought I had better ſtand the ſtorm here, than hazard a knock in the pate by flying further." This was ſaid with the ſame eaſe that he would have expreſſed himſelf at a banquet, and he continued the converſation, with his uſual vein of pleaſantry, to the end of an exploſion, that was enough to ſtrike terror to the firmeſt breaſt. I am, Sir, your conſtant reader and humble ſervant.

Briſtol, Sept. 19, 1760. AMERICUS.

We own ourſelves ſo edified by the Behaviour of the Roman Catholicks in Ireland, *who, in the Memory of Man, have never given the leaſt Diſturbance to the Government, that it is with particular Pleaſure we inſert the following Extract from a Paper intitled,* The Farmer's Caſe of the Roman Catholicks in Ireland, *ſaid to be written by the Author of* Guſtavus Vaſa, Henry Brooke, *Eſq; and ſubjoined to* An Eſſay on the ancient and modern State of Ireland, *&c. lately printed, and* intended, *(ſays the Author of the* Monthly Review) to ſhew the Reaſonableneſs of mitigating or abating the Rigour of the *old* penal Laws, under which the *preſent* Roman Catholicks of *Ireland* cannot but think themſelves grievouſly oppreſſed. He argues upon the Change of Times, Principles, Situation, and Circumſtances; in fine, of every Occaſion that produced thoſe penal Laws.

HAD an hundred Pitts, (ſays he) and an hundred Cecils, compoſed the ſenate of our anceſtors, at the time that thoſe penal laws were enacted; had thoſe laws been ever ſo wiſe and ſo juſt, ſo wholeſome and neceſſary, and well ſuited to the ſeaſon; is that a reaſon that they ſhould continue ſo to the end of time? In a world where nothing is permanent, where modes, manners, principles, and practice are at a flux; where life is uncertain, and all it contains changeable; nature and reaſon will conform to ſituation and circumſtance; and where cauſes have ceaſed, in any degree, the conſequences ought to ceaſe in the ſame proportion.

It is not now with Rome as it was in the days when princes held her ſteed, and emperors her ſtirrup. The kings of the earth have, pretty clearly, reſumed her uſurpations and acquiſitions of temporal dominion. It is not now, as it was when ſhe cried peace! and it became peace; or when the breath of her mandate kindled the nations to battle. Even his holineſs is, now, but a poor limited prince, pent up within his little Italian demeſne. If ſome few ſtill acknowledge to hold of his authority, it is a homage of words, and not of facts; they will not acknowledge to hold of his power. He is reſtored to the quiet and unenvied poſſeſſion of all the lordſhip and intereſt he can acquire in heaven. But the ſceptre, even of his ſpiritual dominion upon earth, is, of late, as I take it, moſt wonderfully ſhortened.

Matters are much altered with the eccleſiaſtical world, even ſince I wrote the letters that have rouſed your ſpleen. Whether it be through a decline of the Romiſh religion in particular, or, poſſibly, through a decline of all religion in general; the pontifical and epiſcopal dictatorſhip and authority are wofully fallen, from the chair of infallibility, where they have been ſeated by opinion. The ſons of the moſt bigotted anceſtors do now perceive, that piety and immorality are not rightly conſiſtent. And even the vulgar and ignorant, among the Roman laity, would grumble at departing from an inch of their property, though the prieſt ſhould adviſe, and the pope himſelf ſhould enjoin it.

But, Sir, if the change of times and principles, ſituation, and circumſtances; if the change of every cauſe that produced thoſe penal laws, have not availed for a change of conſequences; for ſome mitigation or abatement of their rigour, toward theſe my unhappy brethren, the Roman catholicks of Ireland: If no argument, I ſay, that is taken from changes, may avail for the purpoſe, I will take one from permanence and duration itſelf, that ſhall ſtrike light and conviction to the eye of every beholder; that power may gainſay,

gainsay, but cannot refute; that malevolence may dispute, but never can answer.

About six generations have now passed away, according to the rates of purchase and estimate of the life of man, since these people have offended in word or in deed. No riotings have been heard in their houses, no complainings in their streets; they have been silent and harmless as sheep before their sheerers. Our parties, factions, and insurrections, as they are merrily stiled in England, have been all among ourselves; this people were neither actors nor partakers therein. They have offered themselves to our fleets and to our armies; to tend our persons, to till our grounds, to hew our wood, and to draw our water. Where we admit them to fight for us, they have ever proved valiant; where we admit them to serve us, they are found loving, observant, and faithful. Temptations have come to their doors and called them forth; the contagion of rebellion hath broken out among their neighbours; they have yet remained quiet, and continued untainted; still loyal to their sovereign, amenable to government, and submissive to law, through a long and trying succession of about seventy years, they have scarce appeared to repine in the midst of their calamities.

When I look back on the querulous and restless nature of man; when I trace the human propensities through the records of ages and nations; in all the histories of those states who had least cause of complaint; throughout the commonwealths of Asia Minor, the Archipelago, the Grecian continent, Italy, the islands of the Mediterranean, &c. where the *rights of nature*, under forms of various institution, were *asserted by liberty and guarded by law*; where the *assurance of property* gave most *reason for content*: I can find but few instances of any people who, through such a length of time, have continued firm and unshaken, in an uninterrupted loyalty and submission to government.

What then, do we look for further? What proofs do we yet require, of peacefulness and attachment at the hands of these our brethren? Is no period to be put to their state of probation? Must they *for ever* keep out upon *quarantine*, without harbour or hopes of rest or reconciliation? That were hard, indeed.

If it is revenge that we seek, they have, already, suffered enough, not for their own faults, but for the hostility of their forefathers. If we seek our safety alone, let us *chace them at once from country and community*, or put an *end to our domestick fears*, by giving them cause to defend us.

Indeed, Sir, neither common sense, nor sense of any kind, can possibly suppose, that acts of kindness which have been, from the beginning of the world, the cement of friendship to all other people, should prove the reverse to these people alone.

Had they been to us, as the swallow in autumn, who forsakes all connections on the approach of inclemency, I should never have pleaded for any confidence in them. But a people, who, through a winter of seventy years continuance, have never failed, or forsaken, or given us cause of offence, surely merit some consideration, some grateful and chearing ray to warm them to a sense that protestants are not, by choice, of a cruel, unforgiving, and malevolent nature.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Sept.* 10.

WHEN I have been reading in Mr. Pope's Essay on Man the following lines:

Why drew Marseilles' good bishop purer breath,
When nature sicken'd, and each gale was death?

Till very lately, that I met with the following letter, I was not well enough acquainted with the history of this pious prelate, to see the reason for the poet's choice of him, as a person of so signal a piety, as to have seemed to have been exempted from the malign influence of an air so putrid, that *each gale* thereof *was death*.

As other readers of that essay may possibly be desirous of seeing something relating to him, I send it you, that, if you think fit, your Magazine may be a repository of an epistle which displays a character so worthy of imitation. I am, Sir, your constant reader,

BRITOPHILUS.

The Bishop of Marseilles's *Letter, to the Bishop of* Soissons, Sept. 27, 1720, *N. S. when the Plague raged at* Marseilles.

"I wish, my lord, I were as eloquent, as you are full of zeal and charity, to testify my grateful acknowledgment of your liberality, and the charities you have procured us; but, in our present consternation,

ſternation, we are not in a condition to expreſs any other ſentiment than that of grief. Your alms came at a very ſeaſonable time, for I was reduced almoſt to the laſt penny. I am labouring to get money for two bills for 1000 livres, which the biſhop of Frejus was pleaſed to ſend us, A and ſix more of Mr. Fontanieu, though juſt upon the decay of the bills of 1000 livres, they are not very current; yet I hope I ſhall ſucceed. You, my lord, have prevented theſe difficulties, and we are doubly obliged to you for it. Might I preſume to beg the favour of you to B thank, in my name, Cardinal de Rohan, M. and Madam de Dangeau, and the curate of St. Sulpice, for their charities.

It is juſt I now give you ſome account of a deſolate town you was pleaſed to ſuccour. Never was deſolation greater, nor ever was any like this. There have been C many cruel plagues, but none was ever more cruel: To be ſick and dead was almoſt the ſame thing. As ſoon as the diſtemper gets into a houſe, it never leaves it till it has ſwept all the inhabitants one after another. The fright and conſternation are ſo extremely great, that the D ſick are abandoned by their own relations, and caſt out of their houſes into the ſtreets, upon quilts or ſtraw beds, amongſt the dead bodies which lie there for want of people to inter them. What a melancholy ſpectacle have we on all ſides! We go into the ſtreets full of dead bodies E half rotten, through which we paſs to come to a dying body to excite him to an act of contrition, and give him abſolution. For above forty days together the bleſſed ſacrament was carried every where to all the ſick, and the extreme unction was given them with a zeal of which we F have few examples. But the churches being infected with the ſtench of the dead flung at the doors, we were obliged to leave off, and be content with confeſſing the poor people. At preſent I have no more confeſſors; the pretended corrupters of the morality of Jeſus Chriſt (the je- G ſuits) without any obligation, have ſacrificed themſelves, and given their lives for their brethren; whilſt the gentlemen of the ſevere morality (the janſeniſts) are all flown, and have ſecured themſelves, notwithſtanding the obligations their benefices impoſed on them; and no- H thing can recall them, nor ferret them out of their houſes. The two communities of the jeſuits are quite diſabled, to the reſerve of one old man of 74 years, who ſtill goes about night and day, and viſits the hoſpitals. One more is juſt come from Lions purpoſely to hear the confeſſions of the infected, whoſe zeal does not ſavour much of the pretended laxity. I have had twenty-four capuchins dead, and fourteen ſick, but I am in expectation of more. Seven recollects, as many cordeliers, five or ſix carms, and ſeveral minims are dead, and all the beſt of the clergy, both ſecular and regular; which grievouſly afflicts me. I ſtand in need of prayers, to enable me to ſupport all the croſſes that almoſt oppreſs me. At laſt the plague has got into my palace, and within ſeven days I loſt my ſteward, who accompanied me in the ſtreets, two ſervants, two chairmen, and my confeſſor: My ſecretary, and another, lie ſick, ſo that they have obliged me to quit my palace, and retire to the firſt preſident, who was ſo kind as to lend me his houſe. We are deſtitute of all ſuccour; we have no meat; and whatſoever I could do, going all about the town, I could not meet with any that would undertake to diſtribute broth to the poor that were in want. The doctors of Montpellier, who came hither three or four days ago, are frightened at the horrid ſtench of the ſtreets, and refuſe to viſit the ſick till the dead bodies are removed, and the ſtreets cleanſed. They had been much more ſurprized had they come a fortnight ſooner; then nothing but frightful dead bodies were ſeen on all ſides, and there was no ſtirring without vinegar at our noſes, though that could not hinder our perceiving the filthy ſtench of them. I had 200 dead bodies that lay rotting under my windows for the ſpace of eight days, and but for the authority of the firſt preſident they had remained there much longer. At preſent things are much changed; I made my round about the town, and found but few; but a prodigious number of quilts and blankets, and of all ſorts of the richeſt cloaths, which people would touch no more, and are going to burn. There are actually in the ſtreets to the value of above 200,000 livres. The diſorder and confuſion has hitherto been extremely great, but all our hopes are in the great care of the chevalier de Langeron, governor of the town. He has already cauſed ſome ſhops to be opened. The change of the governor, and of the ſeaſon, by the grace of God, will be advantageous.

vantageous. Had we not affected to deceive the publick, by assuring that the evil which reigned was not the plague; and had we buried the dead bodies which lay a whole fortnight in the streets, I believe the mortality had ceased, and we should have had nothing to do but provide against the extreme misery which necessarily must be the sequel of this calamity.

You cannot imagine the horror which we have seen, nor can any believe it that has not seen it; my little courage has often almost failed me. May it please Almighty God to let us soon see an end of it. There is a great diminution of the mortality; and those that hold that the moon contributes to all this, are of opinion, that we owe this diminution to the decline of the moon; and that we shall have reason to fear when it comes to the full. For my part, I am convinced, we owe all to the mercies of God, from whom alone we must hope for relief in the deplorable condition we have been in so long a while. I am, &c.

HENRY, *Bishop of Marseilles.*

Extract from a LETTER *to an honourable Brigadier General, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in* Canada, *lately published.*

I Am no friend to continental measures; a bitter enemy to them in the extreme to which they are now carried. I am not so dazzled with the abilities and success of duke Ferdinand, as not to see great faults and great good fortune. Through all the glories, with which the British arms are environed, I can see the lives of our brave countrymen, I think, much too prodigally lavished away, certainly beyond all proportion of numbers, when compared with the rest of the army.

His serene highness, it is confessed, has not been insensible to their merit, and as he is conscious, that praise is the best, indeed, the proper reward of a soldier's virtue, he has given it most liberally. At Minden six British regiments routed an army, and we are told, "our infantry performed wonders." At Corbach, "the retreat was attended with a little confusion." In truth, the Hessians and Hanoverians had given way. "Our battalions would have suffered considerably hereby, had it not been for the bravery of the hereditary prince, who, putting himself at the head of one of Bland's squadrons, and of Howard's regiment of dragoons, charged the enemy so furiously, as enabled our infantry to make a safe retreat." (London Gaz. July 22.) Upon this occasion the British troops received the usual compliments, which indeed they greatly well deserved.

I shall trouble you with only one instance more. In the affair of Erxdorff, "Elliot's regiment signalized themselves greatly. Our trophies are nine pair of colours, almost all of which we owe to the intrepidity of Elliot's regiment, which, for its first appearance in the field, has done wonders." (London Gaz. Aug. 2.) Wonders indeed! But how dearly have they purchased these complimental honours! Seventy-nine private men, infantry and cavalry, are killed in the action; seventy-one of them are Elliot's dragoons. One hundred and twenty-one horse are killed, one hundred and sixteen of them are Elliot's dragoons. Two officers are killed, and both of Elliot's dragoons.

Can an Englishman read this account without indignation? Can he see, without horror, the blood of his countrymen thus lavishly poured forth in this Germanick warfare? In any decisive action, let the British soldier bleed; let him die—even for Hanover. His blood may not be wholly useless to his country, nor his death unprofitable to that common cause of mankind, liberty. But let him not be sent upon every idle enterprize, the very parade of fighting; upon every party, every detachment, every unadvised and desperate attack. Let him not be obliged to fight, merely because he does not know how to run away. But I willingly quit the subject, and shall make only one reflection, that it will be far more honourable for the Germans to assist the British troops in the day of battle, than to write these endless encomiums upon their conquering without them.

WE have, this month, thought it expedient to give our readers the annexed correct and elegant MAP of the countries from Dresden to Breslaw, with the routs of the Prussian and Austrian armies before and after the late battle near Lignitz. (See p. 481.) Of Dresden, they will find a plan in our last volume, p. 408, and of Breslaw, in our volume for 1758, p. 40. See also those two articles in our GENERAL INDEX. See likewise our last month, p. 426 and 439, and our present month, p. 481, 483.

The

For the London Mag.
32
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34 Long. E. from Ferro
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51
14° 25'
15° 25'
16° 25' Long. E. from London
Lubenau
Peits
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Kontop
Schlanva
Lefno
Schlieben
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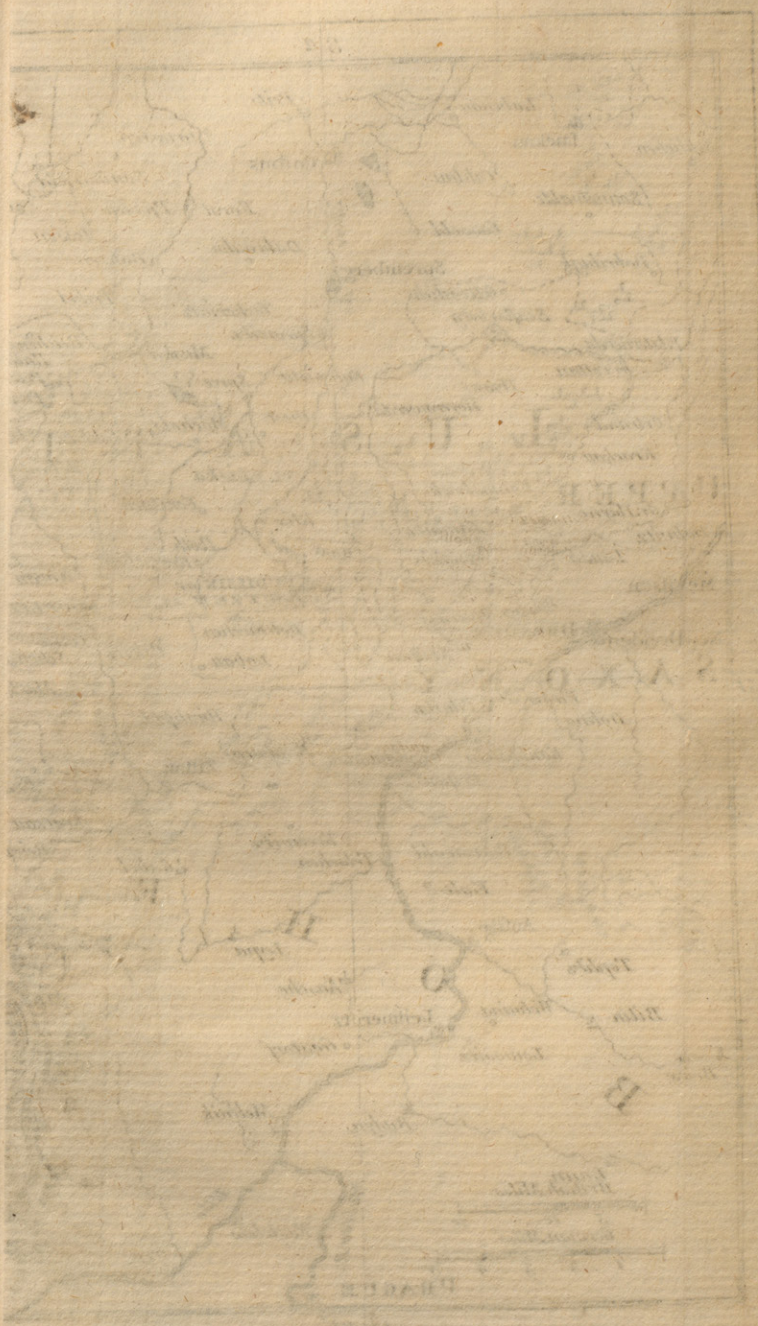
Griessen
Naumburg
Linden
Frausstadt
Cahlau
Cotbus
Sommerfeld
Guhlau
Reisen
Sonnewalde
Forst
Pforten
Gassen
Beuthen
Tarpen
Punitz
Casseld
Dubrauka
Iessen
Kuttlau
Dobrilugk
Bahren
Soran
Neustadtl
Spremberg
Tribel
Sagan
Gr. Glogau
Guhrau
Ranviz
G. Roschen
Senftenberg
Tschernitz
Quaritz
Hermstatt
Militsch
Elsterwerda
Spronvitz
Reichenau
Latschau
Trachenberg
Tettau
Muska
Halbau
Sprottau
Prinkenau
Hosen
Kuhnicht
Pricbus
Loos
Polkowitz
Rauden
Hoyerswerda
Spree
Freywald
Ortrand
Ujest
Zeisau
Weissig
Wintzig
Krackau
Mochols
Taubitz
Leypa
Kosel
Streinau
Konigsbruk
Rottenburg
Selniz
Luben
Buschen
Gr. Hayne
Kitlitz
Ossig
Stroppen
Klix
Forstgen
Kohlfurth
Wohlau
Dahnwitz
Lamentz
Haynau
Bennowitz
Trietnitz
Lausa
Prussian
Rout
Roth
Buntzlau
Brokendorf
Parchwitz
Meissen
Budissin or Bautzen
Kretschen
Sorau
Langenau
Naumburg
oder R.
Auras
Bischofswerda
Gorlitz
Maurek
Lignitz
Joschkendorf
Regnitz
Berg
New Dresden
Dresden
Hohkirchen
Hohendorf
Goldberg
Coschitz
Born
Stolpen
Lauban
Lowenberg
Neumarck
Lissa
Ostritz
Cania
Schonberg
Austrian
Wolfsberg
Schichau
Rathen
Saxony
Mark Lissa
Greiffenberg
Rout
Pomsen
Jauer
Schwarzwasser
Ossig
Breslaw
Pirna
Pilnitz
Dohna
Cossendau
Jagersdorf
Hirschberg
Strigau
Canth
Oldern
Hirschfeld
Liebenthal
Friedberg
Gotlitsch
Rankau
Porothwitz
Konigstein
Schandau
Romburg
Zittau
Bober R.
Bolkenhayn
Hohen Friedberg
Kripen
Neisse R.
Buch
Kupferberg
Zobten
Bohrau
Friedland
Freyburg
Schweidnitz
Kratzau
Schmiedberg
Langen Ols
Peterswald
Kreywitz
Landshut
Olmsdorf
Kartzen
Strehlen
Wansen
Tetschen
Reichenberg
Grossau
Eule
Gabel
Reichenbach
Nimtsch
Steinkirk
Aussig
Rudolphswald
Heinrichau
Munsterberg
Toplitz
Leypa
Moren
Ausche
Neurode
Bilin
Weltmina
Leitmeritz
Braunau
Frankenstein
Wartha
Gastorf
Lowositz
Wunschelburg
Otmuch
Briex
Glatz
Reichenstein
Neisse
Melsnik
Budyn
Lewin
Schonau
Reiners
Landek
Werdenau
Habelswert
Austrian
Laun
British Miles.
5 10 20
German Miles.
1 2 3 4 5
Maldau R.
Kosteletz
Neustat
Eyrewald
Silesia
Solnitz
Kosteletz
Kobersstein
Morava
Schachow
Senftenberg
Moravia
Prague
A MAP of the COUNTRIES from DRESDEN to BRESLAW with the Routs of the Prussian and Austrian ARMIES, before and after the late BATTLE near LIGNITZ. Aug 15th. 1760.



The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 397.

NOW, with respect to the bills which were brought in and passed into laws, in pursuance of the resolutions of these two committees, those that related only to the supply were as follow:

The land-tax and malt-tax acts were prepared and brought in, in pursuance of the two resolutions of the committee of ways and means agreed to, Nov. 26; and, as neither of them contained any extraordinary clause, they were both passed in common course, and received the royal assent by commission, Dec. 13. There was in each, as usual, a clause of credit, by which the commissioners of the treasury were impowered to raise the money, viz. 2000000l. upon the land-tax, and 750000l. upon the malt-tax, by loans or exchequer-bills, at an interest of 4l. *per cent.* which is one *per cent.* higher than has of late been usual in times of peace, and is one of the many disadvantages we are exposed to by the war, notwithstanding the signal success with which it has been hitherto attended.

Nov. 19, It was ordered, that the proper officer should lay before the house an account of the nett produce of the duties upon malt, for seven years, to Michaelmas then last, distinguishing each year; which account, made up to Midsummer, 1758, being, I suppose, as far as it could be made up, was presented the 22d, and ordered to lie on the table to be perused by the members; but the same not having been signed by the proper officers, it was next day, with the leave of the house, withdrawn, and an account, properly signed, presented, which was ordered to lie on the table for the same purpose; and on the 17th of December, after reading the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into the ways-and-means committee, this account, together with an account of the produce of the duties on malt and hops, from Midsummer, 1720, to Midsummer, 1750, distinguishing each year, (which was presented on the 26th of February, 1750) and also an account of the gross and nett produce of the duties on malt and hops, from Christmas, 1746, to Christmas, 1750, (which was presented on the 15th of March, 1750) were referred to the said committee; whereupon it came to the resolutions before mentioned, which were next day agreed to; and, as soon as they were agreed to, a bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon, and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Nugent, Mr. James Grenville, the Lord North, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. West, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

Next day it was ordered, that there should be laid before the house, beside some other accounts relating to spirits, an account of the nett produce of the duties upon malt since Midsummer, 1758; to which order a return was presented to the house, January 14; and on the 16th there was presented to the house an account of the nett produce arising from malt in Scotland, for seven years, from Midsummer, 1751, to Midsummer, 1758, distinguishing each year; both which were ordered to lie on the table, for the perusal of the members: And, on the 17th, after the resolutions of the committee of ways and means were, as before mentioned, agreed to, an instruction was ordered to the last above-named gentlemen, to make provision in the said bill, pursuant to the resolutions that day agreed to.

On the 21st, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Charlton, under the title of "A bill for granting to his majesty several duties upon malt, and for raising a certain sum of money, to be charged on the said duties;" when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, which it was the very next day, and committed to a committee of the whole house for next morning. Accordingly, on the 25th, the said order of the day being read, an instruction was ordered by the house to the committee, that they should have power to receive a clause to prevent the fraudulent obtaining of allowances in the gauging of corn, or grain, making into malt; and also an instruction, that they should have power to receive a clause for making forth duplicates of exchequer-bills, lottery-tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity-orders, or

other orders, loſt, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed: After which the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, went thro' the bill with amendments, and ordered the report to be received the next morning; which it accordingly was, and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered A to be ingroſſed. On the 28th there was offered to be preſented to the houſe a petition of the maltſters in Ipſwich, and parts adjacent, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, in behalf of themſelves and others, againſt an additional duty upon the ſtock of malt in hand; and the B purport of the ſaid petition having been opened to the houſe, a motion was made for its being brought up; but, upon the queſtion's being put, it was carried in the negative, *nemine contradicente*: After which the bill was read a third time, and, C with ſeveral new amendments, paſſed, and ſent to the lords, being now entitled, "An act for granting to his majeſty ſeveral duties upon malt, and for raiſing the ſum of eight millions, by way of annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the ſaid duties; and to prevent the fraudulent obtaining of allowances in the D gauging of corn making into malt; and for making forth duplicates of exchequer-bills, tickets, certificates, receipts, annuity-orders, and other orders, loſt, burnt, or otherwiſe deſtroyed."

In the houſe of lords the bill paſſed, of E courſe, without any amendment; and on the 4th of February it received, by itſelf alone, the royal aſſent by commiſſion; ſo that it will remain, upon record, a peculiar inſtance of the unanimity and zeal of the three branches of our legiſlature for proſecuting the preſent war with vigour, and for contributing every thing F in their power towards its ſucceſs: But we are not to ſuppoſe that this unanimity and zeal proceeded from the regard we have for any continental connection: It proceeded entirely from the regard we have, and ought to have, for our trade and navigation, and for the ſecurity and G happineſs of our plantations and colonies in America; therefore no miniſter is to ſuppoſe that he may, with impunity, make a ſacrifice of the latter to the former.

As to the act itſelf, the ſubſtance of it will appear from the reſolutions and in- H ſtructions upon which it was founded; and the ſcheme of the lottery thereby eſtabliſhed was as follows:

Number of Prizes.		*Value of each.* £.		*Tot. Val.* £.
2	of	10000	is	20000
2	of	5000	is	10000
4	of	2000	is	8000
12	of	1000	is	12000
20	of	500	is	10000
100	of	100	is	10000
400	of	50	is	20000
2000	of	20	is	40000
10700	of	10	is	107000
13240	Prizes			£. 237000
2	First-drawn £.	500	each	1000
2	Laſt drawn £.	1000	each	2000
66760	Blanks			
80000	Tickets, at 3l. each			240000

But, as the clauſe which was added in purſuance of the firſt inſtruction, of the 25th of January before mentioned, makes a conſiderable alteration in the method of collecting the annual, as well as this perpetual malt-tax, I think it neceſſary to give an abſtract of it, as follows:

"And whereas, in making malt, as practiſed before the granting any duties thereon, the barley, or other grain, during its ſteeping in the ciſtern, &c. did uſually ſwell ſo conſiderably, that it was thought reaſonable, upon granting the ſaid duties, in all charges made for the ſame from the ciſtern or couch, to allow to the maltſter four buſhels in every twenty, in conſideration of ſuch ſwelling; and, as many maltſters continue their barley, &c. in the ciſtern, &c. but a very ſhort time after the firſt wetting of the ſame, whereby the ſwelling, as aforeſaid, is much prevented, and does not bear a due proportion to the allowance made upon that account; whereby the maltſters not only obtain the allowance aforeſaid in the ciſtern or couch, although the reaſon for making the ſame is in a great meaſure taken away, but alſo reſerve to themſelves a further advantage, by ſwelling the corn after it has been gauged and charged in the couch, by means of watering it on the floor, where it has the allowance of ten buſhels in twenty: To prevent, therefore, practices ſo greatly detrimental to the revenue and fair trader, it is enacted, That if, from and after the 8th of February, 1760, during the continuance of the duties upon malt, any maltſter, or maker of malt, ſhall not wet or ſteep his barley, or other grain, intended to be made into malt, in the ciſtern,

ciſtern, or other veſſel, ſo as the ſame ſhall be covered with water, and continue there, ſo covered, for the ſpace of forty hours from the time of its being firſt wet and covered, before he ſhall draw off the water from the ſame, he ſhall not be entitled to the ſaid allowance of four buſhels in every twenty, in charging the duties by gauge, either in the ciſtern or couch."

This fraudulent practice was complained of before the year 1720; and therefore in the act 6 Geo. I. chap. 21, it was enacted, that no maltſter, or maker of malt for ſale or exportation, ſhould permit any barley, or other corn, making into malt, to be wetted on the couch or floor, or in any other place but in his ciſterns, or wetting-vats, duly entered for that purpoſe at the office of exciſe for the diviſion where ſuch malt ſhall be wetted, on pain of forfeiting 2s. 6d. for every buſhel. There was likewiſe, in the ſame act, another clauſe for puniſhing maltſters who ſhould cauſe their corn or grain to be wetted in ſuch manner that the ſame ſhould acreſpire, that is to ſay, grow out or ſprout at that end of the grain from whence the blade proceeds. But both theſe clauſes were repealed by the act 3 Geo. II. chap. 7. and, as the ſame fraudulent practice has, it ſeems, been ſince renewed, therefore the above-recited clauſe was moved for, and has been inſerted in this new act, by the advice, I hope, of ſome expert maltſters; otherwiſe it may be apprehended, that in ſome ſorts of weather it would be dangerous to keep grain covered with water for the ſpace of forty hours from the time of its being firſt wetted and covered, becauſe in that time the whole, or greateſt part of it, might begin to acreſpire: But this I ſhall leave to be conſidered by thoſe who are ſkilful in the art of malting, and only obſerve, that from this human operation we may diſcover a ſingular inſtance of divine wiſdom, for from hence it is plain that thoſe parts of the ſeed, that are deſigned for the roots of the plant, begin to ſprout, and fix themſelves in the ground, before the plant itſelf begins to appear.

The other three bills, that related only to the ſupply, were all ordered to be brought in on the 13th of May, in purſuance of the three reſolutions of the committee of ways and means that day agreed to; and Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. James Grenville, the Lord North, Mr. Oſwald, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Weſt, and Mr. Samuel Martin, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. Accordingly Mr. Charlton, the next day, preſented to the houſe a bill for enabling his majeſty to raiſe a certain ſum of money for the uſes and purpoſes therein mentioned; alſo a bill for granting to his majeſty a certain ſum of money, out of the ſinking-fund, for the ſervice of the year 1760; and alſo a bill for enabling his majeſty to raiſe a certain ſum of money towards paying off, and diſcharging, the debt of the navy, and towards naval ſervices in the year 1760; all which bills were then read a firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time: And, as they were all abſolutely neceſſary for raiſing the ſupplies that had been voted, they were all paſſed in common courſe, without oppoſition in either houſe, and all received the royal aſſent by commiſſion at the end of the ſeſſion. Of theſe three bills the firſt had, in its courſe, a clauſe of appropriation added to it by inſtruction; and the Bank was enabled to lend the million which the commiſſioners of the Treaſury were by the act impowered to borrow at 4l. *per cent.* intereſt: The ſecond had, by inſtruction, a clauſe of credit added to it for borrowing the money thereby granted; and by another clauſe the Bank was impowered to lend; both without any limitation of intereſt: And by the 3d, the Exchequer-bills thereby to be iſſued were not to be received, or paſs to any receiver or collector of the publick revenue, or at the receipt of the Exchequer, before the 26th of March, 1761. Here likewiſe the Bank were impowered to lend; but, as neither the Bank, nor any other ſet of moneyed men, had engaged, or were obliged, to circulate theſe Exchequer-bills, there was ſome danger of their falling to diſcount; which would, of courſe, be a loſs to thoſe poor people that could not lie out of their money until their bills came to be in courſe of payment at the Exchequer: Therefore it is to be hoped, that they will not be applied towards the payment of any wages that may be, or become, due to our brave, but poor ſeamen.

As to the other bills which were brought in, purſuant to the reſolutions of the committees of ſupply, or ways and means, as they relate to ſomething elſe beſide the ſupply, I ſhall give an account of them among the other bills, according to the order of time I uſually obſerve; as to which, the firſt I am to take notice

of is, the bill for continuing the prohibition on the malt-diſtillery; for, as the act of the preceding ſeſſion for this purpoſe was to expire at Chriſtmas, and as it was neceſſary to continue the ſaid prohibition until the houſe ſhould have time to conſider of proper methods for laying the malt-diſtillery under ſuch regulations as might prevent, if poſſible, its being of dangerous conſequence to the health and morals of the people, therefore, Nov. the 14th, it was upon motion reſolved, that the houſe would, on the 22d, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to take into conſideration ſo much of the ſaid act of the preceding ſeſſion as related to this prohibition; which order was, on the 26th, put off to the 7th of December; and in the mean time ſeveral accounts relating to ſpirituous liquors were laid before the houſe, and the following reſolutions, ſetting forth the advantages accruing from, and therefore praying a further continuance of, the prohibition of the malt-diſtillery, were preſented to the houſe, viz. from ſeveral of the principal inhabitants of Spital-fields; from the mayor and commonalty of the city of New Sarum; from the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, tradeſmen, and other inhabitants, of the town of Colcheſter; from the mayor, aldermen, and common council, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk; and from the mayor and bailiffs of the borough of Berwick upon Tweed: And, on the other hand, there were, in the mean time, preſented to the houſe, and read, the following petitions, alledging that the ſcarcity of corn, which had made the prohibition of the malt-diſtillery neceſſary, was ceaſed, and that the continuing of that prohibition, beyond the neceſſity which had required it, would be a vaſt loſs and diſcouragement to the landed intereſt, and therefore praying that the ſaid diſtillery might be again opened, under ſuch regulations and reſtrictions as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet, viz. from the mayor, magiſtrates, merchants, manufacturers, and other gentlemen, of the city of Norwich; from the ſeveral land owners and holders of the South-Weſt parts of Eſſex, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, on behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of the landed intereſt; and from the freeholders of the counties of Roſs and Cromartie, in North Britain.

All theſe accounts and petitions having been referred to the ſaid committee, the houſe, on the ſaid 7th of December, reſolved itſelf into the ſame; and the report being ordered to be then received, Sir John Philipps reported the following reſolution, which was agreed to, *nem. con.* viz. "That the prohibition of the making of low wines and ſpirits from wheat, barley, malt, or any other ſort of grain, or from meal, flour, or bran, be farther continued for a time to be limited:" After which he moved, and it was ordered, that a bill be brought in, purſuant to the ſaid reſolution; and that he, the ſaid Sir John Philipps, Mr. Townſhend, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. Grenville, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. Accordingly, the bill was, on the 10th, preſented to the houſe by Sir John Philips, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; which it was the next day, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe for next morning, when the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, went through the bill with one amendment; and the ſame being then, upon the report, agreed to by the houſe, the bill, with the amendment, was ordered to be ingroſſed. On the 13th there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the freeholders of the county of Fife, repreſenting the pernicious conſequences which, as they alledged, muſt enſue to them, and the reſt of the landholders of Great-Britain, by the paſſing of the ſaid bill; and that ſuch a prohibition muſt be peculiarly hard upon the inhabitants of North-Britain. This petition was ordered to lie on the table until the bill ſhould be read a third time, which it was the very ſame day; and an amendment having been made by the houſe to the bill, it was paſſed and ſent to the lords, where it paſſed without oppoſition or amendment, and on the 20th received the royal aſſent, being entitled, An act to continue, for a further time, the prohibition, &c. by which it was enacted, that the prohibition ſhould be further continued until the 24th of December, 1760, unleſs ſuch continuation ſhould be abridged, or ſhortened, by any other act to be made in the then preſent ſeſſion.

The very day this act was paſſed in the houſe of commons, that is to ſay, December the 20th, it was reſolved, that the houſe would, on the 21ſt of January then next, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to take into conſideration the ſtate of the diſtillery; which order was put off to the 31ſt; and in the mean time

time a great number of accounts and papers relating to ſpirituous liquors were, by order, laid before the houſe, and a multitude of petitions againſt continuing the prohibition were preſented, all of which were referred to the ſaid committee; and the houſe having, on the ſaid 31ſt, reſolved itſelf into the ſame, Mr. Bacon reported, that they had conſidered the matter to them referred, and had come to ſeveral reſolutions, which, on February the 4th, he, by order, reported; and the ſame, being agreed to by the houſe, were as follow, viz.

1. That the preſent high price of ſpirituous liquors is a principal cauſe of the diminution in the home-conſumption thereof, and hath greatly contributed to the health, ſobriety, and induſtry, of the common people.

2. That, in order to continue, for the future, the preſent high price of all ſpirits uſed for home-conſumption, a large additional duty be laid upon all ſpirituous liquors, whatſoever, diſtilled within, or imported into, Great-Britain.

3. That there be a drawback of the ſaid additional duties upon all ſpirituous liquors, diſtilled in Great-Britain, which ſhall be exported.

4. That an additional bounty be granted, under proper regulations, upon the exportation of all ſpirituous liquors drawn from corn in Great-Britain.

Theſe reſolutions were referred to the committee of ways and means; and on the 15th, as ſoon as the order of the day for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into the ſaid committee was read, an inſtruction was ordered thereunto, that they ſhould conſider of proper methods for encouraging the exportation of Britiſh ſpirits; and it was alſo ordered, that all papers which had been preſented to the houſe, in that ſeſſion of parliament, relating to the diſtillery, ſhould be referred to the ſame; after which the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſame, as it did again on the 18th, 20th, 22d, and 25th, on which laſt day Mr. Charlton reported, that they had come to ſeveral reſolutions upon ſome of the matters to them referred; which report was ordered to be received the next morning, and the houſe to reſolve itſelf again into the ſaid committee on the Wedneſday following.

Accordingly, on the 26th, the ſaid report was received, and the eleven reſolutions before mentioned were agreed to *; after which the ſaid four reſolutions, agreed to on the 4th, were again read; and it was ordered, that a bill ſhould be brought in upon the three firſt of theſe four reſolutions, and upon the ſaid eleven reſolutions; and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Grenville, the Lord North, Mr. Oſwald, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Weſt, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame.

On the 7th of March, Mr. Weſt preſented the bill to the houſe, under the title of A bill to prevent the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors, by laying an additional duty thereupon; and to encourage the exportation of Britiſh-made ſpirits; when the ſame was read a firſt time; and, after reading the copy of an order from the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty to the commiſſioners for victualling his majeſty's navy, dated Nov. 27, 1756, which had been preſented to the houſe the 28th of February, the bill was ordered to be read a ſecond time, upon Thurſday then next, being March 13: And the bill being now before the houſe, I ſhall obſerve, that, ſince this affair was referred to the committee of ways and means, a large additional number of papers and accounts, relating to ſpirituous liquors and the diſtillery, had been laid before the houſe; many witneſſes had been examined by the ſaid committee; and on the 8th of February there had been preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of the gentlemen, clergy, merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants, of the town of Birmingham, in Warwickſhire, repreſenting ſeveral good conſequences which, they alledged, had ariſen from the prohibition of making ſpirits from wheat, &c. and alledging, that they had juſt reaſon to fear, that, ſhould the prohibition be taken off, without ſuch proviſion or reſtriction being made, as would prevent the pernicious abuſe of ſuch liquors, it would, probably, be attended with fatal conſequences to the trade of that town; and therefore praying the houſe to make ſuch proviſions and reſtrictions, to prevent the pernicious abuſe of ſuch liquors, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table; and, though it was not particularly referred to the committee of ways and means, yet what was therein repreſented gave riſe, perhaps, to the oppoſition that was made to the reſolutions of that committee upon this ſubject; for the new and additional

* *See, before, p.* 394.

tional duty, propoſed, was thought by many to be too ſmall; and among thoſe reſolutions there was not ſo much as one that looked like a proviſion, or reſtriction, for preventing the pernicious abuſe of ſuch liquors; therefore it was ſaid, that what was propoſed looked more like a ſcheme for increaſing the publick revenue, than for preventing the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors: However, the reſolutions were all agreed to; and upon their plan the bill was formed, and dignified with the ſpecious title I have mentioned.

On the 13th of March the bill was, according to order, read a ſecond time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole houſe on the Tueſday following; and, after reading the before-mentioned act of this ſeſſion, for continuing the prohibition, an inſtruction was ordered to the committee, that they ſhould have power to receive a clauſe or clauſes for abridging and ſhortening the continuance of the ſaid prohibition: But on the 17th the ſaid order for committing the bill was diſcharged, and it was reſolved, that the houſe would, upon Friday morning then next, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, upon the ſaid bill; and, as ſoon as this reſolution was agreed to, the houſe being informed that the ſheriffs of the city of London attended at the door, they were called in, and at the bar preſented to the houſe a petition of the lord-mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the ſaid city, in common council aſſembled; whereupon Mr. alderman Beckford ſtood up, and with the leave of the houſe, it being after two o'clock*, moved, That the ſaid petition be now read: Accordingly, it was read, and ſet forth, that the petitioners had, with great pleaſure, obſerved the happy conſequences produced upon the morals, behaviour, induſtry, and health, of the lower claſs of people, ſince the prohibition of the malt-diſtillery; and alledging, that the petitioners obſerved, that a bill was brought in, to allow the diſtilling of ſpirits from corn, and that the petitioners apprehended, that the encouragement given to the diſtillers thereof would prove greatly detrimental to the commercial intereſt of this nation, and that the petitioners conceived, the advantages propoſed to be allowed upon the exportation of ſuch ſpirits, being ſo much above the value of the commodity, would lay ſuch a temptation for ſmuggling and perjury, as no law could prevent; and expreſſing their fears, that, ſhould ſuch a bill paſs into a law, the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors would not only debilitate and enervate the labourers, manufacturers, ſailors, ſoldiers, and all the lower claſs of people, and thereby extinguiſh induſtry, and that remarkable intrepidity and courage which had lately ſo eminently appeared in our fleets and armies, but alſo inflame thoſe, intoxicated with its malignant efficacy, to perpetrate the moſt heinous crimes, whereby the opulence and power of the nation, which muſt always depend on the vigour and induſtry of its people, and its liberty and happineſs, which cannot be ſupported without temperance and morality, would be, as the petitioners apprehended, in the utmoſt danger of being deſtroyed; and that the petitioners were alſo further apprehenſive, that the extraordinary conſumption of bread-corn by the ſtill, would not only ſo raiſe the price, as to oppreſs the lower claſs of people, but would be ſuch a bar to the exportation thereof, as to deprive this nation of a great influx of money, at that time ſo eſſential for carrying on the preſent juſt and neceſſary war, and thereby highly injure the landed and commercial intereſt; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and that the then preſent prohibition of diſtilling ſpirits from corn might be continued, or that wheat might not be permitted to be uſed in diſtillation, or that the petitioners might have ſuch other relief as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE law of nature and nations is a ſcience which ought to be ſtudied by every gentleman who has the happineſs to be born in a free country; and therefore I cannot avoid recommending to the peruſal of my countrymen a Book printed

* *By a ſtanding order of the houſe, no new motion is to be made after two o'clock, without the leave of the houſe.*

printed in 1757 at Neufchatel, and lately tranſlated into Engliſh, intitled, *The Law of Nations, &c. by M. de Vattel.* In the mean time I muſt think, that the following extracts will be agreeable to your readers; therefore I hope you will give them a place in your next Magazine, and thereby oblige every true Briton, as well as Your humble ſervant.

London, Sept. 6, 1760.

Upon the queſtion, Whether a nation may change its conſtitution of government, the author writes thus:

"A very important queſtion here preſents itſelf. It eſſentially belongs to the ſociety to make laws, both in relation to the manner in which it deſires to be governed, and to the conduct of the citizens: This is called the *Legiſlative Power*. The nation may entruſt the exerciſe of it to the prince, or to an aſſembly; or to that aſſembly and the prince jointly; who have then a right of making new, and abrogating old laws. It is here demanded, Whether, if their power extends ſo far as to the fundamental laws, they may change the conſtitution of the ſtate? The principles we have laid down lead us to decide this point with certainty, that the authority of theſe legiſlators does not extend ſo far, and that they ought to conſider the fundamental laws as ſacred, if the nation has not, in very expreſs terms, given them the power to change them; for the conſtitution of the ſtate ought to be fixed; and, ſince that was firſt eſtabliſhed by the nation, which afterwards truſted certain perſons with the legiſlative power, the fundamental laws are excepted from their commiſſion. It appears that the ſociety had only reſolved to make proviſion for the ſtate's being always furniſhed with laws ſuited to particular conjunctures, and gave the legiſlature, for that purpoſe, the power of abrogating the antient civil and political laws, that were not fundamental, and of making new ones: But nothing leads us to think that it was willing to ſubmit the conſtitution itſelf to their pleaſure. In ſhort, theſe legiſlators derive their power from the conſtitution: How, then, can they change it, without deſtroying the foundation of their authority? By the fundamental laws of England, the two houſes of parliament, in concert with the king, exerciſe the legiſlative power: But, if the two houſes ſhould reſolve to ſuppreſs themſelves, and to inveſt the king with the full and abſolute government, certainly the nation would not ſuffer it; and who can preſume to ſay, that they would not have a right to oppoſe it? But, if the parliament entered into a debate on making ſo conſiderable a change, and the whole nation was voluntarily ſilent upon it, this would be conſidered as an approbation of the act of its repreſentatives.——But, in treating here of the change of the conſtitution, we treat only of a *right*: What is expedient belongs to politicks. We ſhall therefore only obſerve in general, that great changes in a ſtate being delicate and very dangerous affairs, and that frequent changes being in their own nature prejudicial, a people ought to be very circumſpect in doing it, and never be inclined to make innovations without the moſt preſſing reaſons, or an abſolute neceſſity. The ſpirit of inconſtancy which prevailed among the Athenians was always contrary to the happineſs of that republick, and was at length fatal to that liberty of which they were ſo jealous without knowing how to enjoy it."

The queſtion, Whether in a monarchy the nation may change the order of ſucceſſion, he determines in the affirmative, and adds as follows:

"In ordinary caſes, when the ſtate may follow the eſtabliſhed rule, without being expoſed to very great and manifeſt danger, it is certain, that every deſcendent ought to ſucceed, when the order of the ſucceſſion calls him to the throne, of whatever incapacity of reigning by himſelf he may be accuſed. This is a conſequence of the ſpirit of the law that eſtabliſhed the ſucceſſion; for the people had recourſe to it to prevent the troubles which would otherwiſe have been almoſt inevitable at every change. Now, little advances muſt have been made towards obtaining this end, if at the death of a prince the people were allowed to examine the capacity of his heir before they acknowledged him for their ſovereign. 'What a door would this open for uſurpers or malecontents!—It was to avoid 'theſe inconveniencies that the order of 'ſucceſſion was eſtabliſhed; and nothing 'more wiſe could have been done, ſince 'by this means no more is required than 'his being the king's ſon, and his having 'life, which can admit of no diſpute; 'but, on the other hand, there is no rule 'fixed to judge of the capacity or incapacity of reigning.* Tho' the ſucceſſion was

* *Memorial in behalf of Madam de Longueville, touching the principality of Neufchatel, in* 1672.

was not eſtabliſhed for the particular advantage of the ſovereign and his family, but for that of the ſtate, the ſucceſſor appointed has nevertheleſs a right, to which juſtice requires that regard ſhould be paid. His right is ſubordinate to that of the nation, or to the ſafety of the ſtate; but it ought to take place when the publick welfare does not oppoſe it.——Theſe reaſons have the greater weight where the law, or the ſtate, may remedy the incapacity of the prince by nominating a regent, in the ſame manner as is practiſed in caſe of his minority. This regent is inveſted, during the whole time of his adminiſtration, with the royal authority; but he executes it in the king's name."

After ſhewing that miniſters and magiſtrates ought to propagate the love of virtue, and abhorrence of vice, he adds,

"It is an inconteſtable truth, that the virtues of the citizens conſtitute the moſt happy diſpoſitions that can be deſired by a juſt and wiſe government. This, then, affords a certain index, from which the nation may judge of the intention of thoſe who govern. If they endeavour to render the great, and the common people, virtuous, their views are pure and upright; and it is certain that their ſight is fixed alone on the great end of government, the happineſs and glory of the nation: But, if they ſpread a corruption of manners, a love of luxury, effeminacy, the rage of licentious paſſions, and excite the great to engage in ruinous expences, the people ought to take care of theſe corruptors; for they endeavour to purchaſe ſlaves, in order to rule over them in an arbitrary manner. While a prince has juſt and moderate deſires, he has not recourſe to theſe odious methods. Satisfied with his ſuperior ſtation, and the power given him by the laws, he propoſes to reign with glory and ſafety; he loves his people, and deſires to render them happy. But his miniſters too commonly cannot bear to be reſiſted: The leaſt oppoſition, if he abandons his authority to them, renders them proud, and more incapable of being moved than their maſter: They have not the ſame love for his people as himſelf. How corrupt is human nature! They diſtruſt the courage and firmneſs inſpired by virtue, and know that the diſtributor of favours rules as he pleaſes over the men whoſe hearts are open to covetouſneſs. So a miſerable wretch, who exerciſes the moſt infamous of all profeſſions, perverts the inclinations of a young victim to her odious traffick; ſhe prompts her to luxury and gluttony, ſhe fills her with ſoftneſs and vanity, to deliver her up more ſurely to a rich ſeducer. This baſe and unworthy creature is ſometimes chaſtiſed by the magiſtrate; but the miniſter, who is infinitely more guilty, ſwims in opulence, and is inveſted with honour and authority. Poſterity, however, will do him juſtice, and deteſt the corruptor of a reſpectable nation."

In ſhewing the duty of miniſters and magiſtrates, with reſpect to providing againſt any foreign attack, he obſerves,

"A cowardly and undiſciplined multitude are incapable of repulſing a warlike enemy; for the ſtrength of the ſtate conſiſts leſs in the number than the military virtues of its citizens. Valour, that heroick virtue which makes us brave dangers for the ſake of our country, is the firmeſt ſupport of the ſtate: It renders it formidable to its enemies, and ſpares the people even the trouble of defending themſelves. A ſtate, whoſe reputation in this reſpect is once well eſtabliſhed, will be ſeldom attacked, if it does not provoke other ſtates by its enterprizes. For above two centuries the Swiſs have enjoyed a profound peace, while the noiſe of arms has reſounded all around them, and war has laid waſte the reſt of Europe. Nature gives the foundation of valour; but ſeveral cauſes may animate, or weaken and deſtroy it. A nation ought, then, to obtain and cultivate a virtue ſo uſeful; and a prudent ſovereign will take all poſſible meaſures to inſpire his ſubjects with it; his wiſdom will point out to him the means. This is the bright fire that animates the French nobility: Inflamed by a love of glory, and of their prince, they fly to battle, and with the utmoſt gaiety ſpill their blood in the field of honour. How far would their conqueſts extend if that kingdom was not ſurrounded by people equally warlike! The Engliſh, generous and intrepid, reſemble a lion in combat; and, in general, the nations of Europe ſurpaſs in bravery all the other people upon earth."

In conſidering the duty of a ſovereign prince, with reſpect to the glory of his country, he writes thus:

"A prince, a ſovereign, whoever he is, that owes every thing entirely to the nation, is doubtleſs obliged to extend its glory as far as is in his power. We have ſeen that his duty is, to labour after the perfection of the ſtate, and of the people

who have ſubmitted to him; and by this means he will make them merit a good degree of reputation and glory. He ought always to have this object in view in every thing he undertakes, and in the uſe he makes of his power. Let juſtice, moderation, and greatneſs of ſoul, ſhine in all his actions; for by this means he will procure to himſelf and his people a name reſpected by the univerſe, and not leſs uſeful than glorious. The glory of Henry IV. ſaved France: In the deplorable ſtate in which he found affairs, his virtues encouraged his faithful ſubjects, gave ſtrangers the boldneſs to lend him their aſſiſtance, and to enter into an alliance with him againſt the ambitious Spaniards. A prince, weak and but little eſteemed, would have been abandoned by all the world; people would have been afraid of being involved in his ruin.—— Beſides the virtues that are the glory of princes, as well as of private perſons, there is a dignity and decorum that particularly belong to the ſupreme rank, and which a ſovereign ought to obſerve with the greateſt care. He cannot neglect them without degrading himſelf, and ſtamping a blemiſh on the ſtate. Every ray, that beams from the throne, ought to bear the character of purity, nobleneſs, and grandeur. What an idea do we conceive of a people, when we ſee the ſovereign ſhew, in publick acts, a meanneſs of ſentiment with which a private perſon would think himſelf diſhonoured! All the majeſty of the nation reſides in the perſon of the prince: What, then, muſt become of it if he proſtitutes it, or ſuffers it to be proſtituted by thoſe who ſpeak and act in his name? The miniſter who treats his maſter in a language unworthy of him deſerves to be diſgracefully driven from his poſt."

And, in conſidering the alienation of the publick property, he writes as follows:

"But it is very juſt to ſay, that the nation ought to preſerve its publick property with great care, to make a proper uſe of it, and not to diſpoſe of it but for good reaſons, nor to alienate or mortgage it but for its manifeſt advantage, or in caſe of a preſſing neceſſity. This is an evident conſequence of the duties a nation owes to itſelf. The publick property is of great uſe, and even neceſſary; and it cannot diſſipate it improperly without manifeſtly hurting and injuring itſelf. I ſpeak of the publick property ſtrictly ſo called, or the domain of the ſtate. Alienating its revenues is cutting the nerves of government. As to the property common to all the citizens, the nation does an injury to thoſe who receive advantage from it, if it alienates it without neceſſity, or without good reaſon. It has a right to do this as proprietor of theſe poſſeſſions; but it ought to do it only in ſuch a manner as is agreeable to the duties of the body towards its members.——Theſe duties relate to the prince, the director of the nation: He ought to watch over its preſervation, and the wiſe adminiſtration of the publick property, to ſtop and prevent its diſſipation, and not to ſuffer its being diverted to foreign uſes."

[*We may probably give more Extracts hereafter from this valuable Book.*]

Curious EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. LI. P. I. Continued from p. 409.

An Account of ſome Experiments relating to the Preſervation of SEEDS: *In Two Letters to the Right Hon. the Earl of* Macclesfield, *Preſident of the Royal Society, from* John Ellis, *Eſq; F. R. S.*

MY LORD, London, Jan. 18, 1759.

AS the ſupplying our colonies with the ſeeds of uſeful plants, in order to have their produce imported from thence into England, inſtead of the places of their natural growth in Europe, Aſia, and Africa, as we do at preſent, is a matter of ſome importance, therefore I am perſuaded, that experiments tending to promote ſo uſeful and beneficial a work will meet with the approbation of this honourable ſociety.

Among many uſeful ſeeds, which I ſent governor Ellis in the year 1757, were ſome acorns of the cork-tree, which were put in a box in ſand. Theſe, he mentions in his laſt letters, were entirely ſpoil'd in the voyage, and obſerves, that the confined air in the hold of ſhips occaſions ſuch hot and penetrating ſteams, eſpecially in warm climates, that it diſpoſes all ſeeds, in common packages, to a ſweating or putrefactive fermentation, by which the vegetative quality of many is entirely deſtroyed; and therefore adviſes, that ſeeds ſhould be ſent in tight caſks, and placed on or near the deck, ſo as to have the benefit of the freſh circulating air, at the ſame time the tightneſs of the caſk would ſecure them from the ſalt water.

In order to ſend the governor a freſh ſupply of cork acorns, in a growing ſtate, I tried the following experiments on them

to preſerve them ſound; the effect of which I expect to have the honour to lay before this ſociety next ſummer: But, as I tried the very ſame experiments, at the very ſame time, on a parcel of freſh oak acorns, which I collected myſelf, at Sydenham, in Kent, the latter end of laſt October, and have ſince kept them by me in a box in a warm room, it may give us ſome inſight into what may be the fate of thoſe that are ſent abroad.

The experiments were made between the 25th and 30th of October, 1758; and the acorns cut open, to ſee the effects, Jan. 17, 1759.

Experiment 1. Acorns of the Engliſh oak ſmeared over ſeveral times with a ſtrong ſolution of gum arabick; and alſo they had been dried in a window, folded in a piece of paper, and put into a deal box.—When theſe were cut open, they appeared hard, dry, and inclining to black, being quite periſhed.

When I firſt thought of making this experiment, I imagined, that the perſpirable matter of the kernel of the acorns could not paſs through the glaſſy, cloſe ſubſtance of the gum arabick; but experience has convinced me of the contrary.

Exp. 2. Some acorns, treated as in the firſt experiment, were wrapped up in papers, ſoaked in a ſtrong ſolution of gum arabick, each in a ſeparate paper: After they had been dried, they were put in the box with the reſt.—Theſe were ſomewhat ſofter than the firſt, but decayed.

Exp. 3. Some of them were ſmeared ſeveral times over with gum ſenega; and, when they were dried in the window, and well hardened, were put in a paper into the deal box.—Theſe looked rather better than the two former parcels, but unfit for vegetation.

Exp. 4. Some of the ſame acorns were put into the middle of a cake of plaiſterers ſtiff loam, or ſuch as the brewers uſe to ſtop their beer-barrels, and covered over near an inch on every ſide. This ſoon became dry, without any cracks: It was about two inches and a half thick, and was placed with the reſt, wrapped up in a paper in the box.—The kernels of theſe were ſhrivelled up, and grown quite dry and hard, like horn, the loam proving a ſtrong abſorbent.

Exp. 5. Some were rolled up ſeparately in thin flakes of bees-wax, warmed, to make it pliable, and put in paper in the box.—Theſe looked very well when they were cut aſunder, and appeared likely to grow, but were a little ſhrunk.

Exp. 6. Some were rolled ſeparately in roſin, made pliable with warmth.—Theſe cut quite freſh.

Exp. 7. Some of them were rolled, each in a thin covering of a mixture of pitch, roſin, and bees-wax, called mummy by the gardeners.—Theſe cut as well, and looked as freſh, as if they had juſt fallen from the tree.

The cork-acorns, that were ſent to Georgia, were incloſed in the ſame ſubſtances with the foregoing, and put into a box filled with dry ſand, quite full, and well faſtened: This was put into a tight caſk, among papers and wearing-apparel, and ſtowed in the upper part of the hold of the ſhip.

While I was making theſe experiments, I wrote to Dr. Linnæus, of Upſal, for his opinion of them, and for his method of preſerving ſeeds in long voyages. I have lately received his anſwer, in which he conſiders the great danger that attends ſeeds in warm voyages, in the ſame light with governor Ellis, and has communicated to me a very probable method of preſerving ſeeds in long voyages, which, he ſays, has never failed. The following is an extract of his letter to me, dated the 8th of December, 1758, from Upſal.

"Seeds may be brought from abroad in a growing ſtate, if we attend to the following method: Put your ſeeds into a cylindrical glaſs bottle, and fill up the interſtices with dry ſand, to prevent their lying too cloſe together, and that they may perſpire freely through the ſand; then cork the bottle, or tie a bladder over the mouth of it. Prepare a glaſs veſſel, ſo much larger than that which contains the ſeeds, that, when it is ſuſpended in it, there may be a vacant ſpace, on all ſides, of about two inches diſtance, between both glaſſes, for the following mixture; four parts of nitre, and one fifth part, of equal parts, of common ſalt, and ſal ammoniack: Theſe muſt be well pounded, and mixed together, and the ſpaces all round, between the outward and inward glaſſes, well filled with it. This ſaline maſs, which ſhould be rather moiſt, will always be ſo cold, that the ſeeds in the inner glaſs will never ſuffer, during their voyage, from the heat of the air. This experiment has been tried, and has not failed."

I am, my lord,
Your lordſhip's
Moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
JOHN ELLIS.

MY

MY LORD,

IN a letter, which I took the liberty to addreſs to your lordſhip, dated Jan. 18, 1759, relating to ſome experiments which I had made to preſerve the acorns of Engliſh oaks for a longer time than uſual in a perfect ſtate of vegetation, I there took notice, that I had ſent ſome acorns of the cork oak to the governor of Georgia, preſerved in much the ſame manner; but, as the ſubſtances made uſe of for this purpoſe differed a little, I ſhall deſcribe thoſe experiments here more particularly.

On the 27th of November, 1758, I prepared ſeven parcels of the acorns of the cork-bearing oak, or ilex, in the following manner.

Number 1. Fifteen acorns, each covered over ſingly with a ſtiff ſolution of gum arabick, and afterwards rolled up in gummed paper.

No. 2. Thirteen ditto, each rolled up in a thin cover of common yellow bees-wax, ſoftened before the fire, and rolled up afterwards, ſeparately, in white paper.

No. 3. Ten ditto, each rolled up, as before, in wax, and afterwards each covered with a coat of brewer's loam moiſtened with a thick ſolution of gum arabick.

No. 4. Five ditto, each coated with gum arabick, and afterwards with whiting moiſtened with a thick ſolution of gum arabick.

No. 5. Twenty-five ditto, each coated with gum arabick, and afterwards with brewers loam moiſtened with a thick ſolution of gum arabick.

No. 6. Three ditto, each covered with gardeners grafting mummy, conſiſting of a mixture of bees-wax, roſin, and pitch.

No. 7. Ten ditto, each covered with fullers earth made into paſte with a ſtiff ſolution of gum arabick.

Theſe ſeven parcels were all put into chip boxes, filled with dry houſe-ſand, and afterwards put into a tight caſk; and arrived in Georgia in April following. Governor Ellis, in his letter to me, dated from thence, May 6, 1759, ſays, of all theſe experiments, none ſucceeded but the parcel No. 3. which had firſt been covered with bees-wax, and afterwards with a paſte made of loam and diſſolved gum arabick. We even find, that thoſe that were covered with a thin coat of bees-wax, and afterwards with paper, did not ſucceed, as their covering was not thick enough to keep in their perſpiration. This was the caſe with ſome of the Engliſh oak acorns, which I had coated in the ſame manner in October, 1758, and cut open in November laſt, 1759; their kernels being ſhrivelled and decayed: And thoſe I had covered the ſame time with a mixture of roſin, bees-wax, and pitch, though their kernels were plump and juicy, yet they, by this time, were turned brown and rancid, by imbibing the ſteams ariſing from the pitch and roſin, and were rendered unfit for vegetation.

It may poſſibly be remarked, that it is no uncommon thing to receive the acorns of oaks from moſt of the provinces in North-America in a growing ſtate, in January, and even in February; and therefore it may be aſked, why it ſhould require more care to ſend acorns of our growth thither.

The reaſon of this appears to me, that, as the ſummer-heats of thoſe provinces by much exceed ours, ſo conſequently their juices, being higher maturated, are not ſo liable to ſhrivel and decay as ours are, which, experience ſhews, are more watery, and leſs oily; though, perhaps, if both kinds were packed up in a dry, ſoapy earth, and could be carried at a cool ſeaſon of the year, I mean the winter-months, they might equally ſucceed; but, in this kind of weather, we have ſeldom an opportunity to ſend them, ſo as to expect their arrival before the weather, in the Southern parts of North-America, begins to grow too warm, as the ſhips ſeldom arrive there till April.

The cheſnut, next to the acorn, being the moſt difficult to preſerve ſound during the courſe of one ſeaſon, or a whole year, on the 23d of February laſt, 1759, I procured a parcel of Spaniſh cheſnuts, juſt as they were imported, many of which were ſounder than they generally are ſo late in the ſeaſon: Theſe I divided into four parcels, and put each parcel into a ſmall earthen jar, involving them in the following ſubſtances:

Jar No. 1. 12 cheſnuts in mutton ſuet.
2. 12 ditto in bees-wax and mutton ſuet, equal quantities.
3. 12 ditto in bees-wax.
4. 12 ditto in bees-wax and yellow roſin, equal quantities.

Theſe ſubſtances I melted, but did not pour them among the cheſnuts till I could bear my finger in them without the leaſt ſenſible uneaſineſs, which I conſidered as the proper teſt not to affect the kernels by their heat, and immediately immerſed the jar to the brim in cold water.

As this experiment was made with a view to give thoſe gentlemen ſome hints, who go to the Eaſt-Indies, I placed theſe jars in a room, where they were expoſed to the unuſual heats of laſt ſummer; heat being the great promoter of the putrefactive fermentation of vegetables, and which it is very hard for ſuch gentlemen to guard againſt, eſpecially as they are obliged, twice in their voyage home, to paſs the equinoctial line.

In order to examine the effects of theſe experiments, and to lay before the ſociety a fair account of them, I broke all the jars, on the 22d of November laſt, before ſome ingenious gentlemen of the ſociety, very intelligent in theſe matters, and found, that jar No. 1. which contained the cheſnuts immerſed in mutton-ſuet, proved all rotten, attended with a very diſagreeable putrid ſmell. Thoſe in jar No. 2. were moſt of them ſound and freſh, and their kernels as white and ſweet-taſted, as when freſh gathered. Theſe were incloſed in half bees-wax and half mutton-ſuet, melted together. Thoſe in jar No. 3. were equally ſound and well-taſted, and had been incloſed in bees-wax only.

Though part of the cheſnuts in theſe jars were rotten, yet it appeared plainly to be owing to ſome defect in them when they were firſt immerſed into theſe ſubſtances; moſt probably, to the lateneſs of the ſeaſon, when the experiments were made.

Thoſe in jar No. 4. which were incloſed in half bees-wax and half yellow roſin, were all turned ſoft and ſpongy, of a brown colour, and a moſt diſagreeable taſte and ſmell, from the reſinous ſteams they had imbibed.

On the 24th of November laſt, I planted ſix of the cheſnuts preſerved in wax and ſuet, (No. 2.) and ſix of thoſe preſerved in wax only, (No. 3.) in two garden-pots, and placed them in a very ſpacious conſervatory, belonging to my worthy friend, Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; F. R. S. at his ſeat, near Godalmin, in Surry, where I have the pleaſure to inform your lordſhip and this honourable ſociety, that many of them are already germinating; which proves this method of preſerving the larger ſeeds a very proper one to recommend to gentlemen that go to China, and other parts of the Eaſt-Indies, to preſerve many kinds of valuable ſeeds in a ſtate of vegetation during a voyage of a whole year, till they arrive here, and, probably, till they are carried to our ſettlements in the American colonies.

It remains, then, for gentlemen who go to the Eaſt-Indies, to place the ſeeds they preſerve in bees-wax, or bees-wax and ſuet, in the cooleſt part of the ſhip, to prevent theſe ſubſtances being affected with the heat of thoſe parts, which far exceeds ours. Perhaps Dr. Linnæus's method of incloſing them in a larger veſſel, and ſurrounding them with a mixture of ſalts, deſcribed in my former letter, will anſwer this end. He ſpeaks with ſo much certainty of its ſucceſs, that I think it worth the trial, eſpecially when he aſſures us it never fails.

I am, my lord,
Your lordſhip's
Moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
London, Dec. 13, 1759. JOHN ELLIS.

P. S. Small ſeeds, in their pods, may be preſerved by being placed thinly on pieces of paper, cotton or linen cloth, that have been dipped in wax, then rolled up tight, and well ſecured from air by a further covering of wax.

RULES *and* MAXIMS *for promoting* Matrimonial Happineſs.

Addreſſed to all Widowers, Huſbands, and Batchelors, in England. (*See p.* 409)

AS man was appointed, by God, to be lord of the creation, he ſhould govern with a gentle ſway, and not act the part of a tyrant to his wife, children, or ſervants; for he who reſolves to be feared cannot expect to be loved.

As the woman is deemed the weaker veſſel, the man ſhould give grains of allowance for her frailties; and, if ſhe ſhould appear to him, from a miſtaken notion, to be too warm in a wrong cauſe, add not fuel to the fire, by a ſpirit of contradiction, but let her paſſions ſubſide before you attempt to convince her of her error, and then do it with coolneſs and deliberation.

Let the huſband give his company to his wife at his meals, and other times, as often as his buſineſs will permit, and conſult her upon all neceſſary occaſions, as his real friend: By obſerving ſuch a conduct, he will be better enabled to go through the various incidents of human life, and greatly leſſen his cares and anxieties.

Whether his wife be in ſickneſs or in health, remember it is his duty to *love* and to *cheriſh* her, even though ſhe may not altogether anſwer his moſt ſanguine expectations;

pectations; and this done, no doubt will remain, but that ſhe will chearfully *obey* ſo endearing a huſband.

In a word, the likelieſt way for a man to obtain a good wife, or keep one ſo, is to be good himſelf.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN anſwer to the phyſico-mathematical problem propoſed by your correſpondent Eboracenſis, (ſee p. 311) I ſay, that, when the frog has run one ninth part of a mile, the gooſe will overtake him; for the ſum of the infinite ſeries, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$, &c. continually decreaſing in a geometrical proportion, is preciſely equal to $\frac{1}{9}$. There is no more impropriety in ſaying that an infinite ſeries *terminates*, than in ſaying that the ſum of an infinite ſeries is *finite*; and it muſt terminate in O, becauſe there can be no number leſs than O.

I am, Sir,
Your conſtant reader, &c.
Newent, near Glouceſter, W. DAVIES.
Aug. 11, 1760.

Account of the CITY GATES, *now about to be pulled down.* *(See p. 435.)*

LUDGATE was firſt built (according to Geoffrey, of Monmouth) by king Lud, a Briton, about 66 years before Chriſt's nativity.

In the year 1215, the 17th of king John, the barons of the realm, being in arms againſt the king, entered the city, and ſpoiled the Jews houſes; which being done, Robert Fitzwalter, and Geoffrey de Magna Villa, earl of Eſſex, and the earl of Glouceſter, chief leaders of the army, applied the greateſt diligence to repair the gates and walls of the city with the ſtones of the Jews demoliſhed houſes, and at that time rebuilt Ludgate, as alſo in the year 1586, when the ſame gate was taken down to be new built, as appeared by a ſtone found in the wall, ſuppoſed to be taken from a Jews houſe, having the following engraved in the Hebrew characters: "This is the ſtation, or ward, of Rabbi Moſes, the ſon of the Hon. Rabbi Iſaac."

In the year 1260 Ludgate was repaired, and adorned with the images of Lud and other kings, as appeareth by letters patent of licence, given to the citizens of London, to take up ſtones for making thoſe images, dated the 25th of Henry III. Theſe had their heads ſmitten off, and were otherwiſe much abuſed, in the reign of Edward VI. by unadviſed perſons, and ſuch who judged every image to be an idol. In the reign of queen Mary they were again repaired, and had new heads ſet to their old bodies; all which ſo remained till the year 1586, the 28th of queen Elizabeth; when the gate, being much decayed, was quite taken down, and newly and beautifully built, with the images of Lud and others on the Eaſt ſide, and that of her majeſty queen Elizabeth on the Weſt: All which was done at the common charge of the citizens, amounting to 1500l. or upwards.

This gate was made a free priſon in the year 1378, the firſt of Richard II. Nicholas Brembar being mayor. The ſame was confirmed in the year 1382, John Northampton mayor, by a common council in the Guild-hall; in which it was ordained, that all freemen of the city ſhould, for debt, treſpaſſes, accompts, and contempts, be impriſoned in Ludgate; and for treaſons, felonies, and other criminal matters, committed to Newgate.

In the year 1439, the 10th of king Henry VI. John Wells being mayor, a court of common council eſtabliſhed ordinances, as William Standon and Robert Chicheley, late mayors, had done before, concerning the guard and government of Ludgate, and other priſons.

And in the year 1463, the 3d of Edward IV. Matthew Philip being mayor, certain articles for the relief of priſoners were eſtabliſhed in common council, at the requeſt of Agnes Forſter, the widow of Stephen Forſter, fiſhmonger, ſometime mayor.

The quadrant built of ſtone by Stephen Forſter, and Agnes, his wife, contains a large walking-place, the ground 38 feet and a half in length, beſides the thickneſs of the walls, which are at leaſt ſix feet.

There is a room of the ſame ſize over it for lodgings; and, above that, are leads for the priſoners to walk upon, and have the benefit of the air. The following inſcription was formerly engraved on copper, and fixed in the ſaid quadrant.

"Devout ſouls, that paſs this way,
For Stephen Forſter, late lord-mayor,
Heartily pray.
And dame Agnes, his ſpouſe,
To GOD conſecrate,
That, of pity, this houſe made
For Londoners in Ludgate.
So that for lodging and water
Priſoners here nought pay,
As their keepers ſhall all anſwer
At dreadful doom's-day."

This

This and another, with his arms, being three broad arrows heads, taken down with the old gate, Mr. Stow cauſed to be fixed over the entry of the ſaid quadrant; but the verſes, which indeed are none of the beſt, even for that time of day, being turned inward to the wall, the like in effect is engraven outward in proſe, declaring him to be a fiſhmonger; for ſome, on ſo ſlight grounds as a Maiden's head in a glaſs window there, had falſely made him a mercer who had begged at Ludgate.

All the inſide of this gate, which was of timber, was conſumed in the fire *anno* 1666, and the ſtone very much damaged; but has been built up very ſubſtantially, and hath a convenient chapel for divine ſervice, and beautifully repaired. On the Eaſt ſide, in three niches, are ſtill remaining the effigies of king Lud and his two ſons; and, on the Weſt ſide, that of queen Elizabeth, with the arms of England and France quartered over her.

The laſt time it was repaired and beautified was in the year 1733, in the mayoralty of John Barber, Eſq;

ALDGATE is one and the firſt of the four principal gates, and alſo one of the ſeven double gates, mentioned by Fitz Stephen. It hath had two pair of gates, though now but one.

There alſo have been two portcloſes; one of them remained till the new building the gate, and the place of letting down the other, was to be ſeen. For the antiquity of the gate, it appears, by a charter of king Edgar, to the knights of Knighton Guild, that in his days the ſaid port was called Ealdgate: Alſo queen Matilda, the wife of Henry I. in the eighth year of his reign, having founded the priory of the Holy Trinity, within Aldgate, gave unto Norman, the firſt prior, and the canons, who devoutly ſerved God therein, the port of Aldgate, and the ſoke or franchiſe thereunto belonging, with all cuſtoms, as free as ſhe held the ſame; in which charter ſhe nameth the houſe of Chriſt-church, and reporteth Aldgate to be of her demain.

In the year 1215, according to Matthew Paris, in the civil wars between king John and his barons, the Londoners aſſiſted the barons faction, who then beſieged Northampton: They came afterwards to Bedford caſtle, where they were well received by William Beauchamp, captain of the ſame; and having at that time ſecret intelligence that they might enter the city of London, they removed their camp to Ware, from whence, in the night, coming to London, they entered Aldgate, and, placing guards at the gates, diſpoſed of all things in the city at their pleaſure.

They ſpoiled the fryars houſes, and ſearched their coffers; which being done, Robert Fitzwalter, Jeffery Magna Villa, earl of Eſſex, and the earl of Glouceſter, chief leaders of the army, applied all diligence to repair the gates and walls of the city with the ſtones taken from the Jews broken houſes; and Aldgate, which had given them ſo eaſy an admittance, being then the moſt ruinous, they repaired, or rather new-built, after the manner of the Normans, ſtrongly arched, with bulwarks of ſtone, brought from Caen, in Normandy; and ſmall brick, called Flanders tile, was brought from thence, ſuch as was never uſed here before the conqueſt.

In the year 1471, the 11th of Edward IV. Thomas, the baſtard of Fauconbridge, having aſſembled a riotous company of ſeamen and others, in Eſſex and Kent, came to London, with a great navy of ſhips, near to the Tower; whereupon the mayor and aldermen, by conſent of a common council, fortified all along the Thames ſide, from Baynard's caſtle to the Tower, with armed men, guns, and other inſtruments of war, to reſiſt the invaſion of the mariners; whereby the Thames ſide was ſafely preſerved, and kept by the aldermen, and other citizens, that aſſembled there in great numbers. The rebels, being thus denied paſſage through the city that way, ſet upon Aldgate, Biſhopſgate, Cripplegate, Alderſgate, London bridge, and along the river Thames, ſhooting arrows and guns into the city, fired the ſuburbs, and burned more than threeſcore houſes. On Sunday the 11th of May 5000 of them, aſſaulting Aldgate, won the bulwarks, and entered the city; but the portcloſe being let down, ſuch as had entered were ſlain; and Robert Baſſet, alderman of Aldgate ward, with the recorder, commanded, in the name of God, the portcloſe to be drawn up; which being done, they iſſued out, and with ſharp ſhot, and fierce fight, drove their enemies back as far as St. Botolph's church: By this time the earl Rivers, and the lieutenant of the Tower, were come with a freſh company, which, joining the other, diſcomfited the rebels, and put them to flight. Then the aforeſaid Robert Baſſet, with other citizens, chaſed them as far as the Mile's-end; and from thence, ſome to Poplar, ſome to Stratford,

Stratford, ſlew many, and took many priſoners. In the mean time the baſtard, having eſſayed other places upon the water-ſide, to little purpoſe, fled towards his ſhips.

Mr. Strype obſerves, in his place, that there was antiently, on the wall, near Aldgate, a turret, whereon was placed an hermitage, which, in the reign of Edward I. was preſented to the king's judges at an inquiſition in the Tower, being built four feet without the turret in the king's way: "*Hermitagium ſitum eſt in turreto muri civitat. Lond. prope Aldgate; & edificatur 4 ped. extra turretum muri predict. in via regia.*"

From this gate towards Biſhopſgate was a paſſage, or lane, between the wall and the priory of the Holy Trinity, about 13 feet broad, which the prior and convent ſtopped up with a wall of earth, in the troubleſome times of Henry III. who was angry with the city, and took away their privileges. In the beginning of the reign of his ſon, Edward I. there was a preſentment of this to the judges itinerant, by the citizens, in which it was ſaid, that it had been ſo ſtopped up for ſeven years, "*ad exhæredationem reg. & læſionem civitat.*" *London.* i. e. To the hurt of the city, and the diſinheriting the king; for ſo they called it when the king's highway was encroached upon.

This gate, being very old and ruinous, was began to be taken down *anno* 1606, at which time, in digging up the foundation, divers antient pieces of Roman coin were found amongſt the rubbiſh, two of which Mr. Martin Bond, a worthy citizen, and one of the ſurveyors of the work, cauſed to be carved in ſtone, according to their exact form and figure, and fixed on either ſide of the arch of the gate without, Eaſtward, as they remain to this day. The reſt were ſent for by the lord mayor, and court of aldermen, to the Guildhall, where they are ſtill kept.

Upon the 10th of April, 1607, the aforeſaid Mr. Bond laid the firſt foundation ſtone of the new gate, Northward. The bottom of the foundation of this gate being ſixteen feet deep, and eight feet broad, the whole was ſubſtantially finiſhed *anno* 1609, in the mayoralty of Sir Humphry Weld, knight.

Upon this gate were placed the following ornaments, which are now taken away, nothing of that ſort remaining, except the two medals before mentioned.

Upon the top, Eaſtward, a golden ſphere, with a vane on it.

On the upper battlement, two figures of antient ſoldiers, each holding a ſtone ball in his hand.

Beneath, in a large ſquare, was the effigies of king James I. in gilt armour, with a golden lion, and a chained unicorn, both couchant, at his feet; but this ſquare is now broke through, and a handſome ſaſh window made in it.

On the Weſt ſide of the gate was the figure of Fortune curiouſly carved, and gilt with gold, ſtanding on a mund, or globe, with a ſail ſpreading over her head, and looking towards the city.

Beneath this figure, in a large ſquare, which is now likewiſe turned into a ſaſh window, were the king's arms, with the motto, DIEU ET MON DROIT; and, a little below, VIVAT REX. Somewhat lower, to grace each ſide of the gate, were two figures, one the emblem of Peace, with a dove on one hand, and a gilt wreath, or garland, in the other; and on the other, or North ſide, was the figure of Charity, with a child at her breaſt, and another in her hand.

Over the arch of the gate, the two inſcriptions fairly engraven are ſtill legible:

'Senatus populuſque Londinenſes.
'Fecit 1609.'

And, underneath,

HUMFREY WELD, Mayor.

On the North ſide of the arch is a poſtern for foot-paſſengers; and the rooms over the gate are the dwelling-houſe of one of the lord mayor's carvers, who is alſo one of the ſerjeants of the chamber for the time being.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent* WAR.
Continued from p. 402.

IN this manifeſto his majeſty ſet forth, that the unjuſt conduct and dangerous deſigns of the court of Vienna had made it neceſſary for him to take the reſolution, diſagreeable to himſelf, of entering with his army into the hereditary ſtates of his majeſty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony; that, conſidering his particular ſentiments of eſteem and perſonal friendſhip for his Poliſh majeſty, which he profeſſed before God and the whole world, he could never have reſolved to have taken ſuch

ſuch meaſures, if he had not been in a manner conſtrained thereto by the laws of war, the misfortunes of the times, and the neceſſity of providing for the ſecurity of his own ſtates; that the events of the year 1744*, when the court of Saxony furniſhed troops, not only to invade the ſtates of the king in Sileſia, but alſo to ſupport the project of attacking his majeſty in his ſtates and even in his own reſidence, were ſtill freſhly remembered; that, to prevent his being expoſed again to the ſame fate, he found himſelf obliged to keep upon his guard, but at the ſame time to declare, that he had not the leaſt offenſive deſign againſt the king of Poland; and that he deſired nothing more ardently than to ſee the happy moment arrive in which he might have the ſatisfaction to reſtore to his Poliſh majeſty his electoral ſtates, as a depoſit which he ſhould always look upon as ſacred.

This was the ſubſtance of his Pruſſian majeſty's manifeſto upon entering Saxony; and upon this his Poliſh majeſty conceived hopes of obtaining ſome ſort of treaty of neutrality; which hopes the king of Pruſſia for ſome time took care to encourage, becauſe, as the Pruſſian army advanced into Saxony, the Saxon troops retired, and had all aſſembled under their ſovereign in a camp at Pirna, ſtrong by nature, and fortified as faſt as poſſible after their entering into it. From this camp the king of Poland, with his whole Saxon army, might at firſt have eaſily marched into Bohemia to join the Auſtrian army, which was then aſſembling at Kolin under marſhal count Brown; and, to prevent this, the king of Pruſſia encouraged his Poliſh majeſty's hopes of obtaining a treaty of neutrality for himſelf and his electorate, until he had, with his numerous army, ſurrounded the Saxon camp and the ſtrong fortreſs of Konigſtein, where his Poliſh majeſty had taken up his reſidence, and had blocked up every avenue by which they could eſcape, or receive any freſh ſupply of proviſions. By this means he rendered himſelf ſure of obliging them at laſt, by famine, to ſubmit to his terms; in which condition I ſhall leave them till I give an account of his Pruſſian majeſty's further progreſs.

As ſoon as his majeſty began to march his troops into Saxony, he ſent orders to his miniſter at Vienna, to make a third application to that court, and to demand, as he had done before, an expreſs declaration, that they would not attack him either that year or the next, with a promiſe, that, as ſoon as he had received ſuch an aſſurance, he would retire with his troops, and put all things again in their former ſituation: But the giving him ſuch a declaration, or aſſurance, the court of Vienna abſolutely refuſed, under pretence that it was contrary to her imperial and royal majeſty's grandeur and dignity to make any ſuch declaration, as there was then a treaty of peace ſubſiſting between them, which by ſuch a declaration would be converted into a truce for two years only, and would, by implication, be a confeſſion that ſhe had been guilty of ſome breach of that treaty of peace.

This was the pretence made uſe of for refuſing to make any ſuch declaration; and it had really ſome ſort of foundation; but the true reaſon probably was, their being deſirous that the king of Pruſſia ſhould begin the attack, as he had threatened, becauſe it would give them a right to call for the aſſiſtance of their allies, and would ſet England free from any obligation it was under by the late defenſive treaty with Pruſſia. This was probably, I ſay, the way of thinking at the court of Vienna; but the king of Pruſſia had another, and a better-founded, way of thinking: He knew, that, whatever effect his attack might have upon the allies of the court of Vienna, it would not have the effect expected by that court upon the councils of England; for, tho' it was really contrary to the intereſt of Great-Britain, and even of dangerous conſequence for us at that particular conjuncture, to engage in a continental war for the ſupport of his Pruſſian majeſty, yet it was then become neceſſary for the ſupport of Hanover; and, with reſpect to the particular intereſt of that electorate, it could not ſuffer, but it might gain a great deal by our engaging in the war; for if, by the art of negotiation, or the power of money, the Ottoman Porte could be prevailed on, during the war, to attack Ruſſia, or the houſe of Auſtria, the latter would be obliged, notwithſtanding their alliance with France, to ſubmit to ſuch ſecularizations, and ſuch terms of peace, as Pruſſia and

* *In this year it was, that his Pruſſian majeſty made an irruption into Bohemia, by which he obliged prince Charles of Lorrain to repaſs the Rhine with the Auſtrian army.* Lond. Mag. for 1744, p. 414.

and Hanover might pleaſe to preſcribe, unleſs all the then neutral princes and ſtates of Europe ſhould unite for preventing that event. On the other hand, ſhould the event of the war prove unfortunate for Pruſſia and Hanover, they were ſure of getting, in the mean time, a great deal of Engliſh money, and the other powers of Europe, eſpecially France, would take care to prevent their being too much cruſhed, for fear of thereby rendering the power of the houſe of Auſtria abſolute and uncontroulable in the empire.

It muſt, indeed, be granted, that, if the king of Pruſſia began the attack without our conſent or approbation, we were no way obliged, even in honour, to ſupport him, becauſe, if we had reſolved not to deſire any aſſiſtance from him for the defence of Hanover, he could not have been attacked upon our account; nor would the French have ſupported the houſe of Auſtria in any attack againſt him, if he had made no reſiſtance againſt their entering Germany, and poſſeſſing themſelves of Hanover: And, Whether we ought not to have laid aſide all thoughts of defending Hanover; whether it would not have been moſt prudent to have brought all the regular troops that could be raiſed, and every thing that was valuable, in Hanover, over to Great-Britain or Ireland, and to leave the French to do what they would with that electorate, as ſoon as we heard of the alliance of France and Auſtria; is a queſtion which I ſhall not preſume to determine. If we had choſen this meaſure, I am apt to believe, that there would have been no war upon the continent of Europe; and it is certain, that we ſhould then have been able to have ſent immediately to America ſuch a number of regular troops, as might in a very few years have driven out, or ſubdued, all the French in that part of the world, as the French government could not have ſent any great number of their regular troops thither; nor could they have ſupplied them with ammunition and proviſions, if they had. At the ſame time we might have provided for our ſecurity at home by a well-regulated militia; and we might have kept our fleet, with a conſiderable army on board, hovering round their coaſt, and landing ſometimes at one place, ſometimes at another, with a declared reſolution to treat their country, wherever we landed, in the ſame manner as they treated the electorate of Hanover.

By this meaſure all the courts of Europe would have been convinced, that, though we have, and ought to have, a concern for the defence of Hanover, yet we are not by that concern to be forced into any terms of alliance which they may pleaſe to preſcribe, or to purchaſe their aſſiſtance at any higher price than we may think convenient; which conviction would have been of great ſervice to us in all our future negotiations.

As to the king of Pruſſia, if he had nothing in view but ſelf-defence, and the preſervation of the tranquility of Germany, it was undoubtedly, as things then appeared to vulgar eyes, his intereſt to have adviſed this meaſure; for he had now effectually prevented the danger he was in of our forming, in conjunction with Ruſſia and Auſtria, an offenſive confederacy againſt him as well as France; and, if he had allowed the French quietly to poſſeſs themſelves of Hanover, they would have been ſo far from ſupporting, that they would, under-hand at leaſt, have oppoſed, any offenſive meaſures againſt him; becauſe it was, and ſtill is, their intereſt to preſerve, as much as they can, the power of the houſe of Brandenbourg, as a rival in Germany to the houſe of Auſtria.

And, as to the party here at home, who had inveighed ſo much againſt any continental connection, they were in honour obliged to inſiſt upon this meaſure, becauſe, by the popular clamour they had raiſed againſt any ſuch connection, they had perhaps deterred, or prevented our miniſters from being able to form, ſuch an offenſive confederacy againſt France, as this nation might probably have been able to ſupport; by which means we now found ourſelves involved in a defenſive alliance with Pruſſia, which, without ſomething like a miracle, would become ſo expenſive as to render it impoſſible for us to ſupport, in caſe we ſhould continue to inſiſt upon his performing his part of that engagement, and without which it was evidently impoſſible for us to protect Hanover againſt France; conſequently we were now brought into the ſituation in which, according to the profeſſed principles of that party, no tie of honour, duty, or gratitude, could oblige us to engage for the defence of Hanover*.

What the king of Pruſſia adviſed, or what this party inſiſted on, is equally unknown: But this I am convinced of, that he would not have begun the attack if he had

September, 1760.

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 654.

had not been well assured of being supported by this nation; and, as mankind are generally too apt to hope for what they wish, it is probable that hopes were conceived, both at Berlin and Hanover, of being able to prevent or disconcert the alliance then forming against them, or to prevail with the Mahometans to take advantage of the broils then likely to happen among the Christian powers of Europe. Upon this assurance, and these hopes, his Prussian majesty entered Saxony, as before mentioned; and, as he had begun the attack, he resolved to prosecute it with his usual vigour and expedition. As soon as he had inclosed the king of Poland and his little Saxon army, he left a part of his army sufficient for holding them invested; and the rest he sent into Bohemia, under marshal Keith, with orders to possess himself of, and secure, the passes into that kingdom; which the marshal did, without any great opposition. As to the king of Prussia himself, he continued at Dresden until he had searched all the archives, and even private cabinets, belonging to that court, and had seized all such letters and papers as he thought might be of use to him in justifying his conduct; and until he had established such regulations as were necessary for holding the electorate of Saxony in subjection, and obliging the people to furnish every thing in their power towards the prosecution of the war. Having done this, he set out, on the 28th of September, for his army then at Aussig, in Bohemia, and, as soon as he arrived, began his march towards the Austrian army then encamped under marshal count Brown between Lowoschutz and the Egra; which brought on the battle of Lowoschutz, Oct. 1. Of this battle we had, as usual, two very different accounts, both which the reader may see in your Magazine for 1756, p. 461, and an authentick Prussian account in your next year's Magazine, p. 32. From all accounts it plainly appears, that there was no compleat victory on either side; but what advantage there was, seems to have been on the side of the Prussians. However, though the Austrian army retired only to Buden, on the other side of the Egra, the Prussians did not think fit to attack them a second time during this campaign; but, on the contrary, his Prussian majesty himself returned to his camp at Sedlitz, leaving marshal Keith to command, and take care of that part of his army he left in Bohemia.

Soon after his return to Sedlitz, the king of Poland, with his Saxon army, had very near made their escape from their blockaded camp at Pirna; for, as soon as his Polish majesty found that the king of Prussia would by no means accept of his engaging to observe an exact neutrality during the war, or allow either him or his troops to escape, upon any terms but that of the latter's surrendering themselves prisoners of war, or inlisting in the Prussian service, he on the 18th of September ordered application to be privately made to the court of Vienna; and a scheme was at last concerted with marshal Brown for their making their escape. For this purpose the marshal was to march, in the most secret manner, with a large body of horse and light-infantry, from his camp at Buden, and to be at Schandaw, on the right of the Elbe, over-against Konigstein, on the 12th of October, by which day the Saxon army was to have thrown a bridge of boats over, in order to pass that river, and force their way through the Prussian posts upon that side to Schandaw: The marshal accordingly arrived at the place and time appointed, though, in order to conceal his march from the straggling Prussian parties, he had made such a circuit, that it was computed he had marched 16 German (near 80 English) miles in three days; but such an impetuous wind, and such a swell of water, had happened on the 10th and 11th, that a sufficient number of boats could not be got up the river by the 11th at night, when the Saxons were to have thrown their bridge over, and to have passed the river; therefore they were obliged to delay the attempt till next night. In that night, however, they accomplished throwing their bridge over, and actually passed the river, without molestation, very early the next morning, having before sent all their heavy artillery and baggage to Konigstein; but, before they had marched far on the other side, they found every route they could take towards the Austrians so incumbered, and all the Prussian posts so strongly reinforced, both with troops and artillery, that it was impossible to force their way through to their friends. They now found themselves in a most melancholy situation: To return to their former camp was impracticable; the Prussians were in possession of it, and they themselves had demolished their bridge as soon as they had passed it, in order to prevent a pursuit: To subsist where they were,

were, was impoſſible; and to reſiſt, or break thro', ſuch numerous enemies and impaſſable defiles, was equally impoſſible. They had, therefore, no reſource but that of dying deſperately, or ſurrendering upon the beſt terms they could obtain. Now it was, that they ſhewed a ſignal inſtance of fidelity and loyalty: They reſolved to be cut to pieces, rather than offer to capitulate without the leave of their ſovereign, who had either remained in, or got back to, the caſtle of Konigſtein. An expreſs being ſent to Konigſtein for this purpoſe, his Poliſh majeſty preſently ſent orders and full powers to his general, the count Rutowſki, to capitulate; and the terms were ſoon agreed on, which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1756, p. 517.

Preſently after this capitulation was agreed to, a treaty was ſet on foot, and ſoon concluded, by which it was, among other articles, agreed, "That, during the courſe of the preſent war, and until peace is reſtored, the fortreſs of Konigſtein ſhall remain entirely neuter, but upon condition that the navigation upon the Elbe ſhall remain free for the Pruſſian veſſels, without being interrupted in any manner, or being in the leaſt moleſted by the cannon of the fortreſs; and, if it ſhould happen that any Auſtrian parties, or others, ſhould penetrate, or make any invaſion, into the countries, they ſhould not be protected, or favoured, by the cannon of the ſaid fortreſs." This treaty being concluded, the king of Poland ſet out, on the 18th of October, for Warſaw, leaving his queen and eldeſt ſon at Dreſden; and, though the Saxon troops had ſhewn ſo much fidelity and loyalty to their ſovereign whilſt under the influence of their ſuperior commanders, yet, being now free from that influence, moſt of the vulgar herd, and even many of the officers, were now prevailed on, by promiſes or menaces, to liſt in the ſervice of the king of Pruſſia. As to thoſe officers who refuſed to liſt, they were obliged to ſign a covenant, written on the back of the capitulation, by which they engaged, upon their word of honour, in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſolemn manner, to appear as often as, and in what place, it ſhould pleaſe his Pruſſian majeſty to command; and not to enter into the ſervice of any power, nor be employed in any negotiation; but to remain quietly in the place which ſhould be aſſigned them, during his majeſty's pleaſure. This was, indeed, the leaſt his Pruſſian majeſty could demand; for, otherwiſe, he muſt have kept them in cloſe priſon, where they would have been in danger of ſtarving, as their own ſovereign could not maintain them, and even common humanity itſelf could not oblige the king of Pruſſia to maintain them, when all the money he could raiſe was neceſſary for maintaining his own armies, and deſraying the other expences of the war; and this precaution ſoon appeared to be the more neceſſary, as four of the Saxon regiments of horſe that were in Poland, and conſequently not in the power of the Pruſſians, were ſent into the Auſtrian ſervice, by the king of Poland, as ſoon as he arrived at Warſaw; which was really a little ungenerous, as the king of Pruſſia might have inſiſted upon having them likewiſe in his power before he allowed his Poliſh majeſty to depart out of the caſtle of Konigſtein.

During all this time the Pruſſian army under marſhal Keith had continued in Bohemia, without being once attacked by the Auſtrians; but, as the king of Pruſſia had as yet no magazines eſtabliſhed in that kingdom, and as proviſions, eſpecially forage, could not, during the winter, be ſent from Saxony, either by land, which in winter is generally covered deeply with ſnow, or by the Elbe, which in that ſeaſon is ſtrongly ſhut up with ice, therefore his majeſty ſent orders to marſhal Keith to prepare for returning with that army into Saxony; and, as his majeſty takes care to be always preſent where there is like to be the moſt important and dangerous ſervice to be performed, he ſet out himſelf from Struppen, near Dreſden, on the 20th of October, with ten battalions and ſome ſquadrons, to ſecure the retreat of that army, as his majeſty well knew, that a retreating army is always in greateſt danger of being attacked. On the 23d the army marched in two columns from their camp at Lowoſchutz, which they had held ever ſince the battle; and marſhal Keith made ſuch a diſpoſition, that, though the Auſtrian general Haddick, with a large body of huſſars and other light-troops, kept always cloſe at their heels, he never could make any impreſſion, or do them any damage, unleſs it was, now and then picking up a ſtraggling waggon, or a loitering ſoldier. On the 27th the whole army arrived at Schoenwald, in Saxony, where they ſeparated, and went into quarters of cantonment; and on the 28th the king himſelf

ſelf arrived at Sedlitz, when that camp was likewiſe broke up, and the troops ſent into quarters of cantonment.

About the ſame time that the king of Pruſſia entered Saxony, he ordered marſhal Schwerin to draw together an army in the South parts of Sileſia, and to enter Bohemia on that ſide, in order to oblige the Auſtrians to divide their forces. Theſe orders the marſhal accordingly executed, and penetrated as far as Konigingratz; but nothing, beſide a few ſkirmiſhes between his light-troops and thoſe of the Auſtrians, happened on that ſide; and, after levying what contributions he could upon the open country, he retired, the beginning of November, and cantoned his troops in the county of Glatz. Thus the Pruſſian troops having all retired out of Bohemia, to the great ſatisfaction of the court of Vienna, their armies in that kingdom likewiſe broke up their camps, and retired into winter-quarters chiefly in and about the city of Prague.

Having thus given the firſt beginnings of the war in Germany, I muſt obſerve, that it was not confined ſolely to operations with the ſword; for a moſt furious war with the pen began in Germany, as ſoon as the king of Pruſſia's invaſion of Saxony was publickly known: I may even ſay, that it began as ſoon as the alliance between Auſtria and France was concluded; for, ſoon after that event, ſurmiſes began to be propagated in Germany, that engagements had been entered into, between Pruſſia and Hanover, for overturning the conſtitution of the empire, and aboliſhing the catholick religion: Nay, in the month of July, or the beginning of Auguſt, the court of Vienna, by their miniſter at the Hague, repreſented to the ſtates-general, 1. That the ſudden and extraordinary military diſpoſitions, which had been made in a ſtate bordering on the hereditary countries of the empreſs-queen, had obliged her to give orders for aſſembling forthwith a conſiderable body of her troops in Bohemia and Moravia, for the ſafety and defence of thoſe countries. 2. That the reports deſignedly ſpread at foreign courts, as if the friendly alliance lately concluded, between her majeſty the empreſs-queen and his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, contained certain ſecret articles calculated for the total ſuppreſſion of the proteſtant religion, and likewiſe reſpecting the election of a king of the Romans, were mere inventions, and quite void of truth. And, 3. That it was upon ſuch foundations that a propoſal had been made to engage the proteſtant courts in a league againſt the houſe of Auſtria; a league which, however repugnant it might be to the laws of the empire, had nevertheleſs been earneſtly urged by ſome of the miniſters reſiding at the dyet of Ratiſbon.

To obviate theſe ſurmiſes, and in anſwer to the laſt article of this repreſentation, a memorial was ſoon after delivered to all the miniſters at Ratiſbon, by Mr. Gemmingen, the electoral miniſter of Brunſwick Lunenbourg to the dyet of the empire; which memorial the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1756, p. 442.

Thus the pen-and-ink war began in Germany, even before the Pruſſian invaſion of Saxony; but, as ſoon as that event happened, and his Pruſſian majeſty's manifeſto appeared, ſuch a number of papers were in a ſhort time publiſhed, that the peruſal of the very titles only would be irkſome to the reader; therefore I ſhall give no more of them, but obſerve, that, preſently after this event, no leſs than three imperial decrees were publiſhed at Ratiſbon againſt his Pruſſian majeſty. By the firſt the emperor ſummoned him to withdraw his troops immediately from the electorate of Saxony; by the ſecond he ordered all the vaſſals and ſubjects of the empire, employed in the Pruſſian ſervice, to quit that ſervice immediately; and by the third he expreſsly forbid any of the members of the empire to ſuffer any levies of ſoldiers or recruits for the Pruſſian ſervice to be raiſed within their reſpective juriſdictions.

About the ſame time the French miniſter at Ratiſbon declared to the dyet, that the proceedings of his Pruſſian majeſty having revealed to the world the project concerted between that prince and England, to excite in the empire a religious war, that might be favourable to their particular views, his moſt chriſtian majeſty, in conſequence of his engagements with the empreſs-queen, and with many other princes of the empire, being reſolved to ſuccour them in the moſt efficacious manner, was about to march ſuch a number of troops to their aid, as might be thought neceſſary, not being able quietly to permit, that the Germanick body, of whoſe liberty he was guaranty, ſhould be oppreſſed under illuſive pretexts, which openly ſhewed themſelves in the breach of thoſe ſocial ties that unite ſovereigns to one another.

Alſo

Alſo, about the ſame time, the Ruſſian miniſter at the Hague communicated to the ſtates-general a declaration from his court, dated September 4th, to the following purpoſe, viz. That her imperial majeſty of Ruſſia having ſeen a memorial preſented to the court of Vienna, on the 20th of laſt Auguſt, by baron de Klingraff, the king of Pruſſia's envoy extraordinary, was from thence convinced, that his Pruſſian majeſty's intention was to attack the territories of the empreſs-queen, in which caſe ſhe was inevitably obliged to ſuccour her ally with all her forces; and to that end had ordered all her troops in Livonia, to be forthwith aſſembled upon the frontiers, and to hold themſelves in readineſs to march; beſide which, her admiralty had been enjoined to provide quickly a ſufficient number of gallies to tranſport a large body of troops to Lubeck, or wherever elſe it might appear neceſſary.

Thus, in a very ſhort time after the king of Pruſſia's having invaded Saxony, he ſaw three of the greateſt powers of Europe firmly united againſt him ſingly and alone; for, whatever aſſurances he might have had from the Britiſh court, the Britiſh parliament had not yet declared itſelf, and he could not be ſure, that the latter would not oblige the former to take advantage of his having committed the firſt hoſtility, in order to declare itſelf free from any engagement it had entered into by the late defenſive alliance with him. But the Rubicon was now paſſed: He truſted to the influence which a Britiſh court uſually has upon a Britiſh parliament; and he reſolved to proceed with vigour, let the conſequence be what it would. The French court at firſt contented themſelves with making the declaration at Ratiſbon which I have mentioned; and they concealed as much as they could from the dauphineſs, who was then with child, the king of Pruſſia's proceedings againſt the king of Poland, her father, and the melancholy condition to which he and his family, and native country, had been thereby reduced. But ſhe was at laſt ſome way informed of it; and it had ſuch an effect upon her tender mind, that it occaſioned her miſcarriage on the 21ſt of October. This added the paſſion of reſentment to the intereſt which the French court had to ſupport the houſe of Auſtria, leſt that houſe ſhould embrace ſuch propoſals as had been, or might be offered, and ſacrifice their hopes of recovering Sileſia, to thoſe of making themſelves amends by ſome conqueſt from France. Therefore, the baron Kniphauſen, the Pruſſian miniſter, had an immediate intimation to appear no more at court, and orders were diſpatched to the marquis de Valori, the French miniſter at Berlin, to retire immediately from that court without taking leave, which he accordingly did on the 3d of November, and thereupon the baron was ordered to leave Paris in the ſame manner.

The imperial decrees I have mentioned, were the immediate conſequence of the king of Pruſſia's invading Saxony, as that invaſion was certainly a breach of the laws of the empire, which the emperor is bound to protect and enforce; but when he entered Bohemia, it became the particular concern of the queen of Hungary; and ſhe preſently applied to all her allies, particularly England and Holland, for thoſe ſuccours which they were by treaty obliged to ſend her. To all ſhe applied, but to all that were not themſelves intereſted, with the uſual no-effect: A freſh inſtance how vain, how ridiculous that miniſterial artifice is, with which this nation has been ſo long, ſo frequently, and ſo expenſively amuſed. Among the reſt ſhe claimed, in all the forms, at the dyet of Ratiſbon, the empire's guaranty of the pragmatick ſanction, and of the treaty of Dreſden; which guaranty, with reſpect to the treaty of Dreſden, was likewiſe claimed by the king of Pruſſia, but would have been claimed by him with more propriety if he had claimed it before his invaſion of Saxony.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

To HERMAS. (*See p.* 365.)

SIR,

I Am a friend to truth, peace, and charity, hold the rights of conſcience ſacred and inviolable, am a publick advocate for civil and religious liberty, and have not a greater abhorrence of any thing than angry diſputes and a perſecuting temper. To call in the ſecular arm, to implore the aid of the civil magiſtrate in ſpiritual concerns, implies a weak cauſe, that it cannot ſupport itſelf, and therefore preſſes an auxiliary into its ſervice for its ſupport. In my opinion, all religious points ſhould be tried at the bar of reaſon, by the ſtandard of revelation; but, when men abandon the plain principles of ſound reaſon for the wild flights of giddy enthuſiaſm, what are they not capable of doing? How can there be any ſerious conſideration, much leſs ſober conviction? They may break out into the moſt ſenſeleſs, furious acts; may commit whatever an heated

heated, roving fancy may ſuggeſt, or blind, intemperate zeal may direct; and, under ſuch circumſtances, ſome reſtraints may be proper, ſalutary, neceſſary, as in ſome caſes corroſives ſhould be rather adminiſtered than lenitives. Moſt certainly every man, as an individual, has a natural right to enjoy his own opinion in private; as a religious creature, and a member of ſociety, he may join in any publick worſhip, provided the magiſtrate is ſatisfied that his principles, or perſuaſion, will not diſturb the peace, nor prejudice the intereſts, of ſociety. Upon theſe principles, any man, or body of men, in this land of light and liberty, may now claim the protection of the ſtate, an exemption from all civil penalties. What pretence, then, can there be now for any religious grievance? If men cannot, in their conſciences, comply with the church, there is a lawful expedient; an alternative is propoſed; they may ſeparate, and, upon certain neceſſary conditions, may be tolerated in their ſeparation, which may they for ever enjoy! But, if men will claim the privilege of ſeparatiſts, will open ſeparate meetings for publick worſhip, and yet will not leave the communion of the church, nor qualify, according to law, as diſſenters, they have juſtly forfeited all title to publick protection; their conduct cannot be conſtrued but as avowed oppoſition to the eſtabliſhed laws of their country. All this appears to me a clear, inconteſtable truth, and, I think, cannot be diſputed by any but the gentleman to whom this trivial ſcrawl is addreſſed, the author of *The modeſt Vindication of the Methodiſts*. It is very eaſy, Sir, for you to deny what you cannot diſprove; and it may be very prudent for you to paſs over in ſilence what you are not able to defend. I was in expectation of a fair, full anſwer to my letter and queries; but, as you have only been pleaſed gently to touch upon ſome few ſelect topicks, what you have advanced I ſhall preſume freely, faithfully, and candidly, to conſider. Firſt, you ſay that you will not interfere with thoſe particulars of the letter which are of a private concern. Of what concern, then, is the orthography of this letter to you? You ſay it was too little for publick notice: Why, then, do you appear as a publick advocate upon this occaſion,—endeavour to ſoften groſs, glaring ignorance into a ſlight, caſual inaccuracy? This modeſt letter was ſent by a common attorney to an abſolute ſtranger, a gentleman who was called by his ſuperiors to ſerve his country at the bar, as well as honoured with his majeſty's commiſſion to act as a juſtice of the peace. It could not, then, be a letter of formal compliment, but of real buſineſs. To expoſe a private letter of a private acquaintance, under the ſeal of friendſhip, is mean and ungenerous; but you cannot be ignorant, that lawyers act for others, not for themſelves: It muſt be a letter, then, of publick buſineſs: It was alſo wrote in the name of a body, or ſociety of men, which, as the letter-writer informs me, are, in *diriſion*, called Methodiſts. I, for my part, could never learn whether it was a name taken by themſelves, or given by others; and, now I do know it, I cannot ſee any thing reproachful in the expreſſion. The names of ſects uſually imply the principles they maintain, as is evident in Preſbyterians, Baptiſts, Independants, Quakers, Proteſtants, Papiſts: But the name of Methodiſt ſeems to be a name for nothing; for, as they have no ſyſtem, or regular ſcheme of principles, if to be a Methodiſt ſignifies that they ſpeak, write, or act methodically, are ſtrict obſervers of method, they are called out of their names; for they have the leaſt pretenſion to this name of any perſons in the world. By their expreſſions one would imagine that the goſpel had never ſounded in our ears, but that we had ſat in darkneſs, and in the ſhadow of death; and that ſome great prophet had now ariſen up among us, and God had viſited his people; though they advance nothing but what, many ages ſince, has been juſtly exploded. They only revive what was ſo offenſive, that it was buried to be put of ſight. Had they been the original inventors, I know of none that would envy them the honour of the diſcovery: But I have this to add, for their comfort and conſolation, that, if they are pleaſed with company, their peſtilential notions are of an early date, and have been propagated, at different periods of time, in the ſucceeding ages of the church. They pretend to be purer Chriſtians, but, by their erroneous principles and enthuſiaſtick practices, ſeem almoſt, if not altogether, to have loſt common Chriſtianity; ſeem to be as much Chriſtians, as a piece of gold, thickly overlaid with variety of baſe metals, may be called pure gold. But, to return from this long, though I hope not unneceſſary

unneceſſary digreſſion, is it not intolerable, in a man who was bred to a learned profeſſion, had practiſed the law for thirty years, to know not what a miſnomer is? Had he been a boy, he would have ſuffered the diſcipline of the ſchool: As he is, nothing can exempt him from juſt correction, unleſs he can plead the privilege of being twice a child. I always underſtood, that words were the key of knowledge; but now I find, that a houſe may be well built, and properly furniſhed, without a door to enter, or ſo much as ground to ſtand upon.

2. It is new to me, that to pay church-dues and ſerve pariſh-offices is the true characteriſtick of a churchman. How does this diſtinguiſh a churchman from a Jew or a Quaker, who are equally obliged to do both the one and the other? Very ſurprizing too is it, that a true ſon, a ſpiritual father, in the church, ſhould aſſert, that moſt ignorant laymen, men unable to read a ſyllable, might properly aſſume and exerciſe the office of a miniſter. How is this agreeable to the ſenſe of ſcripture, or the conſtitutions of our church? I aſk, by what authority teach they theſe things, or who gave them this authority? If you ſearch the ſcriptures, you will find that no man muſt take this honour to himſelf, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron. What ſays our bleſſed Lord? "Verily, verily, I ſay unto you, he that entereth not by the door into the ſheep-fold, but climbeth up ſome other way, (that is, whoever has not a regular admiſſion into the miniſtry, is not ſet apart, by the laying-on of hands, after a ſufficient proof of his abilities, his moral and intellectual endowments) the ſame is a thief and a robber." Could any one, of himſelf, perform the office of a miniſter, certainly Jeſus Chriſt might. Who is there equal to him in dignity of perſon, and perfection of character? And yet Chriſt Jeſus would not act without a particular commiſſion. "As the father ſent me, (ſays he) ſo ſent I you." He did not glorify himſelf to be an high-prieſt, though he were a ſon, without a ſpecial call, but was called, of God, an high prieſt after the order of Melchiſedeck. How offenſive it is, in the ſight of God, when men boldly uſurp the office of the prieſthood, will appear very plainly from God's heavy diſpleaſure in the exemplary puniſhment of Saul, Uzziah, and Korah with his accomplices. Very remarkable is the inſtance of Hananiah, as you may read Jer. xxviii. He was cut off, by the hand of God, from the land of the living, becauſe he pretended to a divine authority for his own inventions. This was written for our admonition, that we might hear and fear, and do no more preſumptuouſly. By the conſtitutions of our church, no miniſter, who is regularly ordained, can exerciſe his miniſtry, either pray or preach publickly, unleſs he be appointed to ſome particular place, or pariſh, by his eccleſiaſtical ſuperiors. One clergyman is not to invade the province, intrude into the labours, of another: And, if not a regular miniſter, moſt certainly not any one nominated by him; for that power which a man has not in himſelf he cannot give to another. The conſideration of the important duty, of the various difficulties which attend the due diſcharge of the miniſterial office, made ſo great an impreſſion on the mind of no leſs a perſon than an apoſtle, one who was the greateſt maſter both of human and divine learning, that he broke out into the following exclamation,—"Who is ſufficient for theſe things?" Should the queſtion now be put, it ſhould rather be,—Who is not ſufficient for theſe things? How can you reconcile, Sir, your own words to your own practices? In your addreſs to the clergy you inſiſt upon the following qualifications as indiſpenſably neceſſary for the paſtoral cure; knowledge of the original tongues, profane hiſtory, logick, metaphyſicks, the general grounds of natural philoſophy, with the fathers and ſchoolmen. How exactly have you obſerved your own rules, when you have employed hirelings in this neighbourhood, men under your immediate direction, to perform the ſacred function, ſuch as journeymen blanket-weavers, ſhoemakers, &c. &c. and many ſuch excellent textuaries, καπηλευόντες, *cauponantes verbum Dei*, adulterating the word of God with impure mixtures, making merchandize of the ſouls of men? For the holy rites of confeſſion, an illiterate hog-boy, a feeder of ſwine, was ſpiritual paſtor and father confeſſor. We may juſtly boaſt of the moſt learned clergy in the Chriſtian world; but your practices, Sir, are not only a ſhame and ſcandal to our church, but even to the reformation itſelf. All knowledge is either acquired, or infuſed: But how do theſe perſons poſſeſs either? They deſpiſe the firſt, and only fancy the other. To ſpeak without the uſe of notes, this is no

proof

proof they have real abilities; for it does not prove that they are even men. All this may be done, and has been done, by other animals, as well as men,—by many of the feathered tribe. To be vehement and vociferous, to gain a particular modulation of voice, a fluency of speech, a volubility of tongue, proves neither a divine inspiration, nor a good understanding; not divine inspiration, for all this may be done by human means, by the use of the natural faculties only; nor a good understanding, for a profusion of words may be only so much talk without any sense. Not solid, but empty things sound most; the more empty they are, the greater is the sound. Even in the true prophetick age, there were, among the Jews, schools of the prophets, nurseries of learning, in which the youth were trained up, and prepared for the reception of the holy spirit. If they are for scripture, let me recommend one text to their consideration: "Let every man (says the apostle) abide in the same calling wherein he is called;" that is, Let every person continue quietly and peaceably in that station which God has placed him in, and Nature designed him for. As there is no propriety in your conduct, can you plead any necessity for it? Are not the clergy sufficiently numerous that cures may be supplied? Are the churches so crowded, that there is no admission within the doors? or are their doctrines erroneous? But what interest has a minister of the church to preach false doctrine? You profess yourself to be a member of the church; but can your worship, extemporary effusions only, be considered as the worship of the church? If it be, do you make use of its Liturgy in your prayers? or why is your service attended by sectaries of all denominations? To read books of devotion, to promote Christian knowledge, to revive practical religion, is a truly commendable design; and may such go on and prosper in the name of the Lord! But why may not all this be done in the family-way, without the appointment of regular officers, the exercise of ecclesiastical authority, and the administration of the most solemn ordinances? This, Sir, is a very unexpected, and a most inglorious contest. Our church has often triumphed over the open attacks of its inveterate professed enemies, but now languishes with the wounds of its more dangerous adversary, its pretended friends. These burning and shining lights are no more than false, wandering, delusive fires, like some meteors which dazzle, but do not direct the sight, and in the end will lead you into dangerous and most destructive places. Old as I am, I make not the least doubt, but with these eyes I shall see that this imaginary candle of the Lord, which they have set up, will soon dwindle into a snuff, and expire in a stink. In your most celebrated tract, *A Caution against false Prophets*, the clergy of the established church are compared to ravening wolves in sheep's cloathing. Wolves are beasts of prey, creatures that have no fixed abode, no settled residence, but roam through the country, from place to place, subsisting upon the poor harmless, undesigning sheep. Whether this appellation be more justly applicable to the legal, settled, parochial clergy of the established church, or to irregular, vagrant, fugitive, itinerant preachers, judge ye!

3. Church-dues are payable from all persons, whether Methodists or not. Have the clergy any share in sacramental collections? If such there be, it is known only to yourself. When you and your followers leave the church, I believe numbers of your followers will lament and feel the loss which they will sustain from the benefit of our offerings.

4. I do not charge them with seditious words against the state; but I charge them with somewhat more, and worse too, than words; actions, a series of actions, the constant tenor of which has been, to raise divisions, disturb the peace of private families and publick parishes, imbittering men's minds, alienating their affections, and dissolving the nearest and dearest relations. As to the outrageous mob which you have so tragically figured out in your imagination, it consisted of no less than four persons, two churchwardens, one magistrate, with a domestick servant, persons who are above all censure, and beyond all praise; upon whom I may defy the sharpest teeth of malice to fasten the minutest indecorum, in expression or behaviour; no, not tho' these harmless, inoffensive Methodists threatened, in the most publick manner, and in repeated instances, to reduce the gentleman whose family is the common friend and patron, the constant refuge and support, of the sick and needy, to the alms of a parish, or a morsel of bread. Neither must I omit words: They have publickly sounded the alarm, that they would soon take pos-

session

ſeſſion of the pulpits, that thoſe who have enliſted under Mr. W***y's banner only are a hundred thouſand ſtrong, divided into diſtinct bands, or claſſes, under approved commanders; and that, by an aggregate fund, they defy all judicial proceedings. If theſe are not, who are, common incendiaries? To compare unknown Chriſtians to a Nero, Chriſtians who may be as much your ſuperiors in temper and morals as they are in rank and fortune, breathes very little of the ſpirit of the Goſpel.

5. True, there are poor, many poor, among the Methodiſts, who, if poſſible, are made poorer by them. I have often been aſtoniſhed that no men of ſenſe, virtue, learning, and fortune, ſhould embrace your perſuaſion; that your followers ſhould be none but very ignorant perſons, or ſuppoſed reformed libertines. It is moſt certain you raiſe very heavy contributions from the poor. You have declared, from your roſtrum, in this neighbourhood, that every journeyman in London, who earns 15s. a week by his honeſt labour, muſt pay 6d. a week towards your ſupport. Novelty always excites curioſity, uſually attracts admiration: Doubtleſs, crowds attend your miniſtrations, and give the liſtening ear; think what is unintelligible, ſuperlatively bad, is ſublime, moſt incomparably good. What you prepare is well adapted to thoſe who are more diſtinguiſhed for ſwallow than taſte; but that to take money away from perſons ſhould be the way to ſupport them, is to me utterly incomprehenſible.

6. I am not conſcious to myſelf that I have either ignorantly miſtook, or wilfully miſrepreſented, the moſt inconſiderable point. If I have advanced any falſhood, let the author himſelf point it out. If he thinks that it will be for his honour and reputation, and for the credit of the common cauſe, the original letter ſhall be produced, ſhall appear *verbatim* in publick print. I declare, once for all, that, if any facts be controverted, they ſhall be authenticated by proper affidavits, Methodiſts themſelves being witneſſes; many of whom, among the followers, I moſt heartily pity, as well-meaning, miſled perſons, none of whom I am farther againſt than they are againſt the truth.

7. Very unfortunate it has been, that magiſtrates have not acquainted themſelves with the falſe nature, and fatal tendency, of the Methodiſt principles: They have too long been thought too inconſiderable for notice. If any modeſty remains in you, bluſh thus to impoſe upon the credulity of ſtrangers. I intimated, that by my information there were no Methodiſt meetings at London within the juriſdiction of its chief magiſtrate. I am now well aſſured, that the Bull-and-Mouth meeting, (truly emblematical) near Alderſgate, which you mention as a full proof to the contrary, lies in St. Martin's le Grand, which you know, in your own conſcience, to be not within the liberties of London, but of Weſtminſter.

[*The reſt in our next.*]

MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *of the late* GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL.

(*Continued from p.* 388.)

IT was the winter-ſeaſon when Mr. Handel arrived at London, and muſick was not then in the flouriſhing ſtate in this country, which ſucceeding years have beheld.

"Excepting a few good compoſitions in the church ſtyle, and of a very old date, I am afraid there was little to boaſt of, which we could call our own. At this time operas were a ſort of new acquaintance, but began to be eſtabliſhed in the affections of the nobility, many of whom had heard and admired performances of this kind in the country which gave them birth. But the conduct of them here, i. e. all that regards the drama, or plan, including alſo the machinery, ſcenes, and decorations, was fooliſh and abſurd almoſt beyond imagination. The laſt pope but one was ſo exceedingly entertained with Mr. Addiſon's humourous account of this curious management, that, on reading his papers relating to it, he laughed till he ſhook his ſides. Mr. Addiſon ſeems, a little unfairly, to impute this vitiated taſte to the growing fondneſs for every thing that was Italian. It is far from impoſſible, that the manager might have found this taſte eſtabliſhed here, and have been obliged to conform to it. Who or what the compoſers were we are not informed, nor is it very material to enquire. For, from the account of the commencement of the Italian opera here, as we find in the 18th No. of the Spectator, it is plain, that, what with the confuſion of languages, and the tranſpoſition of paſſions and ſentiments owing to that cauſe, the beſt compoſer could hardly be diſtinguiſhed from the worſt. The arrival of Handel put an end to this reign of nonſenſe.

The report of his uncommon abilities had been conveyed to England before his arrival, and through various channels. Some perſons here had ſeen him in Italy, and others during his reſidence at Hanover. He was ſoon introduced at court, and honoured with marks of the queen's favour. Many of the nobility

were impatient for an opera of his compoſing. To gratify this eagerneſs, Rinaldo, the firſt he made in England, was finiſhed in a fortnight's time. The words of the opera are by Roſſi, the firſt ſentence of whoſe preface is quoted by the Spectator. This contains a ſort of panegyrick on his own poetry, for which however he has ſoon after the modeſty to make an apology."

After a twelve-month's ſtay in England, honoured and careſſed by all the court, and loaded with the favours of a great queen, who even condeſcended to intimate a deſire of ſeeing him again, he returned to the court of Hanover, where he compoſed a conſiderable variety of new muſick, particularly twelve chamber duettos for the uſe of the late queen. At the end of the year 1712, Handel obtained leave of the elector to make a ſecond viſit to England, upon his engaging to return in a reaſonable time. Some months after his arrival the peace of Utrecht was concluded, on which occaſion he compoſed his grand Te Deum and Jubilate, which require no encomiums to recommend them. He was ſoon after employed in compoſing for the opera in the Haymarket, prompted thereto, not only by the united requeſts of the nobility and gentry, but by the queen's particular command, who thereupon ſettled upon him a yearly penſion of 200l.

The time was elapſed to which the elector's leave of abſence could be extended, but, from what cauſe ſoever it was, the promiſe he had given ſlipped his memory. How he made an atonement for this neglect, and by what means he procured his late majeſty's pardon, our author's own words will beſt declare.

"On the death of the queen in 1714, his late majeſty came over. Handel, conſcious how ill he had deſerved at the hands of his gracious patron, now invited to the throne of theſe kingdoms by all the friends of our happy and free conſtitution, did not dare to ſhew himſelf at court. To account for his delay in returning to his office, was no eaſy matter. To make an excuſe for the non-performance of his promiſe, was impoſſible. From this ugly ſituation he was ſoon relieved by better luck than perhaps he deſerved. It happened that his noble friend baron Kilmanſeck was here. He, with ſome others among the nobility, contrived a method for reinſtating him in the favour of his majeſty, the clemency of whoſe nature was ſoon experienced by greater perſons on a much more trying occaſion.

The king was perſuaded to form a party on the water. Handel was appriſed of the deſign, and adviſed to prepare ſome muſick for that occaſion. It was performed and conducted by himſelf, unknown to his majeſty, whoſe pleaſure on hearing it was equal to his ſurpriſe. He was impatient to know whoſe it was, and how this entertainment came to be provided without his knowledge. The baron then produced the delinquent, and aſked leave to preſent him to his majeſty, as one that was too conſcious of his fault to attempt an excuſe for it; but, ſincerely deſirous to atone for the ſame by all poſſible demonſtrations of duty, ſubmiſſion and gratitude, could he but hope that his majeſty, in his great goodneſs, would be pleaſed to accept them. This interceſſion was accepted without any difficulty. Handel was reſtored to favour, and his muſick honoured with the higheſt expreſſions of the royal approbation. As a token of it, the king was pleaſed to add a penſion for life of 200l. a year to that which queen Anne had before given him. Some years after, when he was employed to teach the young princeſſes, another penſion of the ſame value was added to the former by her late majeſty."

From 1715 to 1720 he compoſed the operas of Amadige, Teſeo, and Paſtor Fido; and, during this period was principally at the earl of Burlington's, and at Cannons, then in all its glory, and compoſed the muſick for the chapel of that famous ſeat.

"During the laſt year of his reſidence at Cannons, a project was formed by the nobility for erecting an academy at the Haymarket. The intention of this muſical ſociety was to ſecure to themſelves a conſtant ſupply of operas to be compoſed by Handel, and performed under his directions. For this end a ſubſcription was ſet on foot; and as his late majeſty was pleaſed to let his name appear at the head of it, the ſociety was dignified with the title of the Royal Academy. The ſum ſubſcribed being very large, * it was intended to continue for fourteen years certain. But as yet it was in its embrio-ſtate, being not fully formed till a year or two after.

Handel therefore, after he quitted his employment at Cannons, was adviſed to go over to Dreſden in queſt of ſingers. Here he engaged Seneſino and Duriſtanti, whom he brought over with him to England.

At this time Buononcini and Attilio compoſed for the opera, and had a ſtrong party in their favour. Great reaſon they ſaw to be jealous of ſuch a rival as Handel, and all the intereſt they had was employed to decry his muſick, and hinder him from coming to the Haymarket; but theſe attempts were defeated by the powerful aſſociation above-mentioned, at whoſe deſire he had juſt been at Dreſden for ſingers.

In the year 1720, he obtained leave to perform his opera of Radamiſto. If perſons who are now living, and who were preſent at that performance, may be credited, the applauſe it received was almoſt as extravagant as his Agrippina had excited: The crowds and tumults of the houſe at Venice were hardly equal to thoſe at London. In ſo ſplendid and faſhionable an aſſembly of ladies (to the excellence of their taſte we muſt impute it) there

* *The king ſubſcribed* 1000l. *and the nobility* 40,000l.

there was no ſhadow of form or ceremony, ſcarce indeed any appearance of order or regularity, politeneſs or decency. Many, who had forced their way into the houſe with an impetuoſity but ill ſuited to their rank and ſex, actually fainted through the exceſſive heat and cloſeneſs of it. Several gentlemen were turned back, who had offered forty ſhillings for a ſeat in the gallery, after having deſpaired of getting any in the pit or boxes."

The attempt to eſtabliſh Handel's opera produced great heats between his partiſans and thoſe of Attilio and Buononcini; and thus matters were ſituated at the time Radamiſto was performed.

"The ſucceeding winter brought this muſical diſorder to its criſis. In order to terminate all matters in controverſy, it was agreed to put them on this fair iſſue. The ſeveral parties concerned were to be jointly employed in making an opera, in which each of them was to take a diſtinct act. And he, who by the general ſuffrage, ſhould be allowed to have given the beſt proofs of his abilities, was to be put into poſſeſſion of the houſe. The propoſal was accepted, whether from choice or neceſſity I cannot ſay. The event was anſwerable to the expectations of Handel's friends. His act was the laſt, and the ſuperiority of it ſo very manifeſt, that there was not the leaſt pretence for any further doubts or diſputes. I ſhould have mentioned, that as each made an overture, as well as an act, the affair ſeemed to be decided even by the overture with which Handel's began. The name of the opera was Muzio Scævola."

Handel continued proſperouſly to conduct the academy for a courſe of between nine and ten years, when it was diſſolved by ſome bickerings between him and Seneſino, Fauſtina and Cuzzoni, wherein, by his obſtinacy and ill temper, he gained the ill-will of many of his noble friends and patrons.

As he had now loſt his old ſingers, he, after entering into partnerſhip with Heideggar, was obliged to go to Italy to fetch over new ones. At his return he went on afreſh with his operas; but not with his former ſucceſs. Another opera was eſtabliſhed at Lincoln's-inn-fields, by a new ſubſcription of many of the nobility and gentry. In ſhort, he was obliged to quit the Haymarket to his adverſaries, and remove, himſelf, to Lincoln's-inn-fields, and afterwards to Covent-garden.

"In the ſummer of the year 1733, he made a tour to Oxford, where there was a publick act, at which he performed his oratorio of Athaliah, compoſed for that ſolemnity. By this journey the damages he had ſuffered in his fortune were ſomewhat repaired, and his reputation more firmly eſtabliſhed. The next winter his opera of Arianna was performed at Covent-garden, while another of the ſame name, compoſed by Porpora, was acted at the Haymarket. Polyphemo by the ſame perſon, and Ataxerxes by Haſſe, gained great applauſe there ſoon after. Though Handel had ſome good ſingers, none of them could be compared to Farinelli, who drew all the world to the Hay-market. And it ſoon appeared that the reliſh of the Engliſh for muſick was not ſtrong enough to ſupport two operas at a time. There were but few perſons of any other claſs, beſides that of the nobility, who had much knowledge of the Italian, any notion of ſuch compoſitions, or conſequently any real pleaſure in hearing them. Thoſe among the middling and lower orders, whom affectation or curioſity had drawn to the theatre at his firſt ſetting out in conjunction with Rich, fell off by degrees. His expences in providing ſingers, and in other preparations, had been very large, and his profits were no way proportionate to ſuch charges. At the end of three or four years, inſtead of having acquired ſuch an addition to his fortune, as from his care, induſtry, and abilities, he had reaſon to expect, he was obliged to draw out of the funds almoſt all that he was worth, in order to anſwer the demands upon him. The upſhot put an end for the preſent to all muſical entertainments at Covent-garden, and almoſt put an end to the author of them. The violence of his paſſions made ſuch a diſaſter operate the more terribly.

The obſervation that misfortunes rarely come ſingly, was verified in Handel. His fortune was not more impaired, than his health and his underſtanding. His right-arm was become uſeleſs to him, from a ſtroke of the palſy; and how greatly his ſenſes were diſordered at intervals, for a long time, appeared from an hundred inſtances, which are better forgotten than recorded. The moſt violent deviations from reaſon, are uſually ſeen when the ſtrongeſt faculties happen to be thrown out of courſe.

In this melancholick ſtate, it was in vain for him to think of any freſh projects for retrieving his affairs. His firſt concern was how to repair his conſtitution. But, though he had the beſt advice, and though the neceſſity of following it was urged to him in the moſt friendly manner, it was with the utmoſt difficulty that he was prevailed on to do what was proper, when it was any way diſagreeable. For this reaſon it was thought beſt for him to have recourſe to the vapour-baths of Aix la Chapelle, over which he ſat three times as long as hath been the practice. Whoever knows any thing of the nature of thoſe baths, will, from this inſtance, form ſome idea of his ſurpriſing conſtitution. His ſweats were profuſe beyond what can well be imagined. His cure, from the manner as well as from the quickneſs, with which it was wrought, paſſed with the nuns for a miracle. When, but a few hours from the time of his quitting the bath, they heard him at the organ in the principal church as well as convent, playing in a manner ſo much beyond any they had ever been uſed to, ſuch a concluſion in ſuch perſons was

natural enough. Though his buſineſs was ſo ſoon diſpatched, and his cure judged to be thoroughly effected, he thought it prudent to continue at Aix about ſix weeks, which is the ſhorteſt period uſually allotted for bad caſes."

Soon after his return to London, in 1736, his Alexander's Feaſt was performed at Covent-garden, and well received. He compoſed, in A 1737, for the earl of Middleſex, who was deſirous of ſeeing the opera reſtored, Faramondo and Aleſſandro Severo, for which he received 1000l. and, could he have been brought to have made any conceſſions, a reconciliation might at that time have been brought about between him and his opponents, to their B mutual advantage; but nothing could engage him to court thoſe by whom he thought he had been injured and oppreſſed. In 1729 or 1730 he introduced his oratorios at Covent-garden and the Hay-market, and continued them with various ſucceſs till 1741.

"But at this time his affairs again carried ſo ill an aſpect, that he found it neceſſary to C try the event of another peregrination. He hoped to find that favour and encouragement in a diſtant capital, which London ſeemed to refuſe him. For even his Meſſiah had met with a cold reception. Either the ſenſe of muſical excellence was become ſo weak, or the power of prejudice ſo ſtrong, that all the D efforts of his unparallelled genius and induſtry proved ineffectual.

Dublin has always been famous for the gaiety and ſplendor of its court, the opulence and ſpirit of its principal inhabitants, the valour of its military, and the genius of its learned men. Where ſuch things were held in eſteem he rightly reckoned, that he could E not better pave the way to his ſucceſs, than by ſetting out with a ſtriking inſtance and publick act of generoſity and benevolence. The firſt ſtep that he made, was to perform his Meſſiah for the benefit of the city-priſon. Such a deſign drew together not only all the lovers of muſick, but all the friends of humanity. There was a peculiar propriety in this deſign F from the ſubject of the oratorio itſelf; and there was a peculiar grace in it from the ſituation of Handel's affairs. They were brought into a better poſture by his journey to Dublin, where he ſtaid between eight and nine months. The reception that he met with, at the ſame time that it ſhewed the ſtrong ſenſe which the Iriſh had of his extraordinary merit, conveyed G a kind of tacit reproach on all thoſe on the other ſide of the water, who had enliſted in the oppoſition againſt him. Mr. Pope, in the fourth book of the Dunciad, has related this paſſage of his hiſtory. A poor phantom, which is made to repreſent the genius of the modern Italian opera, expreſſes her apprehenſions, and gives her inſtructions to dullneſs, H already alarmed for her own ſafety. The lines are well known, but, for their ſtrong characteriſtic imagery, deſerve to be quoted in this place. They are as follow:

But ſoon, ah ſoon, rebellion will commence,
If muſick meanly borrows aid from ſenſe:
Strong in new arms, lo! giant Handel ſtands,
Like bold Briarius with his hundred hands;
To ſtir, to rouſe, to ſhake the ſoul he comes,
And Jove's own thunders follow Mars's drums.
Arreſt him, empreſs; or you ſleep no more—
She heard,—and drove him to the Hibernian ſhore."

On his return to England, the tide of popular favour again ſwelled his proſperous ſails, his oratorios, particularly the Meſſiah, became the darling entertainments of the town, and he generally performed that ſacred compoſition, annually, for the benefit of the Foundling-hoſpital, which, "in ſome degree, owes its continuance as well as proſperity to the patronage of Handel."

"He continued his oratorios with uninterrupted ſucceſs, and unrivalled glory, till within eight days of his death: The laſt was performed on the 6th of April, and he expired on Saturday the 14th of April, 1759. He was buried the 20th by Dr. Pearce, biſhop of Rocheſter, in Weſtminſter-abbey, where, by his own order, and at his own expence, a monument is to be erected to his memory.

In the year 1751, a gutta ſerena deprived him of his ſight. This misfortune ſunk him for a time into the deepeſt deſpondency. He could not reſt until he had undergone ſome operations as fruitleſs as they were painful. Finding it no longer poſſible for him to manage alone, he ſent to Mr. Smith to deſire that he would play for him, and aſſiſt him in conducting the oratorios.

His faculties remained in their full vigour almoſt to the hour of their diſſolution, as appeared from ſongs and choruſſes, and other compoſitions, which, from the date of them, may almoſt be conſidered as his parting words, his laſt accents! This muſt appear the more ſurpriſing, when it is remembered to how great a degree his mind was diſordered, at times, towards the latter part of his life.

His health had been declining apace for ſeveral months before his death. He was very ſenſible of its approach, and refuſed to be flattered by any hopes of a recovery. One circumſtance was very ominous, I mean the total loſs of appetite, which was come upon him, and which muſt prove more pernicious to a perſon always habituated, as he had been, to an uncommon portion of food and nouriſhment. Thoſe who have blamed him for an exceſſive indulgence in this loweſt of gratifications, ought to have conſidered, that the peculiarities of his conſtitution were as great as thoſe of his character. Luxury and intemperance are relative ideas, and depend on other circumſtances beſides thoſe of quantity and quality. It would be as unreaſonable to confine Handel to the fare and allowance of common men, as to expect that a London merchant ſhould live like a Swiſs mechanick. Not that I would abſolve him from *all* blame

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on this article. He certainly paid more attention to it, than is becoming in any man; but it is some excuse, that nature had given him so vigorous a constitution, so exquisite a palate, and so craving an appetite; and that fortune enabled him to obey these calls, to satisfy these demands of nature. They were really such. For, besides the several circumstances just alledged, there is yet another in his favour; I mean his incessant and intense application to the studies of his profession. This rendered constant and large supplies of nourishment the more necessary to recruit his exhausted spirits. Had he hurt his health or his fortune by indulgences of this kind, they would have been vicious; as he did not, they were at most indecorous. As they have been so much the subject of conversation and pleasantry, to have taken no notice of them, might have looked like affectation."

Handel bequeathed the greatest part of his ample fortune to his niece; a plain indication of the strong affection he always bore to her mother, who was his only sister by both parents. Thus have we gone through our abstract of the life of this excellent master of musick, which we doubt not has been very agreeable to the generality of our readers; but for the catalogue of his works, and the masterly observations on them, we must refer them to the book itself.

To our former Extract of the ESSAY *on* HEMLOCK, *&c.* (p. 390.) *which we find has obliged many of our Readers, we shall add the Author's Third Chapter, consisting of Corollaries, Admonitions, and Queries, with an Advertisement of the Translator, which may be very proper for their Consideration.*

COROLLARIES.

1. FROM the above premises, it may be inferred, that a remedy highly innocent may be prepared from the juice of Hemlock, inspissated by a slow fire; and which in every habit of body, sex, age, &c. may be given in considerably large doses.—2. That this remedy does not hinder any of the natural functions of the body, the secretions, nor the excretions.—3. That it acts in an insensible manner, neither exciting stool, vomit, urine, nor sweat.—4. That it discusses indurations, and schirruses, even in those cases where other medicaments, the most penetrating, are not of the least avail; it is therefore a medicament greatly discutient.—5. That what indurations and schirruses it does not discuss, it brings, for the most part, to a kindly suppuration.—6. That it stops the further progress of cancers.—7. That it corrects cancerous acrimony, and removes the bad smell.—8. That it converts the cancerous ichor into good pus.—9. That it quiets pains.—10. That it cures cancers.—11. That it heals ulcers incurable by other means.—12. That it closes and consolidates such fistulas and sinuses, as resist all other remedies.—13. That it disperses œdematous tumours, even by external application.—14. That it restores the sight when taken away by cataracts, that are not of long standing.—15. That it removes, or, at least, stops the further progress of recent cataracts.

Admonitions.—1. That women who are afflicted with cancers or schirruses avoid great exercise, and all brisk motions of the body.—2. That country air and gentle exercise promote the cure.—3. That anger, sorrow, and sudden fright, do harm.—4. That acrid, vinous, and austere substances, are injurious; as are also farinaceous, crude, and unfermented.—5. That attrition, friction, and pressure, are hurtful in schirruses of long standing, and in cancers. Hence hard and strait stays, and rough shifts, must be avoided.—6. That violent coughing is injurious; for it irritates the cancers, and makes them worse, causes hæmorrhages, and impairs the strength, by which means it retards the cure, and renders it almost impossible. Women, who have a difficulty of respiration, and shortness of breath, and who, in coughing, feel very acute pains in a schirrus, or cancerous breast, attended with a violent constriction of the breast, as it were, by a cord, and a dragging of it seemingly into the chest by the action of coughing, have, for the most part, the lungs schirrous, and cohering in that part strongly with the pleura. Hence a more difficult, if not impossible, cure. I have learnt from experience, that these pills are not in the least injurious in cases of the phthisick; nor do they hinder spitting, but rather promote it.

Queries.—I have, in a great variety of cases, tried the juice of Hemlock, reduced to pills alone, that, by this means, I might accurately inform myself what it could simply and solely perform; but, sometimes, I have found a quick effect, and, at other times, a very slow one. From whence it may be questioned, whether, in cases where its action is slow, the effect may not be accelerated by external remedies applied in various manners.

Query 1. Whether it may not be proper to apply, several times in the day, the hot vapours of the decoction of hemlock to the part affected?—*Query* 2. Whether, perhaps, it may not be more effectual to keep a cataplasm prepared from Hemlock continually on the diseased parts? Many trials demonstrate, that such a fomentation is highly efficacious in these circumstances. There are, nevertheless, patients, who cannot bear this when laid on the naked skin. Whence, *Query* 3, Whether it is not better to cover the skin of such patients with a dyachylon plaister, and to foment the part with the cataplasm while so covered?—*Query* 4. Whether, while it is allowable to irritate the schirrus, it would not be of advantage to put on a plaister of Hemlock and labdanum, or galbanum?—*Query* 5. Whether it is not requisite that purges should be given to patients under the regimen of these pills, where their strength appears to admit of it,

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as the discussed matter is not discharged by any sensible evacuation? Trials, respecting this query, seem to render it adviseable to do what is proposed; but necessity does not exact it.—*Query* 6. If cases occur, in which acrid cancers send forth very deep roots, corrupt all the humours, and debilitate the solids in such manner, that the pills alone cannot suffice; whether then would it not be proper to join the Peruvian bark to them? As, by this means, a medicine endued with the virtue of each, and which would fully answer all intentions, might be prepared. It is necessary, therefore, that every physician should vary the method, according to the attendant symptoms, by his own proper observation and judgment. On the merits of what has been premised, I beg of all physicians whatever, that they will try and administer this extract on every occasion that shall present itself. But I intreat, that, at the same time, they will lay aside every kind of prejudice and jealousy; from the consideration how much the health of their neighbours is concerned in these matters. If any bad consequence may be found to result, let them enquire carefully, whether it arises from the irresistible violence of the disease, from any mistake made by the patients, or those about them, or from the medicament itself; and let them not from thence condemn the remedy as hurtful, or inefficacious, without the strictest examination of the facts, and the maturest judgment on them. But if, after all, they know any better remedies, I do not desire they should neglect them in favour of this.

Advertisement of the translator.—As the due trial of the virtues of the juice of Hemlock seems to be a matter of the greatest importance to the publick, I thought it necessary to insert here a caution, that experience has already shewn to be necessary, with respect to the preparation of it as an internal remedy, in the form recommended in this work. Dr. *Storck* has not explicitly directed, that the juice of the Hemlock, used in making what he calls the extract, should undergo any depuration before it be inspissated, in order to bring it to the consistence proper for forming pills. In consequence of this, some apothecaries, who have attempted to prepare these pills, have suffered the juice to settle, and used the depurated fluid freed from the sedimentary part, imagining, inadvertently, that in so doing, conformably to what is generally practised in similar cases, they were proceeding rightly. But, by this treatment, the extract loses all the specifick and peculiar flavour and smell of the plant, and, doubtless, in a great degree, its medicinal virtue. The direction given by Dr. Storck himself is, to boil the juice while fresh *(recens)* which implies, that it should not undergo any previous change. Though this is not so clearly expressed in words, but that it leaves room for the mistake I have mentioned to have been already made by some, and for the prevention of which in others this intimation is intended.

An Account of the Conduct and Behaviour of Mr. STIRN, *and the Murder of Mr.* MATTHEWS. (See p. 434.)

THE following account is taken from Mr. Crawford's pamphlet, lately published, which we make use of, because that gentleman certainly knew more of the unhappy murderer than any other person now in England. As to his motives for vindicating Mr. Stirn's character, and the dispute between him and some anonymous memoir writers, we shall not meddle with them: They are matters of no manner of concern to the publick. If Mr. Crawford has treated Stirn's character rather too gently, we think it an error of a very pardonable nature.

"As Mr. Stirn had many qualifications that rendered his character amiable, was a person remarkable for his temperateness, of nice honour, detested the most distant imputation of any thing base or vitious, was learned beyond his years, and, in short, possessed, in a surprizing degree, every qualification that might adorn the character of the gentleman; he did not want attractives to render him agreeable to every one that had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

For the two years he was with me, his application to business was generally steady; but, when retired from it, his behaviour was chequered.

No man had more tenderness; the afflictions of the distressed not only melted him into tears, but likewise engaged his relief, which, generally, was beyond his circumstances; for when he has had but two shillings in the world, he has given one to a countryman who seemed to want it.

His regard to justice was so remarkable, that upon his receiving his salary from me, and hearing of a young gentleman going to Bremen, he recollected that he owed eight shillings to a person in that city, to whom he sent it with interest, though at the same time he was destitute of several necessaries.

Though he had uncommon parts for a person of his years, yet they were balanced by some foibles that seemed unbecoming a person of sound understanding; yet the regard I had for his family, and the apprehension of his being exposed to some bad consequences thereby, induced me to keep him in my own house much longer than I would have done, and to dissuade him from entering into that of the deceased."

"The terms on which he was to be at Mr. Matthews's were, that he should teach Mrs. Matthews and her daughter musick, and Mr. Matthews himself the classicks. In consideration of which he was to have an apartment ready furnished, and his board, if he pleased to accept it. Mr. Matthews offered to secure him a continuance for twelve months in writ-

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ing, but Mr. Stirn refuſed it, ſaying he need not, for he would truſt to his honour.

As I knew Mr. Stirn to have particular failings I could not account for any otherwiſe but by imputing them to *inſanity*, I diſſuaded Mr. Matthews from taking him into his houſe on that account; but he telling this unhappy youth what I had ſaid, provoked him to behave in a manner inconſiſtent with a perſon of his ſentiments and genteel education. My repreſentations to Mr. Stirn not to accept of Mr. Matthews's invitation were on that account in vain, and the ill conſequences I predicted to both, had an exiſtence not long after their being together."

"On Wedneſday the 13th of Auguſt, meeting Mr. Stirn at Bartlet's-Buildings coffee-houſe, he, with great emotion, told me that the late Mr. Matthews had moſt villainouſly and unjuſtly charged him with having alienated his wife's affection from him, and in virtue of it had, he made no doubt, acceſs to his purſe, which he aſſigned as one cauſe of his imputing that crime to him; but Mr. Stirn added, that he had never offered the leaſt indecency to Mrs. Matthews, nor had he any cauſe whatever to believe, that if he had, ſhe would have countenanced him. He added, he firmly believed her to be a gentlewoman of virtue, and heartily lamented her unhappineſs in being joined to a perſon ſo unworthy of her.

Having knowledge and experience enough of the world to know how eaſily the domeſtic peace of families is diſturbed by jealouſy, I immediately deſired him to conſider the conſequence of ſuch ſuſpicions, whether well or ill-founded, and adviſed him to go to Mr. Matthews to convince him of his miſtake; and, in order to render him eaſy for the future, to tell him that he would quit his houſe, and never enter into it again without his invitation.

Upon my thus expreſſing myſelf, he immediately ſtarted from his ſeat, rolling his eyes like a madman, and with all the ſigns of fury painted upon his countenance, told me, if I ſpoke another word, "he would—" muttering ſomething to himſelf.—And, on my aſking him, What? he anſwered, "ſuſpect that I and Mr. Chapman had, in conjunction with Mr. Matthews, long ſince entered into a combination to ruin his character, and ſo to oblige him to quit England with ignominy and diſgrace." Telling him then that I always thought one part of friendſhip conſiſted in ſpeaking my mind freely and without fear; and, whether he would be adviſed or no, or whatever might be the conſequences, I was reſolved never to countenance him in his follies.

Upon this he ſat down, and appeared ſomewhat eaſy, but, on a ſudden, ſtarted, and told me his honour was wounded, his character altogether ruined, his bread loſt, and under ſuch circumſtances he could not live, and would, if ſcandalouſly turned out, be revenged.

As I found it in vain to expoſtulate with him any longer, I accompanied him to Mr. Matthews's door, where I parted from and left him, as I thought, in a temper to do as I adviſed him; but on his entrance, about eleven o'clock, he found his cloaths, &c. in the paſſage, and a conſtable, whom Mr. Matthews had called in to force him out of his houſe, which was effected after loading him with many ſevere reflections, and by telling him he lived by ſponging upon others.

Next day Mr. Chapman, a particular friend of Mr. Stirn's, called at my houſe, in order to deſire me to meet him and Mr. Matthews that evening, in order, if poſſible, to bring about a reconciliation. But, Mr. Matthews being from home, this ſalutary deſign was unfortunately rendered abortive.

On Friday morning, hearing that Mr. Stirn was in great anxiety and diſtreſs of mind, in order to conſole him and convince him of my good will, I ſent him an invitation to dine with me; he conſented, and came according to his promiſe, behaving himſelf with the greateſt politeneſs, till after the cloth was taken away, at which time, riſing from table, and without any cauſe given, he uttered ſeveral invectives againſt the deceaſed, ſaying, no one but an execrable v--ll--n could impute to him the horrid character of a thief and adulterer. This was pronounced in ſo abrupt a manner, that a very ſenſible clergyman, who ſupplies Mr. Stirn's place in my ſchool, could not help telling me, on my going up ſtairs, that Mr. Stirn was, as I had often intimated, diſordered in his ſenſes.

At half an hour after five, as I was going down Croſs-ſtreet, Mr. Stirn overtook me, and as I obſerved him look with an air of diſpondency, I could not help ſuſpecting that he had ſome deſign to deſtroy himſelf, having heard that he had made an attempt of that kind laſt Chriſtmas.

The converſation that paſſed between us turned principally upon the topick of honour, and the moſt proper means of maintaining it. As I obſerved him frequently ſtart, look wildly, and ſaw his colour change, I turned my diſcourſe to religion, repreſenting the neceſſity of forgiving offences, and adding beſides, that it was more honourable to contemn an injury than to reſent it; and that it was more generous to pardon the greateſt offences, than peeviſhly to quarrel on any petty occaſion, and make men fear our paſſion, hate our humours, and abhor our ſociety.

Upon obſerving that Mr. Stirn ſeemed to pay no regard to what I ſaid, and that he rather grew wilder than otherwiſe, I changed my diſcourſe to that of the proſpect he had of doing well, upon which he haſtily interrupted me, "Who will entertain a perſon under the horrid character of an adulterer and a thief? &c. No, Sir, I am loſt to God and to the world: My honour, which is to me more ſacred than life itſelf, is wounded ſo as not

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to be recovered; — My enemies will triumph in my disgrace, — I have abandoned my God, and he has forsaken me"—

The conversation that passed afterwards is not to be expressed: However, I told him the consciousness of his own innocence ought to comfort him; and, as to Mr. Matthews, the disgrace would fall on his own head. That if he should fail of success here, I would assist him with money to return to his brother, and would give him a character by no means unfavourable.

I had no sooner mentioned his brother to him, but he started, and with great emotion replied, that neither his brother or country would receive him, when blackened with the imputation of such crimes as he then laboured under, and immediately burst into tears, which had such an effect upon me, that I desired we might part, as I could bear it no longer; accordingly I left him.

After walking in the fields till eight o'clock, and thinking on what had passed between me and Mr. Stirn, I could not help suspecting that he might be tempted to destroy himself, and therefore endeavoured to find him out.

About half an hour after eight I met with him at Owen's coffee-house, where he entered into a conversation with me pretty coolly upon the subject of the quarrel between him and Mr. Matthews, often starting and saying, he expected every person that opened the door to be him.

While I was with him, he called for some potatoes, and a pint of porter; which he devoured ravenously, though he had supped before, and, as I since understand, drank three * gills of wine, and a pint of porter.

After this he got up, and said he would go to Mr. Pugh's; and, upon my endeavouring to persuade him to go to his lodgings, he catched me by the hand, and almost squeezed the blood out of my fingers ends.

When we came to Mr. Pugh's door, I left him, and went into my own house; but upon hearing that Mr. Chapman was at the Pewter-platter, and imagining that Mr. Matthews and Mr. Lowther might be there likewise, I went in with an intention to prevent Mr. Stirn from being guilty of any irregularity, and, if possible, to bring about a reconciliation.

On my entrance, I found him with his eyes rolling about wildly, and looking exceedingly furious, upon which I whispered Mr. Matthews, and besought him, for God's sake, to drink Mr. Stirn's health, as the only way to render him calm: He told me he would, and I believe intended it, had not Mr. Stirn, after being called out by Mr. Chapman, who perceived his disorder, and endeavoured to pacify him, begun to recapitulate some particulars, which stirred up Mr. Matthews's resentment so as to call him a scoundrel, and bid him return to his lousy countrymen; this language being seconded by several of the company, who cried out,—you are mad! —you are mad! and ought to be confined; he was raised to such a pitch of fury, that, getting between me and Mr. Lowther, who sat at Mr. Matthews's left elbow, he drew out two pistols, and discharged them † almost at the same instant, one of which finished the life of the unfortunate Mr. Matthews, and without his ever speaking one word; the other was aimed at himself."

Mr. Crawford to this account has subjoined some very apt reflections, and a letter of the criminal to Mrs. Matthews, full of expressions of horror and remorse.

Stirn was a native of Hessia, in Germany, and his brother is a superintendent (bishop) in that country. For what else relates to this unfortunate man, see the Chronologer.

WE have given our readers, also, this month, the annexed accurate PLAN of the TOWN and HARBOUR of HALLIFAX, capital of our colony of Nova Scotia, for a description of which they will be pleased to turn to our volume for 1749, (or vol. XVIII.) p. 347. We gave them a correct Map of that province, in the same volume, p. 181, and every thing relating to NOVA SCOTIA, its history, settlement, and our right thereto, may be found in our several volumes, upon turning to that head in our GENERAL INDEX, some few copies of which valuable work yet remain unsold or unsent for by the subscribers.

ACCOUNT *of* CRIPPLEGATE.

(*See, before,* p. 461.)

THE *Postern of Cripplegate* was so called long before the conquest; for in the history of Edmund, king of the East-Angles, written by Abbas Floriacensis, and by Burchard, some time secretary to Offa, king of Mercia, and, since that, by John Lidgate, monk of Bury, it is said, that in the year 1010, the Danes spoiling the kingdom of the East-Angles, Alwyne, bishop of Helmeham, caused the body of king Edmund the martyr to be brought from Bedrisworth, now called Bury St. Edmund's, through the kingdom of the East-Saxons, and so to London, in at Cripplegate, a place so called from cripples begging there; at which gate, it was pretended, the body entering, wrought miracles, and made some of the lame to walk upright, praising God. The body of king Edmund rested for the space of three years in the parish-church of St. Gregory, near the cathedral of St. Paul. Moreover, the charter of William the conqueror

confirming,

* *This was a sufficient quantity to deprive him of his reason, as is evident from his remarkable temperance.*

† *These I since find he had prepared to fight Mr. Matthews with, having it seems given him a challenge for that purpose.*

For the London Mag.

confirming the foundation of the college in London, called St. Martin the Great, hath in it these words: "I do give and grant unto the same church, and canons serving God therein, all the lands, and the moore without the postern, which is called Cripplegate, on either part of the postern." Besides this, Alfune built the parish-church of St. Giles, near a gate of the city, called Porta Contractorum, or Cripplesgate, about the year 1090.

The postern was some time a prison, to which such citizens, and others, as were arrested for debt, or common trespasses, were committed, as they are now to the Compter. This appeareth by a writ of Edward I. in these words: *Rex vic. London salutem. Exgravi querela B. capt. & detent. in prisona nostra de Cripplesgat pro x. l. quas coram Radulpho de Sandwico, tunc. custod. civitatis nostræ London, & I. de Blackwell civis recognit. debit. &c.*

This gate was new built by the brewers of London, in the year 1244, as saith Fabian's manuscript.

Edmund Shaw, goldsmith, mayor in the year 1483, left, by his will, four hundred marks, which, with the old stuff of the gate called Cripplegate, was to build the said gate a-new; which was accordingly performed in the year 1491.

Cripplegate was again repaired, and hath this inscription upon it, shewing the time when. "This gate was repaired and beautified, and the foot-postern new made, at the charge of the city of London, the 15th year of the reign of our sovereign lord king Charles II. and in the mayoralty of Sir John Robinson, knight and baronet, lieutenant of the Tower of London, and alderman of this ward, *anno dom.* 1663."

The rooms over this gate are set apart for the water-bailiff of this city.

His Serene Highness Prince FERDINAND's ORDERS.

Warburg Camp, Friday August 1, 1760.

HIS serene highness again renews his compliments of thanks, that he gave in general terms yesterday, to the generals, officers, regiments and corps, who were then engaged, and who, by their valour and excellent conduct, gained so complete a victory over the enemy; and orders his thanks to be publickly given to lord Granby, under whose orders all the British cavalry performed prodigies of valour, which they could not fail of doing, having his lordship at their head, and the other general officers of the British cavalry, who by their examples shewed the troops they led to the charge, how much they acted with an astonishing courage, and a presence of mind not to be equalled. His serene highness is much obliged to them, and gives infinite thanks, as well to them, as to all the officers in general, and in particular to the whole British cavalry, and principally to lieutenant-colonel Johnson, of Conway's regiment; the family of lord Granby, in particular captain Vaughan, are hereby desired to receive the same compliment of thanks, as they constantly attended lord Granby in the different attacks of the cavalry, and executed his lordship's orders in the most punctual manner.

The corps of brave grenadiers, who so much contributed to the glorious success of the day, receive by this the justest praise due to them. His serene highness cannot enough acknowledge how much esteem and regard he has for them: He orders his best thanks to lieutenant-colonel Beckwith, and major Maxwell, as also to the three captains of the British artillery, Philips, M'Baine, and Stevens, who so well managed their artillery. All the regiments under the command of his serene highness the hereditary prince, and lieutenant-general Sporcken, from the generals down to the private men, are particularly thanked by his serene highness, for the good conduct and courage with which they fought yesterday.

Major-general Bredenbeck, at the head of Cope's regiment, who signalized himself so much, is especially thanked, as is colonel Huhd, of the Hessian artillery, by whose care his artillery was so well managed.

Major Bulow, who, with the British legion, manœvred the whole day in face of the enemy, and who did them infinite damage, his serene highness returns many thanks, and assures him that he shall, on all occasions, retain a proper sense thereof. In fine, his serene highness gives many thanks to those who accompanied his person, as well to those of his suite, particularly to the brave captain Winsenrood, who is very much wounded; captain Carpenter, who greatly contributed to the taking of several of the enemy's cannon; count Daunaw, who was instrumental in making prisoners a great number of Fischer's corps; captain Sloper, major of brigade Hordinburg, and captain Mallortie, who at all times executed with alacrity and exactness, the orders they received from him.

His serene highness desires that, on the first occasion, the army will return thanks to the Almighty, for the success of yesterday, and flatters himself, that by his assistance, and the bravery shewed yesterday, we shall in the end overcome every obstacle that offers.

Warburg camp, Saturday August 2, 1760. His serene highness orders that a particular compliment be made to lieutenant-colonel Sloper, for his behaviour and bravery in the affair of the 31st of July: He likewise desires his thanks to be given to lieutenant-colonel Clinton, acting as aid de camp to his serene highness the hereditary prince.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Relation of the King of Prussia's *March into* Silesia, *and of the Victory gained on the* 15*th of* August, *near* Lignitz, *over the* Austrian *Army, under the Command of General* Laudohn. (*See p.* 439.)

ON the 3d of August the army marched from the camp of Dallwitz, on the bor-

ders of the Elbe, and arrived on the 7th at Buntzlau, keeping constantly close on the side of marshal Daun's army. We made about a hundred prisoners at the passage of the Rober, and halted in this camp to give some rest to the troops, which, in five days, had marched 19 German miles.

On the 9th the army got to Goldberg; A that of the Austrians were in march, and we accompanied them to Hohendorff, where the king encamped. The corps under M. Laudohn, occupied the heights of Prausnitz before our arrival, and M. de Beck covered the march of the enemy, from his post of Wolffsberg.

On the 10th, the king took possession of the B camp of Lignitz; and the army of the enemy occupied all the ground between Parchwitz and Cossendau; so that marshal Daun with his army formed the center, and occupied the heights of Wahlstadt and Hochkirk. M. Laudohn with his army covered the ground between Jeschkendorff and Coschitz: General Nauhendorff that of the heights of Parchwitz; C and M. de Beck, who formed the left, extended his troops beyond Cossendau. This advantageous position of the enemy, prevented our passing the Katzbach and the Schartwasser. The king's army marched in the night of the 11th to turn the enemy, and to reach Jauer. At break of day the columns were all ready near the village of Hohendorff, from whence a D new camp at Prausnitz was discovered; and advice was received by some prisoners, that it was M. de Lascy's corps, which was just arrived from Lauban. The army immediately passed the Katzbach to attack him. M. de Lascy made his dispositions with so much skill, and knew so well how to avail himself of the advantages that the ground gave him, that he E retreated to marshal Daun, without our being able to attack him with any prospect of success. He filed off by the low grounds, and posted himself upon the heights of Hennersdorff, which covered Jauer, before our army, which was stopt by the defiles, could get thither. Both armies encamped; the king's at Schichau, and that of the enemy's at Hermsdorff F and Schlaup. The next day attempts were made for turning the enemy on the side of the mountains, by passing at Pomsen and Jagersdorff. The roads might have been practicable for the army, but they being so steep, the ammunition waggons could not be brought on; and therefore the attempt was laid aside. On G the 13th we went back to our camp at Lignitz, and marshal Daun, with the generals Laudohn, Lascy, and Beck, came to occupy his former position behind the Katzbach. There we heard that the Russians had laid a bridge at Auras, and that count Czernichew was to pass it that same day, with 24000 men. It was suspected besides, that the enemy had H some design upon us. Troops which have for a long time been opposed to each other, can reciprocally guess at each other's designs; the method, used by the enemy's generals, grows familiar; and the least motion they make, discloses their designs.

Had we waited for the enemy in our camp at Lignitz, M. de Lascy would have passed the Katzbach, in order to advance upon our right, marshal Daun would probably have attacked our front, and M. Laudohn would have fallen upon our left, possessing himself at the same time of the height of Pfassendorff. These considerations were the motives to the march we made on the 14th, to put ourselves in order of battle on the aforesaid heights; which changed the scene of operations, and must disconcert the dispositions the enemy had made from the nature of the ground. Scarce had we taken this new position, when we were informed, about two o'clock in the morning, that M. de Laudohn was in full march, and that his columns advanced by Bennowitz: Whereupon our army separated into two bodies; our right remained upon the ground where it had been formed, to observe marshal Daun, and to prevent him from advancing from the Schwartzwasser, and through Lignitz. Sixteen battalions and thirty squadrons turned about, in order to fall upon the corps under Laudohn. Near three o'clock the action began; the Prussians attacked, and drove the Austrians fighting, almost to the Katzbach, where the left halted; and it was not thought advisable to push on more vigorously, that we might be able to succour our right, in case M. Daun succeeded in advancing from Lignitz. His army attempted it several times; and his want of succeeding was owing to the disadvantage of the ground, and to his columns being exposed to the fire of our batteries.

In this action the enemy have lost upwards of 10,000 men: Two of their generals, 80 officers, and more than 5000 men are prisoners. Eighty-two pieces of cannon, and 23 pair of colours, have been taken from them. The enemy left about 2000 men upon the spot, without reckoning the wounded; but their loss by desertion was equal to that in the field. We marched, immediately after the action, to Parchwitz, where we passed the defile that had been so well disputed; and marshal Daun, the same time, detached prince Lowenstein with the reserve, and M. de Beck to join count Czernichew. The king begun his march on the 16th for Neumarck. The Russians have repassed the Oder at Auras, and prince Lowenstein has retired on the side of Jauer; so that our attention is fixed at present upon opening our communication with Breslau.

In justice to the alacrity and bravery of the troops it must be said, that they engaged with on heroical spirit, after suffering the extremity of fatigue; and all, who were concerned, distinguished themselves. We have lost a general officer. A list will be given, without delay, of the names of the officers killed and wounded, together with those of the Austrians made prisoners. Our loss is inconsiderable;

we

we have but 500 killed, and 1200 wounded, on our ſide. It is to be hoped, that this ſucceſsful event will be attended with conſequences of ſtill greater advantage.

Hague, Sept. 1. By the laſt letters from prince Ferdinand's army, which are of the 28th paſt, we have received information, that the French under marſhal Broglio left their camp upon the Dymel in the night between the 21ſt and 22d, marching off by their right; and that the hereditary prince croſſed that river on the 22d, at the head of 12,000 men, in order to gain the left flank of the enemy; that the advanced troops of that corps came up with their rear-guard near Zierenberg; and that, after the light-troops on each ſide had been engaged with different ſucceſs, the hereditary prince arrived in perſon with the Greys and Inniſkilling dragoons, ſupported by the Engliſh grenadiers, and put an end to the affair in a quarter of an hour, by forcing the enemy to a precipitate flight, with great loſs.

Prince Ferdinand was at Buhne on the 28th; and, by the laſt accounts, marſhal Broglio was encamped between Moriendorff and Hohkirchen, with the Fulda in his rear, and had conſiderably reinforced prince Xavier's reſerve.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 9.

ON Saturday laſt, the 6th inſtant, in the evening, arrived in town M. de Corcey, aid de camp to the king of Pruſſia, from the head quarters at Neumark, in Sileſia, having been diſpatched from thence on the 16th, to bring the king an account of the victory gained by his Pruſſian majeſty over the Auſtrians under general Laudohn, on the 15th, near Lignitz; and he had the honour of being preſented, on Sunday laſt, to his majeſty at Kenſington.

The number of Auſtrian generals, and other officers, taken priſoners in the battle of the 15th, near Lignitz, is as follows: 2 major-generals, 3 colonels, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 majors, 19 captains, 18 firſt lieutenants, 20 ſecond lieutenants, 18 enſigns and adjutants, 1 lieutenant quarter-maſter, 1 fourier to the ſtaff; total 86.

The number of Pruſſian officers killed and wounded in the ſaid action, is, of the infantry 8, of the cavalry 4, total 12, killed; of the infantry 55, of the cavalry 19, total 74, wounded.

Journal of what has paſſed in the army of his royal highneſs prince Henry, from the 27th of July to the 26th of Auguſt.

Camp at Gros-Stentz, Aug. 26, 1760. On the repeated accounts, received from all quarters, that the Ruſſians were to march to Breſlau, prince Henry reſolved to go and meet them, and prevent their executing that deſign. For this purpoſe, his royal highneſs marched, in the afternoon of the 27th of July, from Gleiſſen to Strapel, and, on the 28th, aſſembled his whole army at Rietſchutz. He marched the 29th to Pudligar, where he was obliged to halt the army the 30th, on account of the want of forage in this country, that is totally exhauſted. On the 31ſt we went to Linden, near Slawe, where, having learnt that it was only Tottleben's corps that had advanced and paſſed through the plains of Poliſch-Liſſa, and that the grand army of the Ruſſians had marched through Koſten and Guſtin, which made it impoſſible for us to follow them, the prince reſolved to march to Glogau.

At our arrival there we learnt, that Breſlau was beſieged by general Laudohn. His royal highneſs made forced marches to deliver this city. On the 3d of Auguſt we arrived at Parchwitz, where we only found general Caramelli, at the head of 2000 men, who, on our approach, retired by Leubus, on the other ſide of the Oder, and burnt the bridge. The camp of Parchwitz was very ſtrongly fortified, and deſigned, as it was reported, for the Ruſſians. The 4th our vanguard marched to Neumark, where we learnt, that Laudohn had that morning raiſed the ſiege of Breſlau, and retired, with great precipitation, to Canth. He had ſummoned the city, and, on general Tauenzein's refuſal, had thrown ſome bombs and grenades into it, and burnt about an hundred houſes, amongſt which is the king's palace. General Caramelli, having repaſſed the Oder near Breſlau, to rejoin general Laudohn near Canth, fell into the hands of General Werner, who, on this occaſion, deſtroyed the regiment of dragoons of the archduke Joſeph, cut to pieces a conſiderable part of it, and took ſeven officers and 370 men priſoners. General Caramelli is ſaid to be in the number of the killed. Our army arrived, in the evening of the 5th, at Liſſa, and encamped between that place and Neumark. On the 6th, prince Henry paſſed the Oder, with a body of troops, at Breſlau, and put this detachment under the command of general Plathen, who was obliged to poſt himſelf behind the Old Oder, in order to cover the town. We received advice, by a detachment which had been ſent to Hunsfeld, that the Ruſſians were ſtrong there. All accounts, however, mentioned, that the army of the enemy was ſtill five miles diſtant from Breſlau. This made his royal highneſs think, that it was only general Tottleben's corps; and he gave orders to colonel Thadden to occupy, that afternoon, the height of Freywald, from whence the enemy might, by poſting themſelves there, poſſeſs themſelves of another height, a ſmall diſtance from whence they might eaſily bombard Breſlau. Colonel Thadden carried the height of Freywald, and there diſcovered the whole Ruſſian army encamped behind Hunsfeld. The colonel raiſed a redoubt on the height, which, though occupied only by one battalion, kept in awe the whole army of the enemy. The Ruſſians threw royal grenades at it all the afternoon of the 7th, without any effect.

General Laudohn being ſtill encamped at Canth, our army remained likewiſe between Grubſchen and Mochbern, in order to cover Breſlau from his attempts upon it. The Ruſſian army decamped from Hunsfeld on the 9th, and marched towards Schebitz and Kuntzendorff. General Platen, and colonel Thadden, harraſſed the enemy's rear guard; and in order to ſupport the corps under them, his royal highneſs directed bridges to be thrown at Oſwitz, and ſent ſome battalions likewiſe under general Goltz, for the ſame purpoſe. A

General Platen's corps encamped at Protſch. As the king was then upon his march, prince Henry thought, that by remaining with his army on the left ſide of the Oder, he might keep the Auſtrians in ſome awe; but perceiving, by ſeveral motions which the Ruſſians made, that general Platen's camp would by that means be expoſed, his royal highneſs took the reſolution of paſſing the river, and encamping at Hunern; which was accordingly done on the 12th. The enemy probably thought that we meant to attack them, which occaſioned their ſetting fire to four villages, through which they thought we ſhould advance; and the Coſſacks, ſupported by ſome infantry and artillery, attacked ſeveral times our advanced troops, but without effect. B C

On the 15th, the enemy encamped at Peterwitz; and M. de Czernichew (who had paſſed the Oder, with an intention either to join a body of Auſtrians, or to oblige prince Henry to divide his force, by detaching on the other ſide of the river) rejoined the Ruſſian army on the 18th. D

The ſame day the Ruſſians quitted their advantageous poſition, and encamped behind the marſh at Uje-ſchutz and Caynove. We followed them with a large detachment, and harraſſed their rear guard. This detachment encamped on the heights of Tubnitz, where the army likewiſe entered the 19th. E

On the 24th, the Ruſſians marched towards Trachenberg, as we did towards Struppen; and we puſhed a corps forward to Wintzig. F

The 25th, the enemy marched to Hernſtadt: We followed in five columns, and our left wing took poſſeſſion of the heights of Marſine: The enemy paſſed the river Bartſch, and encamped between Gortza and Babile.

Magdeburgh, Auguſt 23. Lieutenant-general Hulſen hath gained a conſiderable advantage in Saxony; of which the following account has been received from the camp at Torgau. G

The combined army of the Auſtrians, and the troops of the empire, having made different motions, indicating a deſign of cutting us off from Torgau, general Hulſen quitted the camp at Meiſſen the 17th, and marched to Strehla, without any loſs. The 20th, at day-break, the enemy's army appeared on our right flank, where we had an advanced poſt of four battalions of grenadiers, on a height about the diſtance of a cannon ſhot from our camp. This poſt was attacked by the enemy on every ſide, with the greateſt fury, till ſix in the morning; whilſt another corps was to keep our camp in awe. The enemy were conſtantly repulſed; but as our battalions muſt have given way in the end, the general ordered our cavalry to go round a height, and turn the enemy, which was executed with ſo much vigour, that the regiment of Deux Ponts dragoons, Baramay's regiment of huſſars, Eſterhaſi's regiment of foot, and ſeveral companies of grenadiers, were entirely routed. On this occaſion, Schorlemmer's dragoons diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly. H

We have made 41 officers priſoners, among whom is a prince of Naſſau Uſingen, colonel of the regiment of Deux Ponts, and 1214 private men; and have taken one piece of cannon, two pair of colours, and two ſtandards. The enemy loſt beſides, upwards of 2000 men killed and wounded. Our loſs does not exceed nine officers and 500 private men. The affair ended by ſeven in the morning.

But as the enemy were advancing their whole force to the above-mentioned poſt, which we could not maintain, without being cut off from the Elbe, general Hulſen withdrew the four battalions, and placed them on the right flank of our main body, which during the whole time, had remained in the ſame poſition. The news of the duke of Wirtemberg's approach, had already determined general Hulſen to take poſſeſſion of the camp at Torgau. Accordingly the main body of the army marched, at one in the afternoon, in ſight of the enemy, and arrived ſafe here, without loſing one man; the enemy not daring to make any attempt on us. Thus, by the ſkilful diſpoſitions made by our general, our cavalry alone, with a few battalions, has not only repulſed the whole force of an enemy, ſo much ſuperior in number, but given them a ſevere blow.

Hague, Sept. 5. By the laſt accounts, which are of the 31ſt paſt, prince Ferdinand's army was ſtill encamped at Buhne: And the hereditary prince had retired in the night, between the 30th and 31ſt paſt, from Bruna, and encamped behind Warbourg, his light troops being ſtill at Welda, beyond the Dymel, and extending to the right, ſo as to obſerve the enemy's motions toward Stadtberg.

The king of Pruſſia remained, we hear, in his camp at Hermandorff, as general Hulſen did at Torgau.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Prince Ferdinand's head quarters, at Buhne, Sept. 9.

ON the 5th paſt, a very conſiderable body of the enemy, amounting to twenty thouſand men and upwards, attempted to make a general forage in the neighbourhood of Geiſmar. But prince Ferdinand, having received previous intelligence of their deſign, croſſed the Dymel early in the morning of that day, and went in perſon, with a corps of troops, to

to oppoſe them; and, though his ſerene highneſs was much inferior in number to the French, yet he took his precautions ſo well, by occupying ſome advantageous heights, and placing artillery there, that he rendered the enemy's attempt totally ineffectual, notwithſtanding a large part of their army was in motion to cover the foragers. On the morning of that day likewiſe, the hereditary prince (upon intelligence that the voluntiers of Clermont and Dauphine, conſiſting each, when compleat, of ſix hundred horſe, and ſix hundred foot, were cantoned at Zierenberg, and from the very ſmall diſtance of the French camp at Dierenberg, thought themſelves in perfect ſecurity) went from his camp at Warbourg to Maltzberg, which is not much more than a league from Zierenberg, without ſeeing any of their poſts, or meeting any of their patroles. This made his ſerene highneſs reſolve on an attempt to ſurprize them; for which purpoſe, he ordered five battalions, a detachment of one hundred and fifty highlanders, under the command of captain M'Lean, and eight ſquadrons of dragoons to be ready to march at eight at night. They left their tents ſtanding, and paſſed the Dymel near Warbourg; Maxwell's battalion of grenadiers, the detachment of highlanders, and Kingſley's regiment, forming the head of the column. Theſe were followed by two other battalions of grenadiers, and by Block's regiment. The eight ſquadrons of dragoons were Bock's, the greys, and Iniſkillings. At the village of Witzen, about a league on the other ſide of the Dymel, we found all the light troops, which were under major Bulow's command, and whoſe deſtination was to turn the town of Zierenberg, and to take poſt between it and Durenberg, in order to intercept whoever ſhould attempt paſſing to the enemy's camp. At the entrance of a large wood, near Maltzberg, the greys and Iniſkillings were poſted. At Maltzberg, a battalion of grenadiers, the other battalion of grenadiers, the regiment of Block, and Bock's dragoons, were poſted at proper diſtances between Maltzberg and Zierenberg, to cover us, in caſe we had been repulſed and purſued.

At a mill, about two Engliſh miles from the town, and within ſight of the fires of the enemy's grand guards, Maxwell's grenadiers took one road, Kingſley's regiment, and the detachment of highlanders another. When we came within leſs than half a mile of the town, the vedettes of their grand guard challenged us, but did not puſh forward to reconnoitre us: Our men marched in the moſt profound ſilence. In a few minutes we ſaw the fires of their piquets, which they had poſted cloſe to the town. The noiſe of our trampling over gardens, gave them the alarm, and they began to fire; upon which our grenadiers, who had marched with unloaded firelocks (as had been agreed on) ran on towards the town, puſhed the piquets, and having killed the guard at the gate, ruſhed into the town, and drove every thing before them. Never was a more compleat ſurprize. The attack was ſo ſudden, that the enemy had not time to get together in any numbers, but began to fire at us from the windows; upon which our men ruſhed into the houſes, and, for ſome time, made a ſevere uſe of their bayonets. They afterwards loaded, and killed a great many of the enemy, who had mounted their horſes. It was about two in the morning, when we got into the town, and about three the prince ordered the retreat, after we had taken M. de Norman, brigadier, who commanded the voluntiers of Dauphine, and M. de Comeiras, colonel of thoſe of Clermont, with about forty more officers, and three hundred private men. The number of killed and wounded is very conſiderable, from an ill judged reſiſtance of thoſe who were in the houſes; but in juſtice to our men, it muſt be ſaid, that they gave quarter to all who aſked it; and there are ſeveral noble inſtances of their refuſing to take money from their priſoners, who offered them their purſes. General Griffin, who went into the town with the prince by another gate, at the head of Kingſley's regiment, received a thruſt in the breaſt with a bayonet (as is ſuppoſed) from one of our own people, upon hearing him talk French to a ſoldier whom he had ſeized, and who would not quit his firelock; but the wound is a very ſlight one. What makes this affair more ſatisfactory is, that it has not coſt us ten men, which is wonderful in a night attack, where we might have expected to have loſt more by our own miſtaking friends for foes. The behaviour of the officers, and the bravery of the troops, upon this occaſion, deſerve the greateſt commendation. Lord George Lenox was a volunteer in this expedition, and had his horſe wounded under him by a ſhot from a window. With our priſoners we brought off two pieces of cannon; and, had we had time to ſearch the houſes, the number of our priſoners would have been doubled; but, as day was coming on, and we might have been cut off from Warbourg, we returned the ſame way we came, and arrived there at eight in the morning of the 6th, without being at all moleſted.

We have accounts, that the duke of Wirtemberg, with his troops, is retiring with great precipitation, from the frontiers of Brunſwick towards Saxony.

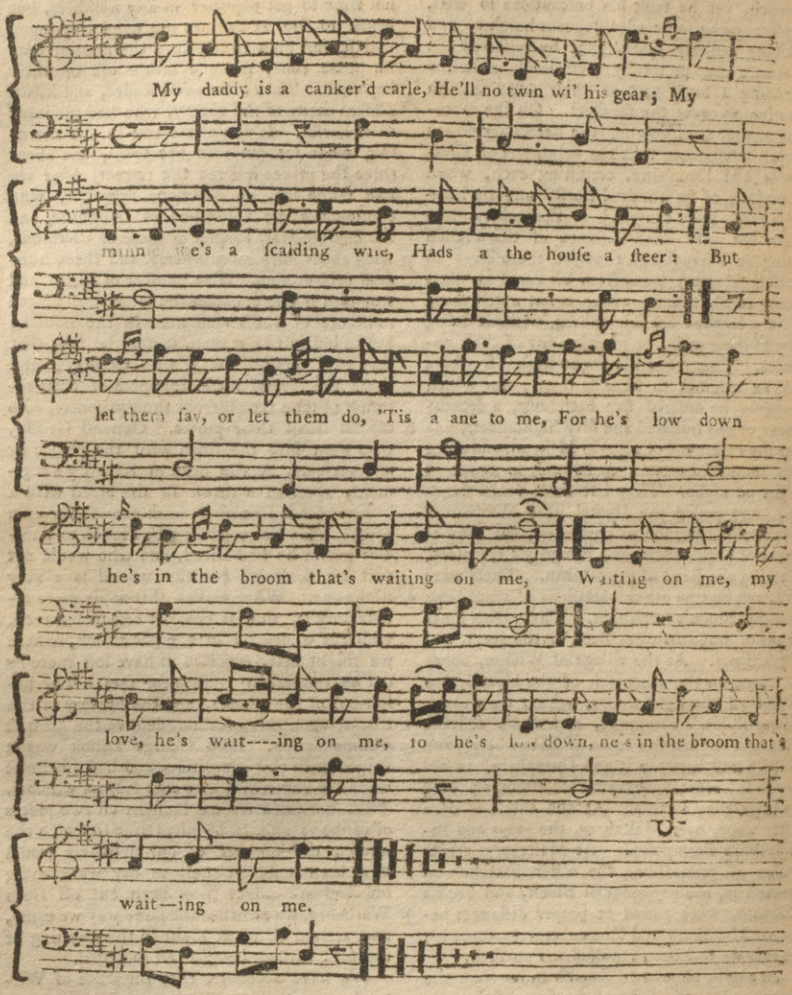
On PEACE.

HOW long will peace forſake this iſle,
How long withdraw her chearing ſmile?
While war, her threatning banners ſpread,
Fills all our ſouls with awe and dread!
Sweet goddeſs, o'er Britannia's plain
Again reſume thy gentle reign;
Let the loud cannon ceaſe:
May juſter thoughts inſpire our foe,
And ſend we once again may know
The wiſh'd for joys of peace.

CLEORA.

LOW

A NEW SONG.



2.

My aunty Kate ſits at her wheel,
And fair ſhe lightlies me;
But well ken I its a' envy,
For ne'er a' Jo has ſhe.
But let them ſay, &c.

3.

My couſin Meg was fair beguil'd
Wi' Johnnie in the glen;
And ay ſince ſyne ſhe cries, Beware
Of falſe deluding men.
But let them ſay, &c.

4.

Glee'd Sandy he came waſt at night,
And ſpeer'd when I ſaw Pate;
And ay ſince ſyne the neighbours round,
They jeer me air and late
But let them ſay, &c.

5.

I looked o'er my left ſhoulder,
To ſpy what I could ſee;
I ſaw my bonny ladie come
Linking o'er the lee.
But let them ſay, &c.

6.

Wi's little bonnet on his head,
His hoſe beneath his knee;
And he came ſkipping thro' the broom,
For to meet wi' me.

But let them ſay, or let them do,
'Tis a ane to me;
For I'll gang to the bonny lad
That's waiting on me.

The

A NEW COUNTRY-DANCE.

Foot acroſs without turning ÷ caſt off one cu. and turn partners ÷ lead through the top and caſt off ≑ right and left at top ≑

Poetical ESSAYS *in* SEPTEMBER, 1760.

A PARODY *from* HAMLET.

By an Att—y's Clerk.

TO cheat or not to cheat, that is the queſtion;
Whether 'tis better in the mind to ſuffer
The ſtings and gnawings of a troubl'd conſcience,
Or bravely ſpurn corruption's gilded baits,
And, by rejecting, 'ſcape 'em? To cheat, to need
No more; and, by ſuch gain, to ſay we end
The thouſand hardſhips which the poor man ſeems
To be born heir to; 'tis a conſummation
Too often wiſh'd by us: to cheat unſeen—
To cheat—perchance be catch'd; ay, there's the rub;
For by diſcovery what ſhame may come,
When we have loſt the neceſſary maſk,
Muſt give us pauſe; there is the reſpect
That makes diſhoneſty imbitter life:
For who wou'd bear the gibes and taunts of men,
Th'oppreſſed's curſe, the good man's contumely,
The pangs of unpaid fees, the law's ſeverity
In taxing bills, and the harſh reprimands
That merit often to th' unworthy gives,
When he in peace might his quietus make
On a poor farm. Who wou'd long parchments write,
And ſcrawl and pauſe amidſt a heap of nonſenſe?
But that the dread of ghaſtly poverty,
Whoſe horrid viſage, like the gorgon's head,
No mortal dares behold, ſtartles the mind,
And makes us rather chuſe thoſe ills we have,
Than ſuffer others that we dread far worſe.
Thus avarice makes raſcals of us all,
And thus the comely face of honeſty
Is tarniſh'd o'er by ill-deſigning knaves,
Who toil'd among the labyrinths of law,
In ſearch of matter to perplex mankind,
And leave the paths of wiſdom.

Lancaſter, September, 1760.

On the Death of Mr. J. B. *a very learned and ingenious Youth.*

HEU! cadis in primâ correptus morte juventâ:
Quam cita ſupremum fata tulere diem?
Sic æſtate metit viridantes ruſticus herbas:
Germina ſic urit vere pruina novo.
Non te ceſſabunt miſeri plorare parentes:
Vix poterit finem tantus habere dolor.
Dilaniant crines, et candida colla ſorores;
Plurima dum pulchras irrigat unda genas.
Et fundunt fletus fraterno more ſodales;
Fida tibi quorum pectora junxit amor.
Nil prodeſt doctas animum excoluiſſe per artes:
Profuit et muſis dicere digna nihil.
Sæpe tuo Thameſis requievit carmine curſus;
Cumq; ſuis Camus tardior ivit aquis.*
Attamen ipſe jaces vacuum ſine mente cadaver:
Ah! vitam ventus, viſcera vermis habet.
Da veniam, non vera loquor; tu vivus olympum
Scandiſti, atq; inter ſidera ſtella micas.

May 4, 1760. *T. K.*

The MAIDEN'S CHOICE.

IF heaven has doom'd, I quit the ſingle ſtate,
Auſpicious bend, and be my wiſh my fate:
May the dear youth t' whom I my heart reſign,
Ne'er, by his conduct, lead me to repine:
May ſenſe, good humour, and a love of truth,
Shine in each action of the deſtin'd youth;
Free from ambition keep, ye powers, his breaſt,
By love of int'reſt be it ne'er poſſeſt.
Let conſcious virtue all his actions guide,
And be his temper free from guile or pride.
Our fortunes join'd, ſufficient to ſupport
An eaſy affl'ence, free from fortune's ſport.
Attentive heaven, hear my wiſh and prayer,
Or ſend I ne'er the marriage chain may wear.

CLEORA.

A REBUS.

A Vehicle by love employ'd,
A ſage curioſity deſtroy'd,
A word which beaux and belles oft uſe,
A peſt which merit ſtill purſues;
What charms to Mira daily gives,
A creature that 'midſt ruin thrives;
What eag'reſt appetites deſtroys,
And what each lad and laſs enjoys;
Now, if you can, the meaning find,
Of ev'ry line, th' initials join'd,

Denote

* *He was removed from Eaton School to St. John's Coll. Camb.*

Denote a town, where dwells a youth,
Bleſs'd with good nature, ſenſe, and truth;
Whoſe ſoul, unconſcious of diſguiſe,
Is form'd for friendſhip's ſacred joys.
St. Ives. ROW. RUGELEY.

A RIDDLE.

WITHIN my gloomy cave I hold
Three wondrous ſons of wondrous mold,
Who peaceful ſleep upon one bed,
Of ſable hue and ſooty thread,
'Till they're provok'd by ſome bold hand,
By Vulcan's, or by Ate's wand;
Not Scylla then, nor Cerberus,
Nor all the ills of Erebus,
Can equal thoſe dread ſcenes of woe
Which from their horrid conflicts flow;
More dreadful than the hideous jar
Of proud rebellion, or fell war.
But let me bring each ſon to view,
And hear his name pronounc'd by you.
The firſt is rough, uncouth, and dull,
And ſeems a harden'd, ſtubborn fool;
But, though he ſhews no ſigns of wit,
He has ſome latent ſparks of it,
Which he will ne'er exert with force
Until compell'd, like reſtive horſe,
Or ſullen ſchool-boy, by his nurſe.
My ſecond ſon is like his brother;
You ſcarce can tell the one from t'other,
Unleſs he's ſomewhat more genteel,
And like a warrior clad in ſteel:
His body's black, his face is white,
And than a glitt'ring ſword more bright,
But furrow'd deep with many a ſcar
Given by's brother in their war;
For theſe two brothers often fight,
And live in conſtant hate and ſpight;
But ſoon their paſſions do ſubſide,
When my third ſon, in martial pride,
Steps forth, their diſcord to decide.
This is my moſt belov'd of all:
He's ſlender, taper, ſtraight, and tall,
Like comely fir-tree, but more neat,
With yellow head, and yellow feet:
Ah! ſhould you once inflame his ire,
His kindling feet are all on fire,
And ſuddenly abroad diſplay,
A livid blaze, which dies away,
But, after, brightens like the blaze of day.
Jan. 27, 1760. G. W. L.

Lines on the Three Chimney-Sweepers who, having received Six Shillings, (a Half-Crown, Two Shillings, and Three Six-pences) for killing Three Dogs, in order to make a juſt Diviſion changed the whole into Pence, and alternately took a Halfpenny each.

GO to the urchins with ſoot blinded eyes,
Their ways conſider, ſtateſmen, and be wiſe.
Behold how juſtly they diſputes compoſe,
Without e'en blood-ſhed from a bloody noſe,
Whilſt you, diſputing how your rights to ſhare,
"Cry Havock! and let looſe the dogs of war."
Are helliſh battles ſhunn'd much better, then,
By imps of devils than by ſons of men?
Why, France, why, Britain, war ye in the Weſt,
Whilſt for a peace example ſtands confeſs'd?
One claims this province, and that diſtrict t'other;
But where the bound'ries lie, creates a pother.
The whole to ſmaller equal parts divide,
Then, like the urchins, your diſputes decide:
Farthings of land, like coin, in books we ſee;
Pleaſe acres better, acres let them be.
Be both the Generals, then, alternate takers
Of all theſe farthings, or of all theſe acres,
'Till of theſe acres, and theſe farthings, none
Are left to take,—to quarrel for, not one.
Perhaps by fools they may in jokes be maul'd,
And both gilt Generals copper Captains call'd;
But by the wiſe they both will be commended,
Who, like wiſe-acres, thus the war have ended.

A NEW SONG, *for the* Middleſex *Militia.*
To the Tune of, *A wicked old Peer*, &c.

ALL obſtacles paſt, your Militia at laſt
Moſt chearfully now do appear; [boys
And, if we'd had our choice, your Middleſex
Would never have brought up the rear.
Tol de rol, &c.

Tho' rais'd at a pinch, we never will flinch,
Wherever we're order'd to go; [obey,
But, by night or by day, our command we'll
In ſpite of pope, devil, or foe.
Tol de rol, &c.

Should ſhirtleſs monſieur by art magick come here,
Such raſhneſs we'd make 'em to rue,
And ſoon let them ſee, tho' twenty to three,
What roaſt beef and plumb pudding can do.
Tol de rol, &c.

But, whilſt ſuch good cheer makes us void of all fear,
Oh! think the poor monſieurs' ſad plight;
No ſhips, caſh, or plate,—ſcarce ſoup-maigre to eat!
They can have little ſtomach to fight.
Tol de rol, &c.

Our brave taylors, good lord, as loud fame does record,
Theſe vermin, like lice, did diſpatch,
And in their firſt fight, by their valour and might,
Shew'd themſelves for the French an o'ermatch.
Told de rol, &c.

To a much worſe condition the devil can't wiſh 'em;
And ſo may they ever remain,
Who, in hopes of vile gain, do their honour ſtain,
And by perfidy ſtrive to obtain.
Tol de rol, &c.

Our ſea-coaſts to guard, we'll think no duty hard;
Our pris'ners ſecure too we'll keep;
For our country and king we will fight, drink, and ſing,
And, when leiſure permits it, go ſleep.
Tol de rol, &c.

In things great and ſmall, our brave officers all,
To pleaſe, we'll our utmoſt endeavour,
And to Old England dear, add, with bumper and cheer,
A * Cooke and a Proctor for ever!
Tol de rol, &c.

THE

* *Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, and George Cooke, Eſq; the two worthy Members for Middleſex.*

THE Monthly Chronologer.

The Subſtance of the Memorial preſented by General Yorke *to the* States General, *concerning the Diſputes in the* Eaſt Indies, *(ſee p. 370) is as follows:*

THAT their high mightineſſes were already informed by the publick news papers of an event as ſurpriſing as irregular, in conſequence of the conduct which the Dutch have held for ſome time in the Eaſt Indies, and lately in the river of Bengal, notwithſtanding the regard which the Britiſh ſubjects had on every occaſion ſhewn for them: That their high mightineſſes muſt be greatly aſtoniſhed to hear, by this memorial, of that extraordinary and unexpected event; but that they would be much more ſo on reading the piece annexed to it, containing a minute account, drawn up with the ſtricteſt regard to truth, of the irregularity of the behaviour of the Dutch, at a time when they enjoyed all the ſweets of peace, and all the advantages of an unmoleſted trade; at a time, in ſhort, when his majeſty, from his great regard for their high mightineſſes, carefully avoided giving them the leaſt umbrage.

That his Britannick majeſty was greatly ſtruck to hear of the monſtrous proceedings of the Dutch in the Eaſt Indies, and their miſchievous deſigns to deſtroy the ſettlements of his ſubjects there, which they would certainly have effected, had not his majeſty's victorious arms brought them to reaſon, though only three of his ſhips engaged ſeven Dutch ſhips, and obliged them to conclude an accommodation: That his majeſty would willingly believe, that their high mightineſſes gave no order for coming to ſuch extremities, and that the directors of the India company had no hand therein: That, nevertheleſs, he (Mr. Yorke) was ordered to demand, in the name of the king his maſter, ſignal ſatisfaction; and that all who ſhall be found to have had any ſhare in this offence, which manifeſtly tended to the deſtruction of the Britiſh ſettlements in that country, ſhould be exemplarily puniſhed; and that their high mightineſſes ſhould moreover give orders, that the ſtipulations agreed on, the day after the action, between the directors of the reſpective companies, in conſideration of which the Dutch had their ſhips reſtored, after they had acknowledged their fault, and that they were the aggreſſors, ſhould be ſtrictly complied with.

The ſubſtance of the States General's anſwer was as follows: That nothing had as yet come to the knowledge of their high mightineſſes, of what their ſubjects were charged with? That they requeſted his Britannick majeſty to ſuſpend his judgment till he ſhould be exactly informed of the grounds of thoſe diſputes; and that his majeſty ſhould have reaſon to be ſatisfied with the exemplary puniſhment of all who ſhould be found to be concerned in that affair.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

The Jamaica fleet, under convoy of the Dreadnought man of war, arrived in the Downs.

SATURDAY, 30.

Admiralty Office. By a letter, dated the 2d inſtant at Halifax, from capt. Allen, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Repulſe, it appears, that upon intelligence received from the governor of Louiſburg of ſome French ſhips of war and ſtore-ſhips, with troops and ſtores on board, being in Chaleur Bay, in the gulph of St. Laurence, capt. Byron, in his majeſty's ſhip the Fame, proceeded, with ſeveral of his majeſty's ſhips, in queſt of them, and finding them in the ſaid bay, the Fame, Repulſe, and Scarborough, after much difficulty, got up, and on the 8th of July deſtroyed the whole, conſiſting of three frigates, viz. the Marchauk of 32 guns, the Bienfaiſant of 22, and the Marquis Marloze of 18, and twenty-two ſchooners, ſloops, and ſmall privateers, with a great quantity of proviſions and ſtores.

A more circumſtantial account is daily expected from capt. Byron, who had ſent lieut. lord Rutherford, with his diſpatches, by the way of New York.

FRIDAY, Sept. 12.

Exeter. A late article from France exhibited a wonderful inſtance of a forward genius and capacity: We have now in this city another inſtance of early maturity, reckoned in its kind next to a prodigy.—Miſs Schmeling, a native of Heſſe-Caſſel, in Germany, (which her father, who is alſo here, was, with her, forced to retire from by the cruel outrages and plunderings of French invaders) though but ten years old, not only readily ſpeaks ſeveral languages, the Engliſh among the reſt, and ſings charmingly in concert, &c. but alſo plays ſurpriſingly well on the violin and guittar.

The French article, referred to above, is as follows: They give us an account from Paris of a child of five years old, now in that city, whoſe premature knowledge cauſes even more aſtoniſhment than that which ſo marvelloufly diſtinguiſhed the infancy of the celebrated Paſchal. He was born at Montpellier, is named Hippolitus St. Paul, and is the ſon of M. St. Paul, ſurgeon-major to the hoſpital of Oſtend, and to the regiments of Soiſſonvois

and Cambis. He was introduced the 5th of laſt month to the aſſembly of the academy of Montpellier, where a great number of queſtions were put to him on the Latin language, on ſacred and profane hiſtory, ancient and modern; upon mythology, geography, and chronology, and even upon philoſophy, and the elements of the mathematicks; to all which he anſwered with ſo much juſtneſs and preſence of mind, that the academy gave him a very honourable certificate. The univerſity of Montpellier have alſo examined him, and, no leſs charmed with his anſwers, have given him letters expreſſive of their aſtoniſhment. He has likewiſe been preſented to the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Lyons, who were full of admiration at finding ſuch extenſive wit and judgment in ſo tender an age. He has been under the tuition of M. Roſslin of Montpellier, they ſay, about eighteen months.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, when three perſons received ſentence of death, viz. John Dempſey, a ſailor, for the murder of John Parry; William Odell, a ſoldier, for the murder of his wife, and Francis David Stirn, for the murder of Mr. Richard Matthews, (ſee p. 478.) Twenty perſons received ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years, one to be branded, and two to be whipped. Stirn's trial laſted upwards of four hours; during the courſe of which, the priſoner ſaid he was not well; whereupon he was indulged with a chair. He pleaded in his defence an inſanity of mind; and, in ſupport thereof, called Mr. Crawford. The priſoner was dreſſed in a green nightgown, and appeared to be ſcarcely twenty-five years of age. The jury, without going out of court, in a minute's time delivered their verdict, upon which he received ſentence with Dempſey and Odell.—Stirn then begged he might be permitted the uſe of a coach to the place of execution, which the court denied, and told him, it was the intention of the legiſlature that ſuch criminals ſhould be expoſed to publick view as a terror to all perſons, that they ſhould not be guilty of the horrid crime of murder. Upon this, Stirn drank ſomething out of a pint pot, and then making a bow to the court, went from the bar to Newgate. About ſix in the afternoon, two perſons, ſuppoſed to be Stirn's countrymen, went to viſit him in Newgate, and deſired Macdonald, the thieftaker, (who was Mr. Stirn's chum or companion in goal) to go down ſtairs while they prayed with him, which he not readily complying with, they the more ſtrenuouſly inſiſted on till he agreed thereto; he had not been long abſent, when one of the perſons came down ſtairs, ſeeming in a great fright, and informed the priſoners that Mr. Stirn was dying, and upon their return he was found in ſtrong convulſions; an apothecary was immediately ſent for, who bled him, and in a ſhort time he opened his eyes, and aſked the apothecary, if he had bled him, who told him yes; and then aſked Mr. Stirn, whether he felt any violent pains in his ſtomach or bowels, to which he faintly replied, no. He had likewiſe the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon, who adminiſtered what is uſual in caſes of poiſon, but without effect. He lay in convulſions from ſeven to eleven, and died in great agony. By his bedſide he had Sherlock upon Death, and a piece of opium about an inch long. Upon the wall of his apartment he had wrote ſeveral Latin ſentences, and upon the ſtone wall in the Preſs-yard with red oker, "O Lucifer, ſon of the morning, how art thou brought down to hell, to the ſide of this pit!" The coroner's inqueſt ſat upon his body on Saturday evening, and brought in their verdict, ſelf-murder.

His body was afterwards carried to Surgeon's hall and diſſected, purſuant to that part of his ſentence, and then buried, and a ſtake driven through it, near the croſs roads at the Pindar of Wakefield's, beyond Black-mary's hole. For ſome days after his confinement, he refuſed all nouriſhment, and ſeemed determined to ſtarve himſelf; but afterwards came to his ſtomach. A long, German, penitential poem, with a tranſlation, was publiſhed as his, in one of the daily papers, in which (as uſual with ſuch criminals) the devil is charged with prompting him to his crime, and he hopes for pardon through the ſatisfaction made by the blood of Chriſt. It has ſince appeared not to be Stirn's.

SATURDAY, 13.

Aubourne, Wilts. An hundred houſes, with great quantities of corn, &c. were conſumed by fire.

SUNDAY, 14.

A dwelling houſe, outhouſe, &c. were conſumed by fire, at Finchley.

MONDAY, 15.

Odell and Dempſey were executed at Tyburn, purſuant to their ſentence; afterwards the body of the former was hung in chains, and that of the latter was ſent to Surgeon's hall. Odell perſiſted in his innocence to the laſt.

TUESDAY, 16.

Admiralty Office. Sir Edward Hawke, by a letter dated the 5th inſtant, gives an account, that the preceding day he had ſent lord Howe in the Magnanime, with the Prince Frederick and Bedford, to attack a fort on the iſle Dumet, which ſurrendered very ſoon after the Prince Frederick and Bedford had been placed againſt it.

There were nine cannon of 18 and 22 pounders found in the fort, and it was garriſoned by one company of the regiment of Bourbon, conſiſting of fifty-four men, of which two were killed and ſix wounded in the attack.

His majeſty's ſhips received no other hurt, than one ſhot through the Bedford's mizen-maſt.

THURSDAY,

THURSDAY, 18.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Kennedy, commander of his majeſty's ſhip Flamborough, has taken on the coaſt of Portugal the Count de Guiche, a French privateer of eight carriage guns, and fifty-four men, belonging to Bayonne, commanded by M. Jaques Carrouge de Nantelle.

Both houſes of parliament met at Weſtminſter, purſuant to their laſt prorogation, and were further prorogued to Thurſday the 13th of November next, then to ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

SUNDAY, 21.

Betweeen ſeven and eight o'clock, an expreſs arrived at the Eaſt-India houſe from Portſmouth, with the agreeable news of the ſafe arrival there of ſeventeen Indiamen, together with the Prince Henry pacquet, all under convoy of admiral Pocock in the Yarmouth man of war, and two others. There are eleven out of the ſeventeen from China, three from Coaſt and Bay, two from Bombay, and one from St. Helena and Bencoolen.

Laſt month two houſes were conſumed by fire, at Winterſlow, in Wilts.

The latter end of laſt month Iſaac Darking, alias Dumas, alias Hamilton, alias Harris, was committed to Newgate by John Fielding, Eſq; charged on oath for robbing Mr. Robert Gamon upon the highway, in the county of Oxford, of a gold watch, a guinea, and ſome ſilver.—He is the ſame perſon that was tried at the laſt Saliſbury aſſizes, by the name of John Dumas, for the robbery of lord Percival, and was then acquitted. He was taken in the following manner: The gentleman whom he robbed being obliged to be in London at a certain time, could not wait then to take proper meaſures for apprehending him, but called at an inn, and gave a particular deſcription of man and horſe. In the evening Dumas came to this very inn, and wrote three letters, two to ladies of the town, and the other directed to his lodgings, acquainting the people he ſhould be in town on ſuch a day; and calling for the maſter, who keeps the poſt-office, deſired he would forward them to London, which he did; but not to the perſons to whom they were directed, but to the gentleman who had been robbed; who, getting proper aſſiſtance from Juſtice Fielding, took him in bed on Saturday morning. His real name is Darking, ſon to a cork-cutter in Eaſtcheap. He was condemned at Chelmsford about two years ago, for robbing a gentleman belonging to the admiralty, on Epping-foreſt, who, on account of his behaving genteelly to him, got him off for tranſportation.

On the 22d inſtant an houſe fell down in St. George's Fields, and a woman was killed.

On the 23d Admiral Pocock arrived from Portſmouth, at his houſe at Whitehall.

On the 24th a general quarterly court of the directors and proprietors of the Eaſt-India company was held at the India-houſe, when the thanks of the court were unanimouſly given to admiral Pococke, general Clive, and major Lawrence, for their great and glorious ſervices done the company in the Eaſt Indies. A motion was made to preſent admiral Pococke and general Clive each of them with a ſervice of plate; but as it was ſuppoſed by ſome gentlemen, that a pecuniary gratification would not be ſo acceptable to gentlemen of ſuch diſtinguiſhed fortunes, it was propoſed to have either their ſtatues or their portraits taken, which ever was moſt agreeable to them, and a deputation from the directors was ordered to wait on them, to know their pleaſure on the occaſion. A motion was made, to know what ſhould be done with the preſent from the nabob to the directors, which is ſaid to amount to about 1700l. When, after many debates, it was agreed to beſtow the ſame for the benefit of the company's hoſpital at Poplar.

On the 25th was held a general court of the governors and company of the bank of England, at their houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet, when a dividend of 2 1-4th per cent. was agreed to for intereſt and profits, for the half-year ending the 10th of October next, the warrants for which are to be payable the 15th of October.

Three houſes have been conſumed by fire, near Wootton Underedge, Glouceſterſhire.

All the fortifications of Louiſbourg are demoliſhed, except the battery towards the land, which is to remain.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, September 23, 1760.

COPY *of a* LETTER *from Colonel* Eyre Coote, *who commands his Majeſty's Forces in the* Eaſt-Indies, *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated* Arcott *Village, the* 13*th of* February, 1760.

SIR,

I Have the honour to acquaint you of the ſituation of our affairs on the coaſt of Coromandel ſince my arrival, and of our happy ſucceſſes. Soon after I arrived, the governor and council of Madraſs being informed, that general Lally had ſent a detachment of his army to the Southward, and that that party had taken Syringham, and threatened Trichenopoly with a ſiege, it was therefore thought adviſable, that I ſhould take the field with the army, and by that means endeavour to draw the enemy from the Southward. Accordingly, on the 25th of November, 1759, I took the field, and on the 27th inveſted Wondivaſh, and erected batteries, and, having made a breach by the 30th, took the place, and made the garriſon (which conſiſted of five ſubaltern officers, 63 private men, and 800 ſeapoys) priſoners of war: There were in the garriſon 49 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition. December the 3d, I inveſted Carangoly. On the 6th I opened a two-gun battery, and on the 7th another, and began

to carry on approaches. On the 10th, being near the creſt of the glacis, and having diſmounted all their guns but four, colonel O'Kennely, who commanded, ſent out a flag of truce; and, on account of his gallant defence, I granted him the following terms: That the Europeans ſhould have leave to march out with their arms, two rounds per man, drums beating, and ſix days proviſions; the Seapoys to be diſarmed, and turned about their buſineſs. The garriſon conſiſted of 100 Europeans, (officers included) 500 Seapoys, and nine guns. Having intelligence that brigadier-general Buſſy was arrived at Arcot from the Northward, with 300 Europeans, and a large black army, and that the army which lay at Chittiput was to join him, and that the forces from the Southward were on their march towards Arcot, I therefore thought it adviſable to croſs the Palla, and encamp the army oppoſite to Arcot, having the Palla between us. Three thouſand Moratta horſe about this time joined the enemy; which put me to the greateſt diſtreſs for want of proviſions, as they plundered all the country.

On the 27th, lieutenant-general Lally arrived at Arcot, and took the command. Jan. 9, the enemy were all in motion. On the 10th, general Lally marched with all his army towards Wondivaſh, and I moved with our army along the bank of the river, in order to obſerve their motions, and cover our own country. On the 12th I received a letter from the commanding officer at Conjever m, that 500 of the enemy's Europeans, and a large body of horſe, had entered the town; and that the reſt of their army lay at Jangolam, three miles diſtance from it: I therefore put the army in motion, and endeavoured, by a forced march, to ſave that place, which was very weak (but of conſequence to us) and happily arrived there the 13th before day-light. The enemy quitting the place, their army moved towards Wondivaſh. The 15th I croſſed the Palla with all the army, and on the 17th arrived at Outremalour, about 14 miles from Wondivaſh, which place I found M. Lally had inveſted, and began to raiſe batteries. The 21ſt I went with all the cavalry to reconnoitre, having received a letter from the commanding officer of the garriſon, that a breach was made; I therefore determined to engage the enemy the next morning. Accordingly, I ſent orders back to the army to join me at Irimborough, nine miles from Wondivaſh, where I had taken poſt with the cavalry. On the 22d the army marched, at ſix in the morning, agreeable to the orders I had given out, the day before, for that purpoſe. About ſeven o'clock our advanced guard of horſe, and that of the enemy, began to fire at each other; upon which I ordered captain Baron de Vaſſerot, who commanded the cavalry, to form them in order of battle: He was ſupported by five companies of Seapoys: And, at the ſame time, I ordered up two pieces of cannon, and advancing myſelf with two companies of Seapoys, obliged the enemy to retire to their main body of horſe, which conſiſted of 200 Europeans, and 3000 Morattas, on their left. Upon the whole of our cavalry's advancing, that of the enemy retired in pretty good order, till our cannon began to play, which was extremely well ſerved, and obliged them to retire precipitately. I then ordered the major of brigade to the army, which was about three quarters of a mile in the rear, with orders for them to form the line of battle, but not to advance till I had joined them. Soon after, having taken poſſeſſion of a tank, which the enemy's cavalry had occupied, I returned to the line, which by that time was formed according to my orders. After reviewing the whole, and finding the men in great ſpirits, and eager to engage, I ordered the army to move forward.

About nine o'clock we arrived at the poſt we had driven the enemy from, which was about two miles from their camp, and halted in their view near half an hour; during which time I went very near to them, and reconnoitred their ſituation. Upon finding they were ſtrongly poſted, and our flanks expoſed to the enemy's cavalry, which was vaſtly ſuperior to our's, I ordered the army to march by the right, in order to gain the advantage of a hill three miles from us, and about two miles from Wondivaſh fort; and the horſe, which was then in the front, to wheel to the right and left, and form behind the ſecond line, in order to make the rear-guard, and cover the baggage. By this motion I covered my right flank with the hill, and had ſome villages in my rear, where I then ordered the baggage to. This obliged the enemy to alter their diſpoſition. During all this time we cannonaded each other, and ſkirmiſhed with their advanced poſts, and Moratta horſe: The latter diſappeared about eleven o'clock. The enemy, after making their ſecond diſpoſition, moved towards us about the diſtance of three quarters of a mile, under cover of a bank. The cannonading then began to be ſmart on both ſides; and, upon ſeeing the enemy coming briſkly up, I ordered the army to march forward. At twelve o'clock the enemy's European cavalry puſhed with a great deal of reſolution, in order to force our left, and come round upon our rear. Immediately I ordered up ſome companies of Seapoys, and two pieces of cannon, which were to ſuſtain our cavalry, who had been ordered to oppoſe them. Upon the cannon and Seapoys flanking them, they broke. The cavalry then had orders to charge, who drove them above a mile from our left, upon the rear of their own army. We continued all this while advancing towards each other, the enemy's flank being very well covered by a tank. It was one o'clock when we arrived within reach of muſquetry, when a ſhot from us ſtriking one of their tumbrils, it blew up.

I then

I then immediately ordered major Brereton to wheel colonel Draper's regiment to the left, and charge their left flank; which was executed with great order, and much honour to that corps. Seeing that regiment likely to ſuffer from a body of black troops, together with their marines, who were under cover, and fired very briſkly upon them; and at the ſame time, finding they had reinforced their left with a piquet from Lally's regiment, I ordered the grenadier company of Draper's, which was on the right of the ſecond line, to ſupport their own regiment; and having likewiſe two pieces of cannon playing upon the enemy's flank, completed the rout of that wing, who abandon'd their cannon, and fell upon their own center, which was by this time, together with their right, cloſely engaged with our left.

I then ordered up major Monſon, with the reſt of the ſecond line, and placed him ſo as to be able to ſupport any part of our line, at the ſame time flanking the enemy. About two o'clock their whole army gave way, and ran towards their own camp, but, finding we purſued them, quitted it, and left us entire maſters of the field, together with all their cannon, except three ſmall pieces, which they carried off. The number of cannon taken is as follow: One 32, one 24, three 20, two 18, one 14, two 3, and two 2 pounders, iron; three 6, four 4, one 3, and two 2 pounders, braſs; in all 22 pieces. Round ſhot, 3204; grape, 110. Beſides tumbrils, and all other implements belonging to the train. The priſoners we have taken are, brigadier-general Buſſy, le chevalier Godeville, quarter-maſter general; of Lally's regiment, lieutenant-colonel Murphy, two captains, two lieutenants; of the Lorrain regiment, one captain, one lieutenant; of the India battalion, two lieutenants, two enſigns; of the marines, le chevalier de Poete, knight of Malta, who is ſince dead of his wounds. All the above gentlemen were wounded, but M. Buſſy, and an enſign of the Indian battalion. The French reckon they had 800 killed and wounded, 200 of which we buried in the field. We have taken above 200 wounded priſoners, beſides 40 not wounded. Our loſs is as follows: Of colonel Draper's regiment, enſign Collins killed, and 17 private: Wounded, major Brereton and lieutenant Brown, (ſince dead of their wounds) captain Knuttal, enſigns Halfpenny, Thompſon, and Horler; and 66 private: Of my regiment, killed, enſign Stuart, and 13 private; wounded, lieutenants Fraſer and Tyd, enſign Heron, and 36 private: The honourable company's troops, killed, enſign Evans, and 18 private; wounded, cornet Kuhn, and 29 private: Among our black troops, about 70 killed and wounded. The enemy's army, commanded by lieutenant-general Lally, conſiſted of 2200 Europeans, including artillery and cavalry; 300 Cofferies, and between 9 and 10,000 black troops. Twenty pieces of cannon in the field, and five on their batteries againſt the fort, where they blew up a large magazine of powder upon their retreat. Our army amounted to 1700 Europeans, including artillery and cavalry; 3000 black troops; 14 pieces of cannon, and one howitz. The enemy collected themſelves under the walls of Chittiput, about 18 miles from the field of battle, and the next day marched to Gingey. Our cavalry, being greatly fatigu'd, put it out of my power to purſue the enemy as far as I could have wiſhed. During the whole engagement, and ever ſince I have had the honour of commanding the army, the officers and men have ſhewn the greateſt ſpirit; nor can I ſay too much for the behaviour of the artillery.

The next day I ſent out a detachment of cavalry, to harraſs the enemy. Jan. 26, finding that general Lally had retired with his broken troops to Pondicherry, I ſent captain de Vaſſerot, with 1000 horſe, and 300 Seapoys, towards Pondicherry, to deſtroy the French country, and marched the army to beſiege Chittiput, and, on the 28th at night, erected a two-gun battery, and got in one 24 and one 20 pounder, and played upon them from on eight-inch howitz. The next day, after making a breach, le chevalier de Tilly, with his garriſon, ſurrendered priſoners of war. The garriſon conſiſted of four officers, 54 private, and 300 Seapoys, with 73 Europeans wounded, in the hoſpital. I found in the fort nine guns, and a good quantity of ammunition. Having intelligence of a party of the enemy going from Arcot to Gingey, I ſent captain Smith with a detachment to intercept them. On the 30th, marched the army towards Arcot (the capital of the province) in order to beſiege it. This day capt. Smith joined me, having taken the party I had ſent him after, which conſiſted of 10 Europeans, 50 Seapoys, and two braſs eight-pounders; and ſoon after, he took a captain of the Lorrain regiment, and three French commiſſaries. On the 1ſt of February I ſet out from the army for Arcot, leaving orders with major Monſon to throw a few ſhells into Timmery, and to ſummon the garriſon. Feb. 2. The army marched and encamped within two miles of Arcot. Major Monſon reported to me this day, that the garriſon of Timmery ſurrendered priſoners of war. There were in it ſix guns, one ſerjeant, 20 Europeans, and 60 Seapoys. Feb. 5. I opened batteries againſt the fort of Arcot, viz. one of five 18 pounders, and another of two 18 and one 24 pounders. On the 6th begun to carry on approaches to the South-Weſt and Weſt towers of the fort; and having by the 10th got within 60 yards of the creſt of the glacis, the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. It conſiſted of three captains, eight ſubalterns, 236 private, and between 2 and 300 Seapoys. There were in it four mortars, 22 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of all kinds of military ſtores. We had, during the ſiege, ſeven non-commiſſioned and private killed; and enſign Mac Mahon, (who acted as engineer) and 16 wounded.

Further

Further Proceedings againſt the *Cherokee Indians*, continued from p. 425.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Prince George, July 2.

THE 24th of June we marched from hence, and continued marching the 25th and 26th without any interruption from the Indians; but on Friday the 27th, about ſix miles from Etchowee, the firſt town in the middle ſettlements, the advanced party under capt. Morriſon, diſcovered three Indians, one of whom he made priſoner, who pretended that the middle ſettlements were for peace, and knew nothing of the army's coming up. The colonel did not give much credit to what the priſoner ſaid, but marched forward with the greateſt precaution, and when they had got about a mile further, the advanced party, under capt. Morriſon aforeſaid, were fired upon by the Indians from a thicket; he nevertheleſs went forward till his party retreated, and he himſelf was unfortunately killed. The colonel on hearing the fire, ordered the light-infantry and grenadiers to advance, which they did, and met with ſome of capt. Morriſon's party, who told them that there were above 500 Indians in ambuſh; they however ſtill advanced, but could ſee nothing, though they were often fired upon: coming to a riſing ground they at length diſcovered a body of the enemy, whom they immediately fired upon, and obliged them to retire into a ſwamp. The colonel then ordered the whole to advance, himſelf at the head of the Royals, and lieut. col. Grant at the head of the Highlanders. The Indians ſtill continued firing whenever they had an opportunity, and the army always puſhed forward and firing, but at too great a diſtance to do execution. When they got as near the Indians as poſſible, ſeveral platoons were diſcharged amongſt them, which muſt have done execution, for they retired, and left off firing. In this affair the colonel was ſtruck with two ſpent balls, on the ſhoulder and ancle. The army was then ordered into the path, and to go for the Indian town, a flanking party being out on the left, and a deep river on the right: This path was ſo narrow that the army was obliged to move through it in an Indian file. The Indians obſerving this motion, went off, and came round upon the rear of the army, fired frequently, and wounded ſeveral men, but ſeveral platoons being fired among them, they ran off, ſome dragging others away by the feet, arms, and legs. The front was fired upon two different times before the army reached the town, but little damage done: The inhabitants were all gone when we arrived there, and their doors locked: We found nothing there but ſome Indian corn. The army encamped on a plain ſurrounded with hills, and made huts of board from the Indian houſes. The colonel had his little tent pitched in the center, as we formed a ſquare. Several ſhots were fired on our camp from the hills around, ſome of the balls falling within three yards of the colonel's tent, but were quite ſpent. About five in the afternoon an expreſs came to the camp, with advice, that the picquet, and guard with proviſions, were warmly attacked by the Indians, but that they defended themſelves bravely, and killed ſeveral of the enemy. The colonel immediately ordered capt. Sinclair with 200 men to their aſſiſtance, and they all returned to camp about twelve at night, the enemy having been beat by the piquet and guard, before capt. Sinclair's party got up to them. The fore part of the 28th was taken up in dreſſing the wounded, and putting every thing in a proper poſture of defence; and all was quiet till about four in the afternoon, when a ſhot was fired from a hill at a ſmall diſtance from us, which was followed by vollies from a body of Indians, for the ſpace of half an hour without ceaſing. Capt. Sutherland was immediately ordered to the river's ſide with the colonel's company; but, when he arrived there, thinking he was at too great a diſtance to do execution, he croſſed the river, and fired ſeveral platoons upon the enemy, which obliged them to run off. We received little damage from the enemy; they wounded only two or three of our people ſlightly. Several of our horſes being killed, and others wounded, it was hard to determine what ſhould be done; for, if we proceeded further, either proviſions or ſick muſt be left; the firſt we could not go without, and the ſick could not be left in a place of no defence, to become a prey to the ſavages: It was therefore reſolved that the whole ſhould return, and carriages were immediately made for thoſe who could not go on horſeback. The whole marched about twelve at night, the colonel thinking it was the ſafeſt way from being diſturbed by the Indians. We accordingly marched about 25 miles that night and the next day, without hearing any thing of them, till on the 30th, when ſeveral ſhot being fired off which could not be drawn, having been wet by rain in the night, at aſſembly beating, a party of the enemy, who had come through the woods by a near path (imagining the camp was attacked by ſome other of their parties) advanced and fired upon the center of our picquet, who were poſted at ſome diſtance in the woods; but they were ſoon made ſenſible of their miſtake, and obliged to go off in great haſte. After our flanking parties were placed, and every thing got in readineſs, we began our march, and, before the rear had come off the ground of encampment, lieutenant Montgomery, who was on the flanking party of the front, came upon a body of about 60 Indians, who were lying in wait for us, and drying their baggage, blankets, &c. in the ſun, which had been wet the night before. Upon giving them a fire they all ran off, thoſe that were wounded they threw on horſes and carried away with them: Before all Montgomery's party could

come up, it being on a hill, and the men walking in an Indian file, the Indians had left every thing, (except their firelocks) which our party ſeized; and what they could not bring away, they cut to-pieces and deſtroyed. Another party of the enemy attacked our rear, but were beat off, and ſeveral of them killed. We encamped that night about nine miles from hence, and arrived here the firſt current, whence we ſhall proceed in a day or two down the country. Capt. Williams of the Royal light infantry, and eight of the Royals rank and file were killed, and capt. Peter Gordon, enſign Eddington, one ſerjeant, and 32 rank and file, wounded: Of the highlanders, two ſerjeants, and ſix rank and file, were killed; lieutenants M'Marton and M'Kennon, ſurgeon's mate, J. Monro, one ſerjeant, one piper, and 25 rank and file, wounded, ſome ſlightly. No Indians have been ſeen or heard of ſince they were beat off on the 30th in the morning.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ALTHOUGH the French had penetrated into the electorate of Hanover, as mentioned in our laſt, yet they were far from being at their eaſe, or able to puſh far into that electorate; for on the 30th ult. general Luckner not only drove back one of their detachments that had advanced as far as Eimbeck, but ſurpriſed another, that was at Nordheim, of 332 men, all of whom he made priſoners of war; and about the ſame time colonel Donop, at the head of a detachment from the allied army, attacked a detachment of French, conſiſting of 2000 men, which were poſted in the wood of Sababourg, to preſerve the communication between their army and their troops on the other ſide of the Weſer; and, notwithſtanding the ſtrength of their ſituation, he drove them from their poſt, after killing or taking priſoners about 500 of them. On the other hand, the garriſon of 700 men, which the allies had left in the little town of Ziegenhain, having held out until they had ſpent all their ammunition, were about the ſame time obliged to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war; and the French ſay they found in the place 14 braſs and two iron pieces of cannon.

From this time to the 22d ult. nothing happened very remarkable between theſe two armies; and the advantages gained by the allies on that day, and on the 5th inſt. we have already given an account of *; ſince which we have received the following liſt of the priſoners taken in the ſaid town of Zierenberg, viz.

Clermont's volunteers: One colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one commandant of a battalion, one major, three captains, one aid-major, and eight lieutenants. Volunteers of Dauphiny: One lieutenant-colonel, one major, five captains, four lieutenants, ſix cornets, one aid-de-camp, and two other officers; in all, 36 officers. With 161 private men of Clermont's volunteers, and 231 of thoſe of Dauphiny. Total 428 men.

To which we ſhall only add, that the advices by the laſt mail left the allied army incamped at Buhne, and the French juſt retired from Immenhauſen towards Caſſel, where they were fortifying their camp, as if they intended to remain there for ſome time, and were afraid of being attacked; though an expedition about the ſame time, ſucceſsfully executed by major Bulow, may make them alter their meaſures; for the major having been detached with a ſtrong party, and with proper orders, by prince Ferdinand, he came ſo ſuddenly, and ſo unexpectedly, upon the town of Marpurg, that he got into the town without much oppoſition, where he deſtroyed all the French ovens, and carried off a great quantity of cloathing, ſpare arms, and other ſtores, belonging to their army, together with eight officers, ſeveral commiſſaries, and a number of private men: Nay, with ſome of his party he puſhed as far as Butzbach, where he took priſoners two companies of the regiment of Raugrave; with all which booty he retired to Frankenberg.

Having already given the Pruſſian account of the battle of Lignitz†, we ſhall add the Auſtrian account of their loſs in this battle, as it was publiſhed by authority at Vienna, which was as follows:

"Infantry: Killed 1322, wounded 2022, priſoners 112, miſſing 2033. Cavalry: Killed, 52 men, and 141 horſes; wounded, 258 men, and 179 horſes; miſſing, 100 men, and 72 horſes. Artillery: Killed, 40 men, and 30 horſes; wounded, 90 men, and 54 horſes; miſſing, 7 men. Total of our loſs, 6043 men, and 476 horſes. We alſo loſt, on this occaſion, 68 pieces of cannon, namely 45 three-pounders, 13 ſix-pounders, and 10 twelve-pounders."

The Ruſſian troops having repaſſed the Oder preſently after they heard of this battle, and Breſlau being thereby freed from any danger of being attacked by them, prince Henry paſſed that river with the chief part of his army, and joined his brother the king of Pruſſia, leaving the other part of his army, under the command of general Goltze, to protect the country againſt the Ruſſian irregulars; and preſently after this junction the king marched, with his whole force, to the relief of Schweidnitz, then blocked up by the Auſtrian army under marſhal count Daun, who upon his majeſty's approach retired, and, by the laſt accounts, was encamped at Cunzendorff. As to the Ruſſians, after repaſſing the Oder, they retired to Hernſtat; which obliged general Goltze to paſs the Oder at Koben, and to go and encamp under the cannon of Glogau, after having ſuffered ſome loſs in his retreat by an attack from the Ruſſian irregulars under general Tottleben; which is all the Ruſſians ſeem inclined to attempt on that ſide; but, in the Eaſtern Pomerania, they have attacked Colberg both

* *See, before, p.* 483, 484.

† *See, before, p.* 481, 483.

both by land and sea, though hitherto with very little success, as it is provided with a good garrison under a brave commander: And on the Western side of Pomerania the war is likewise again renewed; for on the 9th of August the Swedish army passed the Pene, and began to advance into the Prussian territory; whereupon many little skirmishes happened between them and the few Prussian troops on that side commanded by general Stutterheim; but, as the latter were not numerous enough to stand a general engagement, the former had advanced as far as Strausberg when the last account came from thence.

As to the combined army of Austrians and the troops of the empire, we have already given an account of the engagement they had with the Prussians under general Hulsen*; since which nothing very remarkable has happened between them; and, as to the duke of Wirtemberg, with the troops under his command, he has been principally employed in raising contributions, one half of which, it is said, he is to account for to the empress-queen.

From Portugal we hear, that the infants Don Joseph, Don Antonio, and Don Gaspar, the king's three natural brothers, have been seized and conducted to prison, for having been concerned in the conspiracy mentioned in our last; by which, it seems, the whole royal family were to have been cut off.

POSTSCRIPT.

By a mail just arrived we are told, from the French camp at Cassel, Sept. 15, that M. de Stainville fell in with major Bulow's party on the 13th, attacked them near the abbey of Schaken, drove them to Berlemont, took eight pieces of cannon, all their baggage, and a great many prisoners.

And in the London Gazette of Saturday, Sept. 27, we have the following intelligence, dated Brunswick, Sept. 19. "An express is arrived here, with advices from Magdebourg, dated Sept. the 18th, which say, that the king of Prussia marched forward on the 11th, in order to streighten the enemy, and succeeded in turning the Austrian army, by directing his march by Striegau, Hohenfriedberg, and Baumgarten; that his Prussian majesty, in his way, on the 12th, had gained a considerable advantage over Gen. Beck's corps, and, in this affair, made two battalions of Croats prisoners, took their cannon, and entirely dispersed upwards of thirty squadrons. Marshal Daun, who had lately his head-quarters at Furstenstein, has thought proper to retire, with great precipitation, into the mountains of Landshut; so that there was reason to hope, that the Austrians would be soon obliged to evacuate Silesia."

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* September, 1760.

1. THE Romance of a Day; or, An Adventure in Greenwich Park. Pr. 1s. Pottinger.—[This adventure is not badly related; and, as it has a proper, a virtuous catastrophe, perhap there may be no great danger in reading it, to those who make such productions their entertainment: But we bar all swains and nymphs from trying the like experiments, unless they can lay their hands upon their hearts, and say they have equal endowments of mind and person with Frederick and Lætitia.]

2. The Life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman. Vol. III.—[If similitude of paper and character, if a Greek motto, scraps of Greek and Latin sentences, and an aping of all Tristram Shandy's *Littlenesses*, will demonstrate this volume to be genuine,—here it is: But where is that satirical vein of humour, those latent lessons of virtue and morality, to be found in the original Shandy, which would almost excuse his trifling, and justify any thing but the fools he has made?]

3. A full Reply to a Letter under the Name of Joseph Benwell, of Eaton, concerning a late Operation. By George Aylett, Surgeon, at Windsor. Pr. 6d. Dodsley.—[As before, p. 328, we deferred our opinion of this affair till Mr. Aylett's reply was published; so we shall wait to see if Mr. Benwell rejoins to what Mr. Aylett has advanced in, what a friend of his calls, this *literary* dispute.—We fear that few gentlemen of the profession, however, would attempt amputation, were they to be engaged in a *literary* contention about it: But it is surprising what matter may arise between two or three *literary* combatants. If any of our readers chuse to wade through this controversy, we only advise them to hear both parties; for *much is said on both sides.*]

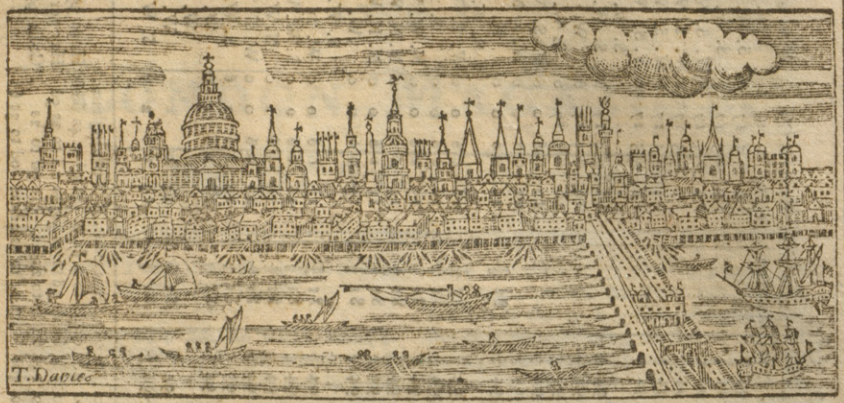
4. An Essay on the Nature and Cure of the King's-Evil, &c. Pr. 6d. or 5s. per Dozen. Buckland.—[Mr. Morley, the author of this little tract, has, he says, received a remedy for this dreadful disorder from the papers of a deceased lady, to whom he was executor; and he has promised to leave the secret to his own executors, having successfully, and without fee or reward, practised it. We shall say more of this little piece in our next.]

IN our last we gave our readers a VIEW of QUEBECK, from the Bason. With the help of the Plan of Quebeck, in our last volume, p. 200, and the accurate and minute description of the place, p. ibid. & seq. the situation of the bason, &c. in this view, may be easily turned to. Point Levy is to the left hand, and Cape Diamond to the right of the opening in front, which is the river St. Lawrence, between the town and Point Levy; the opening to the right of the town is the river St. Charles, with hulks of 8 guns each to defend the entrance. The bason, which occupies all the space in the front of the plate is four miles wide.

The Lists of Marriages, Births, Deaths, Ecclesiastical Preferments, Promotions, Bankrupts, Course of Exchange, Bills of Mortality, and the rest of the Books, with many ingenious pieces in prose and verse, must be deferred to our next.

* *See, before, p.* 484.

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer*

For OCTOBER, 1760.

De Vattel's Sentiments of Religion 499, 500
Extracts from Mr. Foote's Letter 501
Account of the Death of his late most facred Majeſty 502
Proclamation of King George III. 502, 504
His Majeſty's gracious Declaration 503
Orders for Mourning ibid.
Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen 504
His Majeſty's Anſwer ibid.
The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors, 505—510
Account of a Storm of Thunder and Lightning in Norfolk 510
Extraordinary Caſe of an Oſſification in Ireland 511, 512
Caſe of a long Suppreſſion of Urine 513
Virtues of the Spiked Willow Herb ibid.
Beauties of Dargel, the fine improved Seat of Lord Powerſcourt, in Ireland 514
Remainder of the Reply to the Methodiſts 515
An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent War 518—524
Medicina Dietetica 524
Character of the late Mr. Pelham ibid.
Summary of the late Diſpute with the Dutch 525
Articles, &c. with the Dutch in the Eaſt-Indies ibid.
Real Conference with Mr. W—d, about the Money he collects 527, 528
London Gazette Extraordinary, relating the Surrender of Montreal and all Canada 529
Articles of Capitulation 533—538
Various Actions in Germany 539—540
Siege of Colberg raiſed ibid.
Vaudreuil's rodamontade Letter 540
French Account of the Attack on Zierenberg by the Hereditary Prince 541
Complaint of a deſponding Patriot 542
Two ſhrewd Queries 543
A ſerious Repreſentation ibid.
Deſcription of Montreal, with its fertile and beautiful Environs 504, 543
Queries on Sin and Sinners ſolved 545
Thoughts on the Doctr. of Regeneration ibid.
POETICAL ESSAYS—all Originals 546 548
Letter from Bath to Lord Ligonier and Mr. Pitt, with their Anſwers 549
City Addreſs on the Surrender of Montreal 549
His late Majeſty's Anſwer ibid.
Specimen of Mr. Hervey's Letters 550—552
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 552
Marriages and Births; Deaths 556
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 557
Promotions, civil and military ibid.
Bankrupts ibid.
Courſe of Exchange ibid.
Monthly Bill of Mortality 558
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 558, 559
Catalogue of Books 559, 560
Prices of Stocks, Grain, Wind and Weather 498

With a large and accurate PLAN of the TOWN and FORTIFICATIONS of MONTREAL, in CANADA, and an elegant VIEW of the SAME TOWN, beautifully engraved on COPPER.

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PRICES of STOCKS *in* OCTOBER, 1760, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ana. red.	3 p. Cent. B. Conſo.	3 p. c. B. 1726.	3½ Bank An. 1756.	3½ per C. B. 1758.	4 p. Cent. B. 1760.	perCent. Ind. Ann.	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
29		141	93 ¼		83 ⅛	82 ¼	84	82 ⅛	82 ⅛	86	88	94 ¾		13 o	5 17 6	S. W.	rain
30		141	93 ⅛		83	82		82	82	85 ⅞	88	94 ½		14 o	5 17 6	S. W.	rain
31		141	93 ¼		83 ¼	82		82	82	86	88	94 ½		14 o	5 17 6	W. S. W.	rain
2		140 ¾	93 ¼		83 ⅛	82 ⅛		82	82 ⅛	86	88	94 ¼		15 o	5 17 6	W. S. W.	rain
3		140 ¾	93 ¼		83 ⅛	82 ¼		82	82 ¼	86 ⅛	88	94 ⅛		15 o	5 17 6	W. S. W.	rain
4		140 ¾	93 ¼		83 ¼	82 ⅛		83	82 ¼	86 ⅛	88 ¼	94 ⅛		17 o	5 17 6	W. S. W.	rain
5	Sunday															S. W.	rain
6		141	93 ¼		83 ⅛	83		83 ⅛	82 ½	86 ⅝	88 ⅛	94 ¼		18 o	5 17 6	S. W.	rain
7		141			83 ⅛	83 ⅛		83		86 ⅝	88	94 ⅛		19 o	5 17 6	W.	rain
8		141	93 ⅛		83 ⅛	83 ¼		83 ⅛	82 ⅛	86 ⅝	88 ⅛	94 ⅛		20 o	5 17 6	S. W.	rain
9	112 ¼	141	93		83 ⅛	83		83 ⅛	82 ⅛	86 ⅝	88 ⅛	94 ⅛		20 o	6 0 c	W. S. W.	fair
10		141	93 ¼		83 ⅛	82 ¼		83 ⅛	82 ⅛	86 ⅝	88 ⅛	94 ⅛		21 o	6 0 o	W. by N.	fair
11		141 ½	93 ¼		83 ¼	82 ⅜		83	82 ⅛	86	87 ¾	94 ¼	81 ⅝	20 o	6 0 o	N.	froſt fair
12	Sunday															S. W.	rain
13		141 ¼	93 ¼		83 ⅜	82 ⅞		83	82 ⅝	86	87 ⅞	94 ⅜	81 ¾	18 o	6 0 c	W. S. W.	rain
14		14 ¼	93 ⅜		83 ⅜	82 ¾		82 ⅞	82 ⅝	86	87	94 ⅜	81 ¾	16 o	6 0 c	S.	miſt.
15	112 ½	142 ¼	93 ½		83	82 ¼	82 ½	83	84 ¼	86 ⅛	88	94 ⅜	81 ¾	15 o	6 0 o	N. W. W.	cloudy
16		142	93 ½		83 ⅛	82 ⅜		83	82 ⅜	86 ¼	88 ⅛	94 ⅜	81 ¾	14 o	5 0 o	N. N. W.	fair
17	112 ¼	142	93 ½		83 ⅛	82 ⅜		83	82 ⅜	86 ¼	88	94 ⅜	81 ¾	13 o	6 0 o	N. N. W.	fair
18		142 ¼	93 ½		83 ¼	82 ½		83	82 ⅝	86 ⅜	88	94 ⅜	81 ¾	13 o	6 0 o	W.	fair
19	Sunday															S. W.	fair miſt.
20	110 ¼	142 ¼	93 ¼		83 ⅛	82 ⅞		83 ⅛	82 ⅝	86 ½	88 ⅛	94 ⅜	81 ¾	15 o	6 0 o	W. by S.	rain
21	110 ¼	142	93 ¼		83 ⅜	83		83 ⅜	82 ⅝	86 ⅜	88 ¼	94 ⅜	81 ¾	18 6	6 0 o	S. W. W.	rain
22	110 ¼	142			83 ¼	82 ⅞		83 ⅜	82	86	88	94 ⅜	81 ¾	18 o	6 0 o	N. W.	rain
23	110 ¼	142	93 ⅛		83 ⅛	83		83 ⅜	82	86	88 ⅛	94 ⅜	81 ¾	18 o	6 0 o	W. N. W.	rain
24	110 ¼	142	93 ¼		83 ¼	83 ⅛		83 ⅜	82	86 ½	88 ¼	95	81 ¾	19 o	6 2 6	S. W.	rain
25	110 ¼	142	93 ½		83 ⅜	83		83 ⅜	82	86	88 ⅜	94 ⅝	81 ¾	18 o	6 5 6	W.	froſt rain
26	Sunday															W.	froſt rain
27					83 ⅝	82 ⅝	82 ¼	82 ¼		85 ¼	87 ¼	94 ½	81 ¾	13 o		W.	rain
28	110	142	93 ¼	81 ½	83 ½	81 ½		83 ½		85 ¼	87 ¼	94 ¼	81 ¾	13 o	6 2 6	S. W.	rain

Price of Corn.

	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Baſingſtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminſter.	Devizes	Glouceſter.	Birmingham.	London
Wheat	28s to 32s qu.	71 10s to 81 10s	61. 10s to 81 15s	81 5s to 10l	71. 15s to 9l	08l. 02s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 40 qr	4s to 4 8d b.	4s 2d to 4s 6d b.	Hops 35s. cwt
Barley	14s to 17s od	13s to 16s 6d	15s. to 18s. od.	27s to 29s 6d	17s to 16s od	19s to 21s qr	14s to 17	16s to 18s 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 5d	Hay per load 54s.
Oats	14s to 16s od	14s to 16s 6d	13s to 16s 6d	18s to 20s	14s 6d to 16s	14s to 16s 6d	19s to 24	15s to 15s 6d	2s to 2s 4d	1s 9d to 2s	Coals 34s. per chald.
Beans	20s to 23s od	21s to 24s.	21s 6d to 23s	36s to 40s	23s 6d to 25s	23s to 25s	34s to 40	23s to 30s	3s 2d to 3s 4d	2s 10d to 3s 6d	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS. October 1. 5l. 9s. 6d.—11. 5l. 18s. 0d.—16. 5l. 12s. 0d.—21. 5l. 14s. 6d.—28. 5l. 11s. 6d.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE,

For OCTOBER, 1760.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS M. de Vattel treats every ſubject with ſo much perſpicuity, and ſo judiciouſly determines every diſputable point of the law of nations, except a very few, where, to me, he ſeems to be a little byaſſed by the prejudice of education, you cannot, I think, do a greater ſervice to your country, as well as to your readers, than by giving ſome more extracts from his book; therefore, I have now ſent you ſomething of what he ſays upon the head of religion.

In the chapter wherein he treats of piety and religion, he writes thus:— "Religion conſiſts in the doctrines of divinity and the things of another life, and in the worſhip appointed to the honour of the ſupreme Being. As it is ſeated in the heart it is an affair of conſcience, in which every one ought to be directed by his own underſtanding: But as it is external, and publickly eſtabliſhed, it is an affair of the ſtate.

Every man is obliged to endeavour to obtain juſt ideas of God, to know his laws, his views with reſpect to his creatures, and the end for which they were created: Man, doubtleſs, owes the moſt pure love, the moſt profound reſpect to his creator; and to keep alive theſe diſpoſitions, and act in conſequence of them, he ſhould honour God in all his actions, and ſhew, by the moſt ſuitable meaſures, the ſentiments that fill his mind. This ſhort explanation is ſufficient to prove, that man is eſſentially and neceſſarily free to make uſe of his own choice in matters of religion. His belief is not to be commanded; and what kind of worſhip muſt that be, which is produced by force! worſhip conſiſts in certain actions performed with an immediate view to the honour of God; there can then be no worſhip proper for any man, which he does not believe ſuitable to that end. The obligation of ſincerely endeavouring to know God, of ſerving him, and of adoring him from the bottom of the heart, being impoſed on man by his very nature, it is impoſſible for him, by his engagements with ſociety, to diſcharge this duty, or to deprive himſelf of the liberty neceſſary to fulfil it. It muſt then be concluded, that liberty of conſcience is a natural and inviolable right. It is a diſgrace to human nature, that a truth of this nature ſhould want to be proved.

But we ſhould take care not to extend this liberty beyond its juſt bounds. A citizen has only the right of never being obliged to do any thing in religious affairs, and not that of doing outwardly whatever he pleaſes, though it may proceed from his regard to ſociety. The eſtabliſhment of religion by the laws, and its public exerciſe, are matters of ſtate, and are neceſſarily under the juriſdiction of the public authority. If all men ought to ſerve God, the entire nation, in its national capacity, is doubtleſs obliged to ſerve and honour him (Prelim. §. 5.) And as it ought to diſcharge this important duty in that manner which appears to the nation to be the beſt; the nation is to determine the religion it would follow, and the public worſhip it would eſtabliſh.

If there be yet no religion eſtabliſhed by public authority, the nation ought to uſe the utmoſt care, in order to know and eſtabliſh the beſt. That which ſhall have the approbation of the majority ſhould be received, and publickly eſtabliſhed by law; by which means it will become the religion of the ſtate. But it is aſked, if a conſiderable part of the nation inſiſts upon following another, what does the law of nations require in that reſpect? Let us firſt remember that liberty of conſcience is a natural right; and that there

must be no constraint in this respect. There remains then two methods to take; either to permit this party of the citizens to exercise the religion they profess, or to separate the society, by leaving them their fortunes and their share of the country that belonged to the nation in common, and thus form two new states instead of one. The last method will appear no ways proper; it would weaken the nation, and thus would be contrary to the regard that ought to be felt for its safety. It is therefore of more advantage to take the first, and thus to establish two religions in the state. But if these religions are too incompatible; if there be reason to fear that they will produce disturbances among the citizens, and disorder in affairs; there is a third method, a wise medium between the two first, of which the Swiss have furnished examples. The cantons of Glaris and Appenzel were, in the sixteenth century, each divided into two parts, the one preserved the Romish religion, and the other embraced the reformation: Each party has its separate government within itself; but they unite in foreign affairs, and form only one and the same republic, one canton.

In short, if the number of citizens who would profess a different religion, from that established by the nation, be inconsiderable, and if for good and just reasons it is not thought proper to allow the exercise of several religions in the state; these citizens have a right to sell their lands, and retire with their families, taking all their substance with them. For their engagements to society, and their submission to the public authority can never oblige them to violate their conscience. If the society will not allow me to do what I think I am obliged to perform by an indispensable obligation, it ought to dismiss me.

When the choice of a religion is already made, and one is established by law, the nation ought to protect and maintain that religion, and preserve it as an establishment of the greatest importance; but always without blindly rejecting the changes that may be proposed to render it more pure and useful: For the state ought always to attend to its perfection (§. 21.) But as all innovations in this case, are full of danger, and can seldom be produced without disorder, it ought not to be attempted upon slight grounds, without necessity, or very important reasons. The society, the state, the entire nation is only to determine the necessity or convenience of these changes, and it does not belong to any single person to attempt them by his own authority, nor consequently to preach a new doctrine. Let him offer his sentiments to the conductors of the nation, and submit to the orders he receives from them.

But if a new religion spreads, and becomes fixed in the minds of the people, as it commonly happens, independently of the public authority, and without any deliberation in common; it will be then necessary to reason as we have just done in a former section, on the case of chusing a religion; to pay attention to the number of those who follow the new opinions; to remember that no earthly power has an authority over the conscience, and to unite the maxims of sound politics with those of justice and equity.

This is an abridgement of the duties and rights of a nation with regard to religion. Let us now come to those of the sovereign. These cannot be exactly the same as those of the nation which the sovereign represents. The nature of the subject opposes it; for in religion nobody can give up their liberty. To exhibit in a clear manner these duties and rights, it is necessary here to refer to the distinction we have made in the two preceding sections: If it be required to establish a religion in a state that has not yet received one, the sovereign may doubtless favour that which appears true, or the best to him, to make it known, and endeavour, by the most mild and prudent measures, to establish it: He is even obliged to this, because he is obliged to study every thing that concerns the happiness of the nation. But in this he has no right to use authority and constraint. Since there was no religion established in the society, when he received his authority, the people could confer no power on him in this respect; the maintenance of the laws relating to religion were not part of his office, and did not belong to the authority with which they intrusted him. Numa was the founder of the religion of the ancient Romans: But he persuaded the people to receive it. If he had been able to command, he would not have had recourse to the reveries of the nymph Egeria. Tho' the sovereign cannot make use of authority in order to establish a religion where there is none, he has a right, and is even obliged to employ all his power to hinder the introduction of a bad one, which he judges pernicious to morality and dangerous to the state. For he ought to preserve his people from every thing that may be injurious to them; and a new doctrine is so far

far from being an exception to this rule; that it is one of the moſt important objects."

[*More in our next.*]

The Facetious Mr. FOOTE, *having publiſhed* a Letter to the Reverend Author of the Remarks, Critical and Chriſtian, on the Minor, *we ſhall take an extract or two of that Performance.*

MR. Foote ſays, p. 13. Your next remark, I think, was upon the cruelty and indecency of producing your friend at the theatre, on the ſcore only of a mere natural infirmity, an inconſiderable weakneſs in the optic nerve, which, inſtead of retaining the eyes in the reciprocal direction they are generally placed, lets them looſe to run rambling about the head; this criticiſm you ſuſtain by an obſervation of my own, that provincial dialects are not the proper objects of comedy, *and if not dialects*, ſurely much leſs natural infirmities. Granted.

But if men, with theſe infirmities, will attempt things which thoſe very infirmities have rendered them incapable of properly executing, it is their own fault, if the ſource that ſhould acquire them compaſſion, degenerates into a fountain of ridicule. My lord Laneſborough's gout would have hardly found a place in Mr. Pope's page, if it had not hobbled a minuet at court; nor ſhould Mr. Squintum have ſhown the whites of his eyes at the Hay-Market, if he had confined his circumſpection to the tap-room of the Bell at Glouceſter; or, after his admiſſion to the miniſtry, modeſtly ſubmitted to the decent duties of a country cure; but if, in deſpight of art and nature, not content with depriciating every individual of his own order; with a countenance, not only inexpreſſive, but ludicrous; a dialect, not only provincial, but barbarous; a deportment, not only aukward, but ſavage; he will produce himſelf to the whole public, and there deliver doctrines equally heretical and abſurd, in a language at once inelegant and ungrammatical, he muſt expect to have his pretenſions to oratory derided; his ſincerity ſuſpected; and the truth of his miſſion denied."

On the ſubject of the loyalty of a certain reverend gentleman, he gives us the following anecdote. "The county of Glouceſter was, during the infancy of our hero, divided into two political parties; his mother, who then preſided at the Bell, a principal inn, in the metropolis of the province, a thrifty, worldly woman, determined, if poſſible, to conciliate the favour of each party. To this purpoſe, ſhe made both her ſons ſubſervient almoſt as ſoon as they were born; the eldeſt ſhe chriſtened James, (who now keeps the Bell) in honour of the Pretender; her next ſhe called George, who now keeps the tabernacle, in compliment to the late king: Their education and employments were ſuited to their ſeveral appellations; George, from waiting behind the chairs of the loyaliſts, became a zealous Whig; and James, from a conſtant attendance on the liberal potations of the diſaffected, became a rigid Jacobite. I do not give entire credit to the report, that the invention of ſoaping the tops of the pewter pots to diminiſh the liquor, and increaſe and ſuſtain the froth, was the invention of our hero, nor that the converſion of the Bident into a Trident, by which inſtead of two, you chalk three for one, can be attributed to him: I have beſides, heard his mother frequently declare, that he was a dull, ſtupid, heavy boy, totally incapable of their buſineſs. Nor is the tradition of my landlady's dreaming during her pregnancy with our hero, that ſhe was brought to bed of a tinder-box, which, from a colliſion of the flint and ſteel made by the midwife, conveyed certain ſparks to the adjoining cathedral, and ſoon reduced it to aſhes, a bit leſs fabulous; this is a fiction, circulated by his bigotted followers, as denoting the total ſubverſion of the eſtabliſhed church by his means, but it has no foundation."

Page 30. "I ſhall not enter into a diſpute with you, upon the principles delivered at the tabernacle; your forms are above my comprehenſion, and indeed, I believe, your own. When we want an explanation of regeneration, the new birth, and that ſtrange kind of ſpiritual commerce, which you pretend to carry on with ſuperior inviſible agents, you refer us to feelings, which, as we never yet experienced, we can never underſtand; and to acquire theſe feelings, and yet preſerve the right uſe of our ſenſes, would be almoſt as eaſy as *cum ratione inſanire.*

But though we do not feel the force of theſe myſtic doctrines, the miſerable effects are obvious enough; Bedlam loudly proclaims the power of your preacher, and ſcarce a ſtreet in town, but boaſts its tabernacle; where ſome, from intereſted views, and others, unhappy creatures! miſtaking the idle offſpring of a diſtempered brain for a divine inſpiration, broach ſuch doctrines as are not only repugnant to Chriſtianity, but deſtructive even to civil ſociety. Pray, Sir, who amongſt you are the Antinomians? Are the doctrines of that ſect the tenets of the tabernacle? In vain are human laws inſtituted to guard the lives and properties of individuals, if a religion be tolerated, which makes it a merit to deprive them of both. The greater crime you commit, the greater glory you give to God; the virtue of the blood of CHRIST being rendered meritorious in proportion to the greatneſs of the offence it is to expiate. This very opinion I received, as the ſound ſenſe of the goſpel, in the village I now write from. A lady, whoſe fortune, not inconſiderable, and whoſe intellects, not contemptible, having fallen a victim to the villainous practices of a Methodiſt teacher: It was this lady's hard fate, and not the cauſe you ſuggeſt, that firſt determined me to lay ſiege to the tabernacle; we have broke ground with ſucceſs, and I make no doubt, but when our heavy artillery comes up, we ſhall ſoon carry the place."

Page

Page 33. " If words, which are the mere arbitrary marks of things, are by any uſe ſo conſecrated, as never to be produced, but in a particular ſervice, what apology can you make for your principal, whoſe converſation is an eternal proſtitution both of words and things; if profaneneſs conſiſts in idly mentioning the Supreme Being, what offender muſt he be, that makes him a principal agent in the moſt trifling, common occurrences? If he is bit by fleas, he is buffetted by Satan. If he has the good fortune to catch them, God will ſubdue his enemies under his feet: But as no words but his own, can do him equal juſtice, I here preſent the publick with a genuine letter, tranſmitted by him to town on his laſt expedition to Edinburgh."

To M. I. C. C. H. C—n C—ſs.

" Dear friend in the ſpirit,

In my laſt, from Alnwick, I informed thee how graciouſly our good God had dealt with his ſervant; from thence I journied on to Berwick, but was ſorely afflicted on the road: My mare, thou knoweſt, is an eaſy beaſt, yet moſt grievouſly was I chafed and galled; and I ſaid within myſelf, this is the devil's doing, but the Lord will not ſuffer him to prevail againſt me; and it happened accordingly; for behold, at an apothecary's in the next village, I miraculouſly got a plaiſter of diaculum, which healed all my ſores. At Berwick I ſojourned with Rebecca Grunt, one of the faithful, and a fiſhmonger; and, like Martha, ſhe miniſtred unto me, as it is ſaid, " If I miniſter unto you Spiritual things, ſhall ye not alſo miniſter unto me carnal things." Salmon pickled we had for ſupper, on which the Lord enabled me to feed moſt plentifully; much oil did I eat with my fiſh, and wine did I drink after it: Wine maketh the heart glad, and oil giveth a chearful countenance. Then laid I me down to reſt, but was cruelly buffeted by the prince of darkneſs in a dream: Methought the tabernacle, which my own right hand hath planted, ſuddenly took fire, neither was there water any where to be found; then was I much vexed, and my ſpirit was grieved within me; and I heard a voice cry unto me, ariſe, (here ſome words occur that decency forbids me to tranſcribe) and let fly againſt the walls of the tabernacle, even as Sampſon deſtroyed the army of Philiſtines with the jaw bone of an aſs, ſo ſhalt thou quench this devouring flame. Even as I was commanded, ſo did I; and methought there ruſhed from me a ſtream, rapid and copious as a mill ſtream; at the noiſe thereof I awoke, and found it was but a dream; for lo! I had bepiſſed the bed: Then I knew for a truth, that it was a contrivance of the father of lies, for Rachael, the wife of my boſom, can teſtify, it is not my wont to defile the ſheets.

Thine, in the fulneſs of the ſpirit."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Oct. 26, 1760.

YESTERDAY in the morning, between the hours of ſeven and eight, our late moſt gracious ſovereign king George the ſecond was ſuddenly ſeized, at his palace at Kenſington, by a violent diſorder, and fell down ſpeechleſs, and ſoon expired, notwithſtanding all poſſible methods uſed for his recovery. His majeſty departed this life in the 77th year of his Age, and the 34th of his reign; beloved, honoured, and regretted by his ſubjects for his eminent and royal virtues.

Whereupon the lords of the privy council aſſembling at Carleton houſe, gave order for proclaiming his preſent majeſty, who made a moſt gracious declaration to them, and cauſed all the lords and others of the late king's privy council, to be ſworn of his majeſty's privy council.

And this day, about noon, his majeſty was proclaimed, firſt before Saville-houſe, where the officers of ſtate, nobility, and privy counſellors, were preſent, with the officers of arms, all being on foot: Then the officers of arms being mounted on horſeback, the like was done at Charing-Croſs; within Temple-Bar; at the end of Wood-ſtreet in Cheapſide; and laſtly, at the Royal Exchange; with the uſual ſolemnities: The principal officers of ſtate, a great number of the nobility, and of other perſons of diſtinction, attending during the whole ceremony.

" Whereas it has pleaſed Almighty God, to call to his mercy our late ſovereign lord king George the ſecond, of bleſſed memory, by whoſe deceaſe the imperial crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are ſolely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince, George prince of Wales; we therefore, the lords ſpiritual and temporal of this realm, being here aſſiſted with thoſe of his late majeſty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and conſent of tongue and heart; publiſh and proclaim, that the high and mighty prince, George prince of Wales, is now, by the death of our late ſovereign, of happy memory, become our lawful and rightful liege lord George the third, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and ſo forth: To whom we do acknowledge all faith and conſtant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beſeeching God,

God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bleſs the royal prince, George the third, with long and happy years to reign over us.

Given at the court at Carleton-houſe, this twenty-fifth day of October, 1760.

GOD Save the KING."

T. Penn	Tho. Chitty, Mayor	John Boſcawen	William
Jn. Andrews	C. Pratt	J. Weſt	Tho. Cant,
F. Vernon	Dartmouth	John Pownall	Leeds
S. Cottrell,	Rob. Bertie	Edward Godfrey	Holderneſſe
	Southwell	T. Townſhend	Cholmondeley
	Delamer	James Peachy	Holles Newcaſtle
	J. Brudenel	Fr. Ramſden	Falmouth
	E. Wilmot	James Creſſet	Mansfield
	Geo. L. Scott	Rich. Potenger	Waldegrave
	Gilb. Elliot	W. Wentworth	Gower
	Andrew Stone	Ja. Dunne	Anſon
	J. Cleveland	G. Pocock	Barrington
	Jn. Ranby	Jn. Blair	Ligonier
	Maj. Gen. B. Noel	Hamey Palmer	W. Pitt
		Vincent Mathias	W. Finch
		P. Fenoulhet	T. Robinſon
		Simon Parry	H. Fox

At the court at Carleton-houſe, the 25th day of October, 1760.

PRESENT,

The king's moſt excellent majeſty in council.

His majeſty being this day preſent in council, was pleaſed to make the following declaration, viz.

"The loſs that I and the nation have ſuſtained by the death of the king my grandfather would have been ſeverely felt at any time, but coming at ſo critical a juncture, and ſo unexpected, it is by many circumſtances augmented, and the weight now falling upon me much increaſed: I feel my own inſufficiency to ſupport it as I wiſh: But animated by the tendereſt affection for this my native country, and depending on the advice, experience, and abilities of your lordſhips, on the ſupport and aſſiſtance of every honeſt man, I enter with chearfulneſs into this arduous ſituation, and ſhall make it the buſineſs of my life to promote, in every thing, the glory and happineſs of theſe kingdoms, to preſerve and ſtrengthen both the conſtitution in church and ſtate; and as I mount the throne in the midſt of an expenſive, but juſt and neceſſary war, I ſhall endeavour to proſecute it in the manner moſt likely to bring on an honourable and laſting peace, in concert with my allies."

Whereupon the lords of the council made it their humble requeſt to his majeſty, that this his majeſty's moſt gracious declaration to their lordſhips might be made public, which his majeſty was pleaſed to order accordingly.

At the court at Carleton-houſe the 25th day of October, 1760.

PRESENT,

The king's moſt excellent majeſty,

His royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland,	Duke of Newcaſtle,
	Earl of Holderneſſe,
	Earl of Cholmondeley,
Abp. of Canterbury,	Earl Waldegrave,
Duke of Leeds,	Earl Gower,
Viſcount Falmouth,	Mr. Vice Chamberlain,
Viſcount Barrington,	Mr. Secretary Pitt,
Viſcount Ligonier,	Henry Fox, Eſq;
Lord Anſon,	Sir Thomas Robinſon.
Lord Mansfield,	

His majeſty, at his firſt coming into the council, was this day pleaſed to declare, that underſtanding that the law requires he ſhould, at his acceſſion to the crown, take and ſubſcribe the oath relating to the ſecurity of the church of Scotland, he was now ready to do it this firſt opportunity; which his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to do, according to the forms uſed by the law of Scotland, and ſubſcribed two inſtruments thereof, in the preſence of the lords of the council, who witneſſed the ſame; and his majeſty was pleaſed to order, that one of the ſaid inſtruments be tranſmitted to the court of ſeſſion, to be recorded in the books of ſederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the publick regiſter of Scotland. And that the other of them remain among the records of the council, and be entered in the council book.

The Order of the Proceſſion at the Proclamation of his MAJESTY, *on the 26th, was as follows:*

FROM Leiceſter-fields, (where his majeſty king George the third was yeſterday firſt proclaimed, before Saville-houſe) the heralds, &c. proceeded to Charing Croſs in the following order:

Farriers of the horſe-grenadier guards with axes erect,—French-horns of the troop,—Troop of horſe grenadier-guards,—Two knight marſhal's officers,—Knight marſhal and his men,—Houſhold-drums,—Kettle-drums,—Trumpets,—Purſuivants,—Herald,—King at arms, ſupported by two ſerjeants at arms with their maces,—Archbiſhop of Canterbury in his coach,—Lord viſcount Falmouth,—Troop of horſe-guards,

At

At Charing Cross a herald again read the proclamation.

After which, the procession moved on to Temple-bar; the gate of which was shut; and the lord-mayor, attended by aldermen, &c. waited within. After the usual formality of demanding admittance, the gates were opened, and the cavalcade proceeded to the end of Chancery-lane, where the proclamation was again read. Thence they proceeded through the city in the following order; immediately after the heralds.

City drum,—Trumpets,—Sheriff's officers,—City music,—Two city marshals,—Lord-mayor's officers,—Lord-mayor in a state coach,—Archbishop of Canterbury,—Lord viscount Falmouth.

Aldermen, Sir Robert Ladbroke,—Francis Cokayne, Esq;—Robert Alsop, Esq;—Thomas Rawlinson, Esq;—Sir Richard Glyn, Bart.—Sir William Moreton, recorder,—Robert Scott, Esq;—Sir William Stevenson,—Francis Gosling, Esq;—The two Sheriffs, Chamberlain,—Town clerk,—Troop of life-guards.

The proclamation was also read at the end of Wood-street, Cheapside; and lastly at the Royal Exchange, which ended the ceremony.

The guns were fired at the Park and Tower on this occasion; and the evening concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires, &c. &c.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Oct. 28, 1760.

THIS day the right honourable the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London, waited on his majesty at Leicester-house, and being introduced to his majesty by his grace the duke of Devonshire, lord chamberlain of the household, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder, made their compliments of congratulation and condolance in the following address.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

Your majesty's truly dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London, beg leave to approach your royal person, and congratulate your majesty upon your happy accession to the imperial crown of these realms; and, at the same time, to condole the loss of our late most gracious sovereign, whose glorious reign and princely virtues must ever make his memory dear to a grateful people.

It is our peculiar happiness, that your majesty's heart is truly English, and that you have discovered in your earliest years, the warmest attention to the laws and constitution of these kingdoms; laws so excellently formed, that as they give liberty to the people, they give power to the prince; and are a mutual support of the prerogatives of the crown, and the rights of the subject.

Your majesty is now in possession of the united hearts of all your people, at a time when the honour and credit of the nation, are (by the courage and activity of your majesty's fleets and armies) in the highest extent; a time when we have happily no divisions at home to obstruct those measures which have carried terror to our enemies abroad.

As your majesty's reign is so happily begun with the universal approbation and joy of the whole nation, permit us, great Sir, to express the high sense we have of your majesty's virtues, by the strongest assurances of our unalterable zeal for your majesty's sacred person and government; being convinced, that your majesty has the true interest of this nation intirely at heart, and that your power will be ever exerted in protecting the trade, rights, and liberties of your subjects. May your majesty reign long in the hearts of your people; and may the crown of these kingdoms ever descend to one of your majesty's illustrious family to latest posterity."

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

"I have great satisfaction in the early marks you have given me of your zeal and affection for me and for my government. And I return you my hearty thanks. You may rely on my tender concern for the rights, trade, and manufactures of the city of London."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

After which, his majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on

Thomas Rawlinson, Esq; Alderman, and

Francis Gosling, Esq; Alderman.

References to the annexed fine PLAN *and* VIEW *of* MONTREAL *in* CANADA. *(See p. 543.)*

To the PLAN.

A. A Dry ditch, about eight feet deep—B. The town wall, the parapet of which is only about four feet thick, of masonry—C. Marquis de Vaudreuil, the governor general's palace—D. Monsieur de Longueil's house—E. The fort, only a cavalier, without a parapet.

To the VIEW.

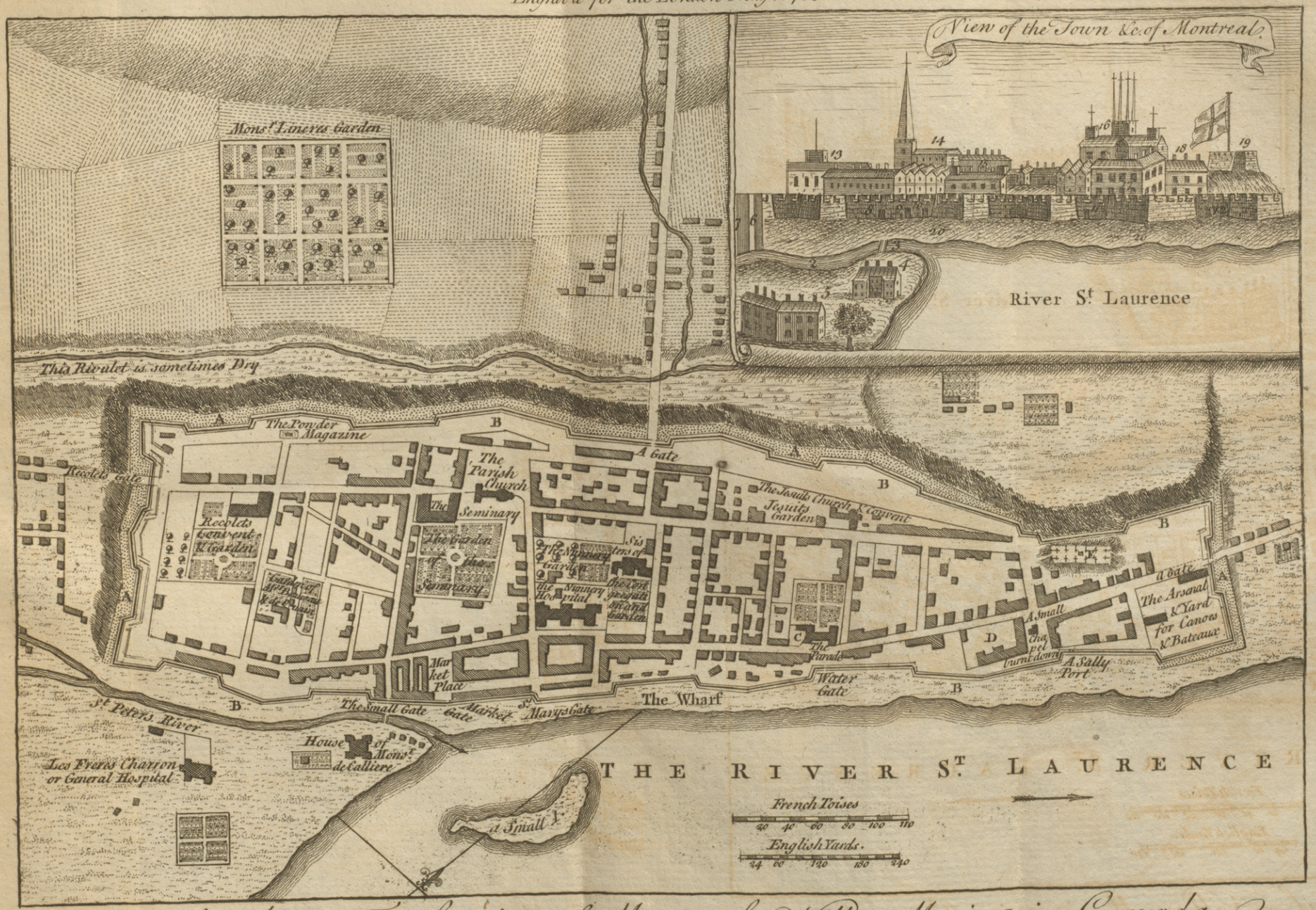
1. The river St. Laurence—2. St. Peter's river—3. A bridge over St. Peter's river—4. M. de Calliere's house—5. The general hospital—6. A dry ditch encompassing the town—7. The Glacis—8. The small gate—9. The market gate—10. St. Mary's gate—11. Water gate—12. The Sally-port—13. The Recollet's convent—14. The parish church—15. The nunnery hospital—16. The Jesuit's church and seminary—17. The palace of M. de Vaudreuil—18. M. de Longueuil's house—19. The citadel—20. The wharf.

From a succinct view of the importance of Canada, (1800 miles in length, and 1260 in breadth) it appears, that there are in it 120 out parishes, and about 150 armed men in each parish, one with another; which amount to ——— ——— 18,000

In Quebec	———	700
Trois Rivieres	———	350
Montreal	———	600
	Total	19,650

The

Engrav'd for the London Mag. 1760.



Plan of the Town & Fortifications of Montreal, or Ville Marie in Canada.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 454.

THIS important petition was only ordered to lie on the table; and on the Friday following, being March the 21st, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the several merchants, manufacturers, and traders, residing in and near the city of London, whose names were thereunto subscribed; which petition was chiefly of the same import with the former, and with this addition, that the petitioners begged leave to lay before the house their fears and apprehensions, that, notwithstanding the proposed additional duties, the lower and inferior ranks of people would still be able to purchase, and consequently would return to the unbounded use of, such spirituous liquors, to which, the petitioners apprehended, the great intended drawbacks and bounty would be no small encouragement, by being productive of the clandestine running-in and re landing such liquors, and thereby enabling the retailers thereof to vend the same at as low, if not lower prices, than they could before the said prohibition took place; by which means the late dreadful and calamitous evils would inevitably return upon this kingdom; and therefore praying, &c.

This petition likewise was only ordered to lie upon the table; and the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into the said committee, being read, the following instructions were ordered to the same, viz.

That they should have power,

1. To receive a clause, or clauses, to ascertain the size and contents of the stills, which should constitute a common distiller, within the meaning of the laws in being.

2. To receive a clause, or clauses, to impower the officers of excise to seize such ships, vessels, boats, wherries, pinnaces, barges, and galleys, as might, by the laws in being, be seized by the officers of the customs.

3. To receive a clause, or clauses, to prevent the compounding or rectifying of any spirits by the distillers, or makers of spirits, from corn or grain.

4. To receive a clause, or clauses, to allow a drawback upon the exportation of rum, or other spirits, of the growth of his majesty's sugar-colonies, imported into this kingdom. And

5. To make provision in the said bill, for ascertaining the quantity of spirits to be shipped for stores, and consumed on board ships bound to parts beyond the seas, and for better regulating the payment of the drawbacks, allowances, and bounties, on such spirits so shipped.

A motion was likewise made for an instruction to the said committee, that they should have power to receive a clause, or clauses, to prevent the use of unmalted corn, in the making of malt spirits, or of sugar in the making of melasses spirits.

And also a motion was made for an instruction, that the committee should have power to receive a clause, or clauses, for allowing the like drawback, upon the exportation of spirits drawn in Great-Britain from melasses, as was then allowed upon the exportation of spirits drawn in Great-Britain from corn.

But, as to both these motions, upon the question's being put, it passed in the negative; the former, upon a division of 100 to 89.

The house then resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill with several amendments; and the report being, by order, received on the 24th, several of the amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to; and another amendment being read a second time, several parts of the minutes taken of the evidence relating to spirituous liquors, which was given before the committee of ways and means, and also part of the act 6 Geo. II. chap. 17, were upon motion read; after which a motion was made, that the said bill should be recommitted; but the question, after a long debate, being put, it passed in the negative, upon a division of 58 to 53: Whereupon the other amendments made by the committee were, with an amendment to one of them, agreed to; a clause was added; and several amendments were made by the house; and the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingrossed. The very next day, the bill now intitled, "A bill for preventing the excessive use

uſe of ſpirituous liquors, by laying additional duties thereon; for ſhortening the prohibition for making low wines and ſpirits from wheat, &c. for encouraging the exportation of Britiſh-made ſpirits; and for more effectually ſecuring the duties payable upon ſpirits, and preventing the fraudulent re-landing, or importation, thereof," was read the third time; and, after ſeveral amendments were made to it by the houſe, the bill was, upon a diviſion of 58 to 24, paſſed, and ſent to the lords, by whom it was paſſed without amendment; and on the 15th of April it received the royal aſſent by commiſſion. Of this act the reader may ſee an abſtract in your Magazine for May laſt, p. 254: But whether it may not revive the former abuſe of ſpirituous liquors, muſt be left to be determined by experience; for if, notwithſtanding the high duties, a palatable proof-ſpirit can be made, and ſold by retail at 4s. or under *per* gallon, (which, from calculations laid before the houſe, ſeems to be highly probable) I am apprehenſive, that, conſidering the many exciſes we have upon beer and ale, the abuſe will revive, and will every year increaſe. In cold and moiſt climates, ſome ſort of warming, exhilarating liquor ſeems, by the cuſtom of all ſuch countries, to be neceſſary for the health of the people, and for enabling the poor to go through their daily taſk. Beſide this, it gives a relief and a comfort to the mind.

How fumes of wine the thinking part can fire,
Paſt hopes revive, and preſent joys inſpire?

as Dr. Garth ſtates it, is a queſtion that no ſolid philoſopher will ever, I believe, attempt to anſwer; but that wine, or any ſtrong liquor, produces this effect, there are very few, I believe, in any country, that have not experienced: Therefore we cannot wonder that a poor creature, who is doomed by Fate to earn a ſcanty ſubſiſtence by hard labour, ſhould be fond of an exhilarating draught, and ſhould chuſe that liquor which exhilarates moſt for the leaſt money. That a quart of good beer is better for the ſupport of the body than half a pint of gin, every one will grant; but that half a pint of proof-gin will exhilarate more, or at leaſt more quickly, than a quart of good beer, every one will find, that dares once make the experiment: And therefore every inconſiderate perſon, that has once made the experiment, will repeat it as often as they have an opportunity, eſpecially if they be ſuch whoſe labour is not hard, but inceſſant; for ſuch people excuſe themſelves by merrily ſaying, they get drunk without loſing time.

It was the high price to which our malt-liquors had been raiſed by our exciſes, that firſt occaſioned the abuſe of ſpirituous liquors; and I am afraid the abuſe will continue as long as the vulgar can get drunk, or exhilarate themſelves, with gin, at a cheaper rate than they can do with common beer or ale: And that this high price is entirely owing to our exciſes, is evident; for malt is now ſold cheaper than it was in the firſt year of James I. when it was enacted, that no inn keeper, victualler, or alehouſe keeper, ſhall ſell leſs than a full ale-quart of the beſt ale or beer, or two quarts of the ſmall, for one penny, on pain of 20s. But then we may ſuppoſe, that all or moſt retailers brewed their own liquors, and probably made their own malt too; and the preſent advanced price of ſuch liquors clearly ſhew how heavily a tax upon conſumption muſt always fall upon the conſumers of any commodity, as will appear from the following account of the taxes now paid upon malt and malt liquors, viz. Upon beer *per* barrel containing 36 gallons, and upon ale *per* barrel containing 32 gallons.

	Beer or Ale above 6s. per Barrel.	Ditto of 6s. or under.
	£. s. d.	s. d.
1. The temporary exciſe firſt granted by the 12 Cha. II. chap. 23, continued ever ſince by ſeveral acts, and by 1 George II. chap. 1. during his majeſty's life, — — —	1 3	0 3
2. The hereditary exciſe, firſt granted for ever, by 12 Charles II. chap. 24.	1 3	0 3
3. Exciſe firſt granted by 2 W. and M. ſeſſ. 2. chap. 10, continued ever ſince by ſeveral acts, and by the 1 Geo. I. chap. 12. and 3 Geo I. chap. 8. for ever, — — —	1 6	0 6
4. Exciſe firſt granted by 4 and 5 W. and M. chap. 3. continued by 6. A. chap 5. and by the ſaid acts of Geo. I. for ever, — —	0 9	0 3
5. Exciſe firſt granted by 5 and 6 W. and M. ch. 7. continued by 4 A. ch. 6. and by the ſaid acts of Geo. I. for ever, — —	0 9	0 3
	6.	Exciſe

	s. d.	s. d.
6. Excise first granted by the 5 and 6 W. and M. chap. 20. without limitation of time, — —	0 9	0 3
7. Excise first granted by 8 A. chap. 7. and by the 6 Geo. 1. chap. 4. continued for ever, — —	0 3	0 1
Total on malt liquors, -	6 6	1 10

Then, on malt, the taxes now payable, *per* bushel, are,

	s. d.
1. Excise first granted by the 8 and 9 Will. III. chap. 12. revived by the 13 Will. III. ch. 5. and by annual grants continued ever since, — —	0 6
2. Excise first granted for ever by the above mentioned act of this session, for granting an additional duty on malt, — —	0 3
Total, *per* bushel, on malt, —	0 9

And there is, besides, a duty of one penny *per* pound upon hops, first granted by the 9 A. chap. 12. and by the 1 Geo. I. chap. 12. continued for ever.

These, so far as I know, are all the taxes now subsisting upon malt or malt liquors; and, as to those upon the liquors themselves, the amount of them is pretty certain; but, as to those upon malt and hops, the amount must depend upon the quantity of malt and hops made use of in brewing a barrel of 32 gallons of ale, or 36 gallons of beer: However, upon common beer or ale, I believe, we may reckon, that the whole of the taxes does not amount to above 10s. *per* barrel, which is not, upon common beer, above 3d. and one third of a penny *per* gallon; and yet the consumer now pays a shilling for a gallon of beer, whereas, at the beginning of the reign of James I. he might have had a gallon of as good, if not better beer, for 4d.

But this advance in the price we cannot wonder at, if we consider that every merchant, manufacturer, and dealer or retailer, must have a profit upon the goods or merchandize in which he deals; and that profit must be such as will answer to him, 1st, Common interest for the money he employs in setting up and carrying on his trade; 2dly, A proper consideration for the trouble he is at, and the time he employs, in managing his trade; and, 3dly, The loss he sustains by bad debts, and other misfortunes incident to the branch of trade he engages in. Now, every one of these demands upon his profit, especially the first and last, is greatly increased by every tax upon any commodity in which he deals; and consequently he must insist upon a profit proportionably greater; otherwise he must have no interest for his money, or no consideration for his time and trouble, or be ruined by losses which he cannot avoid: And, as to this last, it is certain, that brewers and retailers of malt liquors are exposed to suffer more frequently by the insolvency of their debtors, than any other sort of traders or dealers we have amongst us; and as, in all such cases, the brewers must lose what they have paid for the taxes, as well as the prime cost of the liquors, these taxes lay them under a necessity of increasing the price of their liquors in a higher proportion than is necessary, or perhaps usual, in any other sort of taxed consumption.

We ought, therefore, to be extremely cautious of taxing any sort of consumption that is necessary for the labouring part of our people, because it must always greatly enhance the price of that sort of consumption, and consequently the price of labour; whereas it ought to be the care, because it is the duty, of all governors, to endeavour to render the price of labour as cheap as possible within the limits of their government. We ought not even to grudge a poor labouring man, especially in this climate, a little of that liquor which comforts or exhilarates the mind, provided it be such as does not quickly intoxicate. The use of the former may be indulged; but, of the latter, the use ought to be prevented as much as possible: And this was the design of the law in king James's time, which I have mentioned; for it was then judged, I believe rightly, that no retailer could afford to make his beer or ale so strong as quickly to intoxicate, if he was by law obliged to sell it for a penny a quart. I wish we had a law of this kind with respect to gin, but with a contrary direction; for it would probably, in a great measure, execute itself. It was a just observation of a gentleman who had the honour to be of the late king's private club; for his late majesty was of a temper so sociable, as to have a club of chosen friends with whom he used to converse very familiarly; and having asked one of them his opinion of the Tokay they were drinking, the gentleman answered, "It was a most delicious wine, but it was not fit for conversation."

This, I say, was a just observation; for no liquor is so, if a small quantity of it intoxicates; and no such liquor can be too heavily taxed, because by such liquors the drinker is surprised into drunkenness, and ought to be warned by the extravagance of the price.

For this reason it may, perhaps, be justly said, that the taxes upon some very strong sorts of beer or ale are rather too low; but it must at the same time be granted, that our taxes upon what we call common beer, or ale, which are so necessary, in this climate, for the support of hard labour, are by much too high: And, of all the taxes we have, those upon small beer, or what is sold for 6s. or under, are the most extravagant, I may say, the most unjust; for every tax is so, that is not in some measure, and as far as possible, proportioned to the circumstances of those that are to pay it. The tax upon small beer falls chiefly upon the very poorest sort of our people; for the rich, and even those in middling circumstances, especially if they live in the country, or in any of our country towns or villages, generally brew their own small beer, and consequently pay none of those excises that are imposed upon small beer for sale: Therefore I must think that the malt-tax, grievous as it is, is, nevertheless, more equitable than the tax upon small beer, because the former is paid by the rich as well as by the poor, and by every one in proportion to his consumption, though not in proportion to his circumstances. Our tax upon small beer is likewise one of the heaviest taxes we have upon any sort of consumption that does not fall properly under the denomination of luxury; for, as it will take, at least, two bushels of malt to make a barrel of good small beer, and a couple of pounds of hops, if designed for keeping, the whole of the taxes now payable upon a barrel of such small beer as was formerly sold for 6s. must amount to 3s. 6d. that is to say, 1s. 10d. on the liquor, 1s. 6d. on the malt, and 2d. on the hops; and a tax of 3s. 6d. on a commodity whose prime cost is but 6s. is equal to a land-tax of 11s. 8d. in the pound.

I am far from supposing that the small beer now sold for 6s. *per* barrel is equal to the small beer sold at that price before we had any tax upon it: It must now be a very poor sort of stuff; but this is the very reason that makes our people so fond of gin: A labouring man finds no relief, or comfort, in a pint of our modern sort of small beer, for the very worst sort of which he must now pay a half penny; therefore he has recourse to a dram of gin, which he may now, or may very soon, have, perhaps for a farthing, but at most for a half-penny. One dram brings on another; that, a third; and, before he has time to find himself comforted, he is so far intoxicated, as to have lost all manner of *retenue*, or discretion: Which practice always has been, and always will be, more frequent among our poor women, because they have usually less money, and are more liable to a lowness of spirits, than our labouring men; whereas, if our small beer were as good, and but near as cheap, as in the beginning of the reign of James the first, (which it would soon come to be if all the excises upon the liquor were abolished) I am persuaded, that none of the rising generation, while in health, would ever think of a dram of gin: Therefore I believe that the abolishing of these excises would be a more effectual method for preventing the abuse of spirituous liquors, than any that has been hitherto thought of; and the loss of the publick revenue might be, in a great measure, made good by a new excise upon all beer or ale retailed at above 36s. *per* barrel, or above that rate for any greater or lesser quantity.

On the 14th of November, presently after the above mentioned resolution relating to the act of the former session, for prohibiting the making of low wines and spirits from wheat, &c. was agreed to*, a motion was made, and it was ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill to continue, for a time to be limited, the act of the then last session, for permitting the importation of salted beef, &c. from Ireland †; and that Mr. Thomas Coventry and Mr. Nugent should prepare and bring in the same. Accordingly it was presented to the house by Mr. Coventry on the 16th, passed through both houses without any great opposition, and received the royal assent by commission on the 20th of December; for, as it continued the liberty of importation only until the 24th of December now next, and contained no new clause, it could not occasion much opposition. On the contrary, as it had been proved, before the committee on the bill, that the importation had been of great service to this kingdom, particularly in reducing the price of salted beef for his majesty's navy, it is surprising that the bill

* *See, before, p.* 452. † *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 587.

bill was not made perpetual, as a perpetual law would encourage the breeding and fattening of cattle in Ireland, and very much prevent the exportation of salted beef from Ireland to France, which, I fear, furnishes them with an opportunity to export their wool to the same country; and surely a low price of beef must always be of great service to the poor, and consequently to the manufactures of this kingdom: But so wedded are the people of all countries to old customs and old opinions, though evidently founded upon the ignorance or prejudice of former ages, that, in order to get this bill passed with the greater ease, it was thought proper, it seems, not to attempt the continuance of this permission for any longer time, and even to omit adding the words usually added in all temporary bills, to wit, *and to the end of the next session of parliament.*

And, on the said 14th of November, as soon as the order for bringing in this last bill was agreed to, it was moved, and ordered, that leave should be given to bring in a bill, to enable his majesty's lieutenants of the several counties in England and Wales to proceed in the execution of the laws relating to the militia, notwithstanding any adjournments; and that Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Mr. Cooke, Sir John Crosse, major-general Cornwallis, and Mr. Vyner, junior, should prepare and bring in the same. The bill was accordingly presented by Mr. Cooke on the 22d, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it was passed through both houses without opposition, and received the royal assent, by commission, on the 13th of December: And the reason for its being brought in, as well as for its being so quickly passed into a law, will appear from the preamble of the act, which sets forth, that several lieutenants of counties, &c. in pursuance of the power vested in them by the act 31 Geo. II. have suspended all farther proceedings in the execution of that act, until the next year, and others until March or April, 1760; so that no proceedings can be had till the said limited times are expired: And also that the speedy carrying into execution the several provisions made by law, for the better ordering the militia forces, is most essentially necessary, at this juncture, to the peace and security of this kingdom: Therefore enacted, that the lieutenant of every such place shall, within one month after the passing of this act, proceed as if such proceedings had not been suspended, and shall summon a meeting, for the same purpose, once in every succeeding month, until a sufficient number of officers, qualified and willing to serve, have been found, or until the expiration of the act for the better ordering the militia forces.

This is the chief substance of the act: And now, for the sake of the connection, I shall give an account of all the bills relating to the militia, that were afterwards brought in during this session, whether passed into laws or no, the first of which was introduced as follows: March 4th, it was moved, and resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that the house would, on the 12th, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of the laws in being, which relate to the militia, in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland. Accordingly, on that day, the house resolved itself into the said committee; and Mr. Oswald reported their resolution, which was agreed to by the house, and was as followeth: "That the laws now in being, for regulating the militia in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, are ineffectual." Whereupon it was moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better ordering of the militia forces in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland; which motion being opposed, a debate ensued; but, upon the question's being put, the motion was agreed to by 91 to 43, and ordered accordingly; and that Mr. Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Oswald, the Lord Strange, Mr. Grenville, Colonel Townshend, Sir Francis Dashwoood, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Register of Scotland, Mr. Walter Scot, Mr. Veitch, Sir James Carnegie, Sir John Gordon, Mr. Mackie, Major General Campbell, Mr. Murray, Mr. Daniel Campbell, the earl of Panmure, Mr. David Scot, Lieutenant General Campbell, Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Muré, Mr. Pryse Campbell, Lieutenant General St. Clair, Sir Henry Erskine, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. John Hamilton, Lieutenant General Stuart, Mr. Leslie, Sir Ludowick Grant, and Colonel Scott, should prepare and bring in the same; and to these were afterwards added Mr. Townshend and Mr. Haldane.

On the 24th, the bill was presented to the house by Mr. Elliott, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed; and on the 31st there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the noblemen,

men, gentlemen, juſtices of the peace, and commiſſioners of ſupply, of the ſhire of Ayr, met at Ayr, on the 19th of March, 1760, teſtifying their approbation of that wiſe and ſalutary meaſure, which had lately taken place in South-Britain, the eſtabliſhment of a regular militia; and alledging, that the petitioners ſhould think themſelves wanting in their duty to their country, ſhould they, on that occaſion, omit repreſenting to the houſe their ardent wiſhes to ſee the benefit of that wiſe and ſalutary meaſure extended to North Britain, and which they had the greateſt reaſon to hope for, as, by the articles of union, they were undoubtedly intitled to be on the ſame footing; and that the juſt dread which that defenceleſs part of the country was thrown into, from the late threatened invaſion, by a contemptible number of French under Thurot, would, the petitioners hoped, open the eyes of thoſe who, perhaps, never thought of it before, and convince them, that, both from neceſſity and juſtice, the power of ſelf-defence ought to be equally granted to the whole people of the united kingdom; and therefore praying the houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and to do therein as to them ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was ordered to lie on the table until the ſaid bill ſhould be read a ſecond time; and petitions for the ſame purpoſe were afterwards preſented and read, from the freeholders and heretors of the ſhire of Edinburgh, legally convened by the high ſheriff at Edinburgh, on the 19th of March, 1760; from the freeholders, and commiſſioners of ſupply, of the county of Stirling, met at Stirling on the 12th of March, 1760; from the commiſſioners of ſupply, juſtices of the peace, and freeholders, of the county of Perth; and from the juſtices of peace, the freeholders, and heretors, of the county of Forfar; all of which petitions were ordered to lie on the table till the bill ſhould be read a ſecond time; which it was on the 15th of April: Whereupon the uſual motion was made for its being committed; but this being oppoſed, a debate enſued; and the queſtion being at laſt put, it was carried in the negative by 190 to 84.

Thus this bill was thrown out, though from the printed copy it appears to have been drawn up exactly upon the model of the late act of parliament *for the better ordering the militia forces in the ſeveral counties of that part of Great Britain called England*: The objection, therefore, could not be againſt the form of the bill, but againſt the meaſure itſelf; from whence we muſt conclude, that, though a well-ordered and well-diſciplined militia may be eſſentially neceſſary to the ſafety, peace, and proſperity, of England, yet it is eſſentially inconſiſtent with the ſafety, peace, and proſperity, of Scotland.

Whilſt this bill was depending, that is to ſay, on the firſt of April, it was moved and ordered, that leave be given to bring in a bill for limiting, confining, and better regulating, the payment of the weekly allowances made by act of parliament, for the maintenance of families unable to ſupport themſelves, during the abſence of militia-men embodied and ordered out into actual ſervice; and for amending and improving the eſtabliſhment of the militia, and leſſening the number of officers of the militia, intitled to pay, within that part of Great-Britain called England; and that Mr. John Pitt, Sir John Philipps, the Lord North, and Mr. Northey, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

Curious EXTRACTS from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, Vol. LI. P. I. Continued from p. 460.

An Account of a Storm of THUNDER *and* LIGHTNING *at* Norwich, *on the 13th of* July, 1758. *By Mr.* Samuel Cooper*. *Communicated by Mr.* Joſeph Warner, *Surgeon of* Guy's Hoſpital, *and F. R. S.*

ABOUT four o'clock on Thurſday afternoon, July 13, 1758, a ſhort, but ſevere thunder-ſtorm, with lightning, fell upon the top of an houſe ſtanding alone, and belonging to a common garden, on the cauſeway near Sandling's Ferry, in the city of Norwich; ſtruck off the tiles of the roof at the Eaſt end, to the ſpace of a yard or two; burnt a very ſmall hole in the middle of a lath, in piercing into the chamber, and then darted to the North-Eaſt; ripped off the top of an old chair, without throwing it down; ſnapt the two heads of the bed poſts, rent the curtains, drove

* *This account is confirmed, in almoſt every circumſtance, by another, communicated to the Royal Society, in a letter from Mr. William Arderon, F. R. S. to Mr. Henry Baker, F. R. S.*

drove againſt the wall, (the front of the houſe ſtands due North-Eaſt) forced out an upright of a window-frame a yard long, three inches broad, and two thick; ſmote it in a right line into an oppoſite ditch, ten or twelve yards diſtant; then ſtruck down on the wall of the chamber, paring off half A a foot's breadth of its plaiſtered covering quite down to the floor; lifted up a board of the floor, and, leaving an hole of half an inch diameter, pierced through by the ſide of the main beam into the kitchen, towards the Weſt end of the pewter-ſhelf; traverſed the whole ſhelf to the Eaſt, and B melted ſuperficially, to the breadth of a ſhilling, ſix pewter diſhes, two plates, and a pewter baſon, all ſtanding touching one another: Two of the diſhes were thrown down; the reſt not diſplaced. Under this, a narrower ſhelf of pewter plates untouched. In its deſcent to the floor, C knocked down, as ſhe expreſſes it, an ancient woman ſitting in the paſſage Weſtward of the ſhelves; who being preſently taken up, her ſhoulders and back were found to be ſcorched all over, with the hind part of her left leg: The ſkin almoſt univerſally red and inflamed, rimpled in D two or three places, but not broken: Her ſhift burnt brown, ſtocking ſinged, with its colour of the inſide diſcharged, and the outſide unchanged: Right foot very painful and bruiſed, with that ſhoe ſtruck off, and its upper-leather torn: Her gown and other cloaths without any damage. It E paſſed through the ſame paſſage without injuring another old woman ſitting knee to knee with her companion; but, keeping its direction to the North-Eaſt, turned on a right angle upon the outer door, ſplit it, and paſſed through into the open air. On a right line with this paſſage to the Weſt, F and under the ſame roof is the waſh houſe, where ſtood the maſter and his man. They ſaw the woman tumble down, and heard ſuch a violent exploſion, that made them both think the whole houſe muſt come down; and, the man ſays, with ſuch a blaze, as if all was on fire; but G that was but for a moment. To the Eaſt of the pewter-ſhelves, and under that part of the roof where it entered, it ruſhed into the kitchen-cloſet, by tearing off a wooden button, that was nailed on, and there took ſome pieces from a Delft diſh without throwing it down, broke a quart H mug, and from a four-ounce phial, half full of oil, cut off its empty half part without ſpilling a drop of the oil. The activity of the lightning was with abated violence to all other points of the compaſs; but not without ſome conſiderable degree of force; for it ſcraped the plaiſter off the wall in many different and diſtant places, both in the chamber and kitchen; and to the South-Weſt of the chamber, where was the window, broke many panes of glaſs, and tore the lead outwardly, without melting it; and broke two panes of the kitchen window, with its lead, ſituated under the chamber window. Both kitchen and chamber ſmelt as ſtrong of ſulphur, ſome hours after, as if fumigated with brimſtone matches.

SAM. COOPER.

An Account of the Caſe of William Carey, *aged Nineteen, whoſe Tendons and Muſcles are turning into Bones. In a Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord* Cadogan, *F. R. S. from the Rev.* William Henry, *D. D. F. R. S.*

Caſtle Caldwell, near Enniſkillen,
MY LORD, March 1, 1759.

HAVING come hither with the earl of Shelburne, on a viſit to Sir James Caldwell and his lady, we met with a young man whoſe caſe is of ſo extraordinary a nature, that we thought it might be of publick utility to examine into it ſtrictly, and tranſmit it to your lordſhip.

A great part of his body is, within the ſpace of two years, oſſified; and the oſſification is continually ſeizing more of the muſcles.

I have in the caſe barely ſet down the facts, without any reaſoning thereon: But, ſo far as I can conjecture, there ſeems firſt to ooze out of the joints a kind of jelly, which by degrees grows hard, fills up gradually the ſmaller veſſels, and concretes into bone. If it goes on, I believe, within a very few years, the man, if he can live, will be completely oſſified. Perhaps it may be of ſome benefit to mankind, to have his caſe made known to the Royal Society, or to the College of Phyſicians. Your lordſhip's judgment will determine beſt, how proper this may be.

My Lord Shelburne, and all his family, join in all poſſible reſpects with,

Your lordſhip's
Moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
WILLIAM HENRY.

The CASE *of* William Carey.

HE was born in an iſland in Lough Melvill, a large lake in the Northern point of the county of Leitrim, in Ireland, and

and has continued therein, or in the adjacent lands, ever ſince.

He was bred up to work as a labourer, and continued in very good health from his birth until two years ago. About that time he firſt felt an unuſual pain in his right wriſt, which in Auguſt, 1757, began to ſwell: This obliged him to ceaſe from his uſual labour. In the ſpace of a month more, this ſwelling grew into an hardneſs, like to a bony ſubſtance, and continually ſhooting on, in December reached up as far as the elbow; all the muſcles continually growing into a bony ſubſtance, and dilating ſo that his wriſt and arm are twice as thick and broad as in the beginning. About the ſpace of a week after the pain began in his right wriſt, he was ſeized with the like pain and ſwelling in the left wriſt: This has proceeded, in all reſpects, in the ſame manner as in his right arm. The whole ſubſtance of each arm, from the elbow down to the wriſts, feels as if it were one ſolid bone.

The oſſification is ſhooting downwards into the fingers, and upwards into the elbows, ſo as already to prevent the bending of the fingers or elbow of the left arm: It has likewiſe ſhot upwards, ſo as to ſeize the great muſcles of each arm between the elbows and ſhoulders.

The continual pain and dilatation of the arms occaſioned a burſting of the ſkin, and fleſhy parts about each elbow, in November, 1758; out of which oozed a thin yellowiſh, humour, with a little digeſted *pus*. Some of theſe breaches have healed up of themſelves: One ſmall orifice in each elbow ſtill continues to run.

In March, 1758, he was ſeized with the like pain and ſwelling in his right ancle, whence ſuch another bony ſubſtance ſoon grew as in his arms. This bony ſubſtance has ſhot up from his ancle, both in the inward and outward ſide of the right leg, half way up to the knee; and the like bony ſubſtance has, in the inward ſide, ſhot downward from the pan of the knee, eight inches along the ſhin-bone, and is daily increaſing; ſo that he walks with much pain and difficulty, and, after reſting in his walk, grows very lame. This perſon is of a very thin habit of body, and in ſize five feet nine inches; ſomewhat inclined to an hectick, though he has no cough.

The above-mentioned William Carey was inſpected, and cloſely examined, as to all the above particulars, at Caſtle-Caldwell, in the county of Fermanagh, this 1ſt day of March, 1759, by us,

SHELBURNE.

This is exactly my caſe. JA. CALDWELL.

William Carey. WM. HENRY.

A further Account of the ſame Caſe: In a Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord Cadogan, *F. R. S. from the Rev.* William Henry, *D. D. F. R. S.*

MY LORD,

I Have now ſtanding by me William Carey, the young man, of the oſſification of whoſe limbs I had the honour formerly to acquaint your lordſhip; and now, in obedience to your commands, give an account of his caſe ſince that time.

I had him ſent up, in March laſt, to Mercer's Hoſpital, in this city. After examining his caſe, the phyſicians and ſurgeons concluded, that the only probable chance to prevent the progreſs of the oſſification, and to remove the evil already effected, was, putting him into a mercurial courſe. This they tried; and, after ſome ſlighter mercurial medicines, they, in the latter end of April, laid him down in a ſalivation, through which he paſſed with ſafety.

This dried up the running ſores at his elbows, occaſioned by the burſting of the ſkin, thro' the oſſification. Some lighter *callus*, which was ſhooting into bones, ſeems to be ſoftened; in conſequence of which he can move his elbows, and the joints of his fingers, with more eaſe; and he has a little more clearneſs and vivacity in his countenance: But none of the oſſified parts are reduced, nor is there any appearance of their reduction; and he ſtill continues to wear an hectick look. To reduce the oſſified parts, they have applied to them mercurial plaiſters; the effect of which, time will ſhew.

As he is now diſcharged out of the hoſpital, they have directed him to bathe continually in the ocean, which happens to be very convenient to his habitation; and have directed him to anoint his limbs with the ſoapy juice of the *quercus marina*, which lies in plenty along the ſhore. I ſhall attend to the event of this proceſs, and ſend your lordſhip a particular account of it. I am, with all regard,

Your lordſhip's much obliged,

And moſt obedient humble ſervant,

WILLIAM HENRY.

Dublin,

May 24, 1759.

The

The Case of a very long Suppression of Urine. By Ambrose Dawson, *M. D. Communicated by* William Heberden, *M. D. F. R. S.*

R. W. aged 23 years, tall and well-made, was seized, in the year A 1755, with a weakness of one side, which soon went off, leaving only one knee weak and swelled; for which she was admitted into St. George's Hospital.

On the 4th of April, 1756, she had a stoppage of urine, and felt no disposition to make any for two days. During the B whole month of April, the discharge of urine was very irregular, it having ceased at one time for five days, and at another time for nine days. When the catheter was introduced, little or no urine was found in the bladder.

In order to relieve her, she had been C directed to use both the warm and cold bath, bleeding, purging, turpentine clysters, and a strong infusion of *pareira brava*, without any success: *Cantharides* had likewise been given her to the quantity of three grains in a dose; and this dose had been repeated four times in 24 D hours; but without any other effect than that of occasioning pains in her throat, stomach, and bowels, with vomiting and purging. A wet towel put round her waist seemed to do the most good, and brought away some water two or three times, but afterwards ceased to have this E effect.

From the 26th of April, 1756, she made no water, and felt no want of making it, for many months; yet all this time she could eat once or twice a day, and was able to walk and ride. She was sparing in the use of liquids; she had but F little sleep, no sweats, and her skin had no urinous smell: Her breathing was often very laborious, with a dry cough: The *catamenia* were irregular: There were oedematous swellings in her limbs, abdomen, hips, and face; but, by the help G of purges, and spontaneous vomitings, which began in the third month of the suppression, these swellings were tolerably kept under. She vomited sometimes every day, and sometimes only every third or fourth day; and, though these vomitings usually came on presently after dinner, yet what she vomited seemed to be mere H urine, without any thing which she had eaten mixed with it. In the beginning of June, 1757, the nipples of her breasts chopped, and discharged sometimes a watery humour, sometimes a thick matter, streaked with blood, and sometimes a humour approaching to the colour of urine. All these discharges had an urinous scent, and seemed to lessen her urinous vomitings, which, from this time, became less frequent: But her legs, and especially her body, swelled to an extraordinary size; and she breathed with the utmost difficulty.

On the first and second of August, 1757, after a total suppression of urine for above a year and three months, she felt uncommon pricking pains, with great heat all down her back and loins, and about the belly and groin. On the second day she voided about three ounces of thick, slimy matter, attended with sharp pains in the urinary passages: This water was not high-coloured. The next day she made water of a truly urinous kind, with less pain, and continued to make a little water every day, the pain daily decreasing; and on the 7th she voided about a pint.

Since this, she has often had a suppression of urine for ten or fourteen days; and it once lasted two months, during which she had no vomiting; but her body was very much swelled. In July, 1759, according to her own account, she did not usually make above half a pint in 24 hours; and sometimes scarce so much in two days. The *catamenia* were then irregular; her sleep short, and disturbed; she had very little appetite; her legs swelled; and the rest of her body wasted.

On the Virtues of the SPIKED WILLOW-HERB *in curing* FLUXES.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Sept. 26, 1760.

THERE fell into my hands, lately, a small book, now out of print, and perhaps not worth re-printing,—"A Synopsis of the Irish Plants," by a physician whose name was Threlkeld. From this author, imperfect as he may be with regard to the plants in general, I have drawn a piece of useful knowledge, which, that its benefit may be the more extensive, I beg you to publish in your Magazine.

Speaking of the herb *Salicaria Purpurea*, or Spiked Willow-Herb, he says he saw a person who had cured himself of an inveterate flux of the belly (which the physicians could not relieve) by an infusion of the leaves of this plant.

The case appeared singular to me; and, as the author could have no view in publishing

liſhing it, but truth, I determined to try it, and have found it ſucceed. Every one knows there are fluxes of the belly, which nature brings on for ſalutary purpoſes, and which it would be highly improper, and often dangerous, to reſtrain; but in caſes where there is no diſeaſe but this waſting diſcharge, and where nature does not relieve, but merely exhauſt herſelf by it, this medicine may be uſed with ſafety, and will, ſo far as I have ſeen, always take effect.

There is the more reaſon, Sir, to recommend this, becauſe it is common every where, and is one of the remedies obtained from the vegetable kingdom, which have this vaſt recommendation, above the chemical productions from minerals, that, if they ſhould not anſwer the purpoſe, they never do harm; and, when they cure, they do it ſimply and ſafely; whereas the chemical medicines often fail, and do miſchief; and, even when they cure a diſeaſe, they too often leave the conſtitution worſe than even the diſeaſe could have rendered it. This ſeems the condition of chemical remedies; and it is fit thoſe who are about to uſe them ſhould conſider how, after they have got rid of the diſeaſe, they will get rid of the medicine. On the contrary, what inſtances have you of the excellent effects of remedies from plants! and who ever heard of any bad conſequences from them? In France, what numbers have been cured of Cachexies by the DECOCTION of VERONICA! in Sweden, how many of the JAUNDICE by DULCAMARA, under the hands of Linnæus! and in Germany, of the Gravel by the UVA URSI! In our own country, what numbers have been reſtored from Conſumptions by the BALSAM of HONEY, and cured of Scorbutick diſorders by the ESSENCE of WATER DOCK! And yet, among all thoſe abroad, and theſe of our own people, there is not to be found a ſingle inſtance of the conſtitution being hurt by the medicines, or of any new complaint appearing afterwards. In my opinion, this ought to ſet the remedies obtained from plants in a very high light; and, among all, I do not think there is a greater than this from the Spiked Willow-Herb.

I am, Sir,

A Well-wiſher to Mankind.

IN our volume for 1758, (the xxviith) p. 30, 74, we gave our readers a deſcription of many natural beauties and improvements made at Killarney, in Ireland. We have now an opportunity of informing them of the princely and fine improvements made by Lord Powerſcourt, for the entertainment of the people of Ireland, as well as of foreigners. His lordſhip hath made a broad road, in as direct a line as the ground will admit, from his fine ſeat at Powerſcourt to the Water-fall, by cutting down uſeleſs under woods, leaving fine old trees and clumps of them at proper diſtances. Drains are cut thro' the low lands from the park-gate to the water-fall, near which place there is a fine octagon room of 25 feet in diameter, and 15 high, built with brick, plaiſtered and rough-caſt on the outſide: The floor is Moſaick work of different colours, the cieling ſtucco, and the top covered with ſtraw. This elegant room is ſo contrived, that there may be five openings at once, or any leſs number, having windows arched to fill up theſe vacancies from top to bottom, and doors for the ſame, if neceſſary; both which, by ſprings, fly up and down with the greateſt expedition. Within a few yards of this octagon there is a very neat kitchen of twelve feet ſquare, containing a large grate, a handſome jack, a boiler, ſtew-holes, and oven, with all neceſſaries for dreſſing food; and, what is worthy of notice, the foundations and finiſhing theſe buildings did not exceed five weeks. His lordſhip hath alſo erected a wooden bridge over the river near the ſaid buildings, at a ſhort diſtance from the ſtupendous fall of water, which is allowed by all travellers to be the greateſt cataract in Europe, and even ſuperior to any in the river Nile. From this park to the Dragel, or Dark Glyn, which is about three miles diſtant, his lordſhip, at very great expence, hath made very fine roads to come at this moſt luxuriant beauty in nature, by cutting through rocks, levelling hills, and filling hollow ways for wheel-carriages; which hath given the publick an opportunity of viewing, in different proſpects, the moſt delightful, frightful, and ſurpriſing landſcapes in the world, which would have been imperceptible to all human ſight, and even thought, had it not been for his lordſhip's great munificence in finding out, and making ways to this earthly paradiſe, where ſtupendous rocks are hanging over each other, and ſeveral others perpendicular, with many full-grown oaks, aſh, and elm, interſperſed with lauruſtinas, myrtle, and arbutas, quicken trees with

ſcarlet

ſcarlet berries, holly, ivy, and other ever-greens, many growing horizontally out of the ſides of theſe rocks, and others perpendicularly on dreadful precipices. To theſe great and ſurpriſing delights, his lordſhip, from his great benevolence and humanity, hath cut circular ſtairs and alcoves, and placed chairs and tables in meandering walks, through delightful groves of aſcent and deſcent, with every convenience for the curious eye, and fatigued traveller. On the ſide of one of theſe hills, there is an hexagon pavilion of about 17 feet diameter, floored with red tiles, the roof covered with ſtraw, ſupported by ſix pillars, of the bodies of grown trees, covered with natural bark; two ſides of which are lined with moſs, and the other four open, from whence there are many rich and delightful proſpects. Next to the moſs in this ruſtick building are placed benches to ſit on, chairs in other parts, and a table in the center, to reſt the weary, and regale the hungry, who bring their food. Into this dark glyn roll many torrents of waters from the adjacent hills, which, when united, make a conſiderable body, gliding gently over beds of ſand; then ruſhing furiouſly and ſuddenly over huge ſtones and broken rocks, foaming in great cataracts and caſcades, until ſpent in gentle, glittering ſtreams, meandering by delightful iſlands covered with the fineſt verdure, woods, ſhrubs, and flowers, gently gurgling through the commons of Bray, under the bridge, and then to the ſea, where the greateſt rivers are ſwallowed up.

Muſick hath wonderful effects in this glyn, to raviſh the ear, to ſoften and delight the ſoul. The ſymphony of flutes, violins, and voices, lull the ſoul to ſoftneſs and repoſe; while the clangor of trumpets, drums, French and hunting horns, rouſe the ſpirits to martial ardour and courage, by many echoes and muſical ſounds. Handel's grand chorus in the Meſſiah would have wondrous effects at this place, from hills, mountains, and grottoes. It would be doing injuſtice to the noble proprietor of this unparalleled charming ſcene, ſhould we omit to mention, that he hath cauſed an excellent inn to be built at Tynchinch, near the Dargel and the Deer-park, for the accommodation of travellers, ſituated in a moſt pleaſing vale, with proſpects of hills, dales, water, bridges, farm-houſe, &c.

In ſhort, theſe innumerable, inchanting wonders beggar all deſcription; being aſſured, there is nothing in Europe, or in Turkey, in Aſia, or in Egypt, equal to them. There are alſo two other excellent inns near this Dargel; one at Loughlinſtown, and the other at Bray, where people may be aſſured of good entertainment. In many parts of theſe complicated varieties and perfections of beauty and nature, are circular and winding paths, leading to the bottom, where the aſtoniſhed beholder looketh with amazement, horror, and delight, at huge ſtones, broken rocks heaped one upon the other, and projecting hills, pending over heads, as it were, to cruſh the fearful ſpectators; torrents rolling down the hills; waters, in every variety running over the bottom; from whence looking up, amazement and delight increaſe, in gazing through the hanging trees and ſhrubs, where gilded ſun-beams dart through the trembling leaves of ſhaking trees, which enliven theſe beauties by ſhade and light. On the ſides of theſe hills are ſeen cattle of every kind grazing and ſporting, and particularly goats and kids on the moſt rugged precipices. Theſe, O Dargel! are ſome of thy beauties; but where is the author that can deſcribe, or the pencil, or the colours, that can paint them?

To HERMAS. *(Continued from p. 473.)*

AS I would not be wanting in due reſpect to you upon all occaſions, I will beſtow a few remarks in defence of my queries, and in anſwer to your animadverſions.

1. You increaſe the communion of ſaints: What was applied to one is now applied to more: The deer that was ſingled out is to mix with the herd, that he may get off by being loſt in the crowd. From a great egotiſt you at once commence pluraliſt. I have nothing to do with more than one, the perſon referred to in the letter; not with thoſe whoſe name is Legion; for they are many; lower than the loweſt of ſcribblers, from whom no honour or credit can be derived by a victory. I am concerned only with that truly-apoſtolical man who is "all things to all men." As much moderation as you have, ſo much you have of my commendation: But moderation may be profeſſed, and practiſed too, not to promote noble, generous deſigns, but ſelfiſh, ſiniſter ends; and you ſeem to be that expert fiſher of men who has ſo dextrouſly wove a net, as to entangle the unwary, and catch the ſimple fiſh of every ſort, and

every size. I shall quote your own words in your second letter to the author of *The Enthusiasm of Papists and Methodists compared*. "Had we been dissenters of any kind, or even low-church men, (so called) it would have been a great stumbling-block in the way of those who are zealous for the church; and yet, had we continued in the impetuosity of our high-church zeal, neither should we have been willing to converse with dissenters, nor they to receive any good at our hands." I shall say no more; here is a comprehension with a witness.

2. I give no credit to busy, babbling fame; I would not, on any account, say any thing to any man's prejudice. Whatever has been, or may be, let it suffice at present, that I will not upbraid any man with what I charitably believe he may have forsaken, but shall rather rejoice at his reformation. In things of this nature I shall always wish to be mistaken.

3. I admit that a tutor is not always answerable for the conduct of his pupil; but your concession proves thus much, that some very eminent Methodist preachers are neither patterns nor preachers of righteousness.

4. When was it agreeable to the laws of this country, for minors to marry without the consent of parents or guardians? or how could a licence be obtained without the horrid crime of perjury?

5. and 6. That you justify prayers for the dead, the faithful departed, peruse your own words, p. 52. of the foregoing tract. You ground the practice upon a passage in the burial-service, "That we, with all those who are departed in thy faith and fear, may have our perfect consummation and bliss both in body and soul." But consider again, whether this is not to pray for ourselves, and not others, for the living, and not for the dead. You also produce the authority of that petition in the Lord's-prayer, "Thy kingdom come." Here, I confess, you must make it out yourself; for I cannot make it out for you. As to mutual confession, which you practise from that text of St. James, "Confess your faults one to another," if you have any critical skill in language, you cannot but know that the word *confess* signifies *acknowledge*,—that, if men have injured their neighbours, they should acknowledge their faults; or, probably, as an argument for brotherly love and mutual forbearance, the apostle directs that we should acknowledge our common failings, παραπτώματα. The word *your* in our Bibles is printed in different characters, to shew that it is not in the original. Tindal translates it, *knowledge faultes one to another*. If you bring the word down from a scriptural to an ecclesiastical sense, what and where was the exomologesis of the primitive church? did it consist in the chamber-practice of confession? You say that votaries disclose no filth in confession; for the hearts of believers are purified through faith. But, if such be their purity of heart, what necessity is there for any confession at all? For my part, I think that confession is neither proper nor possible; for "who can tell how oft he offendeth?" and, if a man cannot remember his sins, he cannot repeat them; and, if he cannot repeat them, how can he confess them? Not proper, it may disclose things which decency forbids: If proper, I think the only proper person to confess to is the person we have injured, the person who can forgive us, and the person who knows whether our confession be true or not true; and who can this be but God? Who can deny that there is a confession, as well as a paradise, of fools?

7. Not a syllable to shew the conformity between the *agapæ* and vigils of the primitive church, and the Methodists love-feasts and watch nights. But I ask, if love-feasts were justly abolished in the primitive church, for what end and purposes are they now revived? As I was never admitted into the profound mysteries, never fully instructed in the sacred symbols of Methodism, I cannot descend to particulars, nor describe things with any certainty. I cannot personally and positively assert the reality of dark rooms, naked figures, rattling chains, and typical fires, with the mystical pangs of the new-birth, though my intelligence came from a right trusty centinel, a watchman of the night. But, as a specimen of what may be transacted under the veil of night, amidst these frantick nocturnal revels, your own account is very descriptive: "There was a confused noise, as if a number of men were putting to the sword, you came down about two in the morning, on a watch-night, and heard a noise which represented the yellings of hell." Superabundant piety! most marvellous decorum!—In the infancy of the church, when our religion was under a state of persecution, the Christians, for fear of punishment, held their publick assemblies, and performed their religious exercises, by night

night (*antelucanos conventus*): But who can now say, that a man who duly attends his publick and private devotions does not serve God, and is not in a saving state, though he should take his natural rest? It is true, after the times of persecution the Christians watched and fasted during A the holy week of Easter, but more particularly on the eve of the Resurrection. Hence arose the custom both for Christian men and women to watch and fast, at great solemnities, in their churches, and at the sepulchres of saints and martyrs. Afterwards, by the persuasion of Leontius, B bishop of Antioch, the custom of watching and fasting at sepulchres was confined to the church only. But as, in process of time, these promiscuous meetings rather promoted wanton mirth than serious piety, there was an express prohibition, that no women should be admitted to these assemC blies. The words of the canon are, *eò quod sæpe sub obtentu orationis scelera latenter committant*. At length these vigils were suppressed: The name is still retained in the church; but, as far as I am able to collect from the narrow compass of my reading, they imply no more than D to fast on the eves of some great festivals.

8. Is it consistent with the character of a scholar, and a disputant, to alter the state of the question? Who said any thing about corrupt minds, and what they may lead to? The query was, Whether it E was possible to distinguish the acts of the mind from the acts of the spirit? I will now put it in other words: What criterion is there to distinguish between the dictates of reason and conscience, and the dictates of the spirit? If there be no proper criterion, why may not what passes in our minds for the dictates of the spirit F be no more than excursions of fancy, a sudden gleam of an heated imagination, or the suggestions of another spirit, that wicked spirit which sometimes transforms itself into an angel of light?

9. Can those points, which are of no less concern than men's eternal happiness G and misery, be termed non-essentials?

10. Persons may speak disrespectfully of things which they know not; but it is no unjust reproach, to represent things faithfully as they are. If the charge be not true, shew the contrary.

I hope this will be a full, as I intend H that it shall be a final, answer. I contend for truth, not for victory. Controversy is to me a very cold entertainment: You have seasoned a very jejune, insipid composition with some provocatives; and, in return, you must accept some forced meat. Here I drop my pen; and nothing but necessity itself shall prevail upon me to resume it. Unless Mr. Solicitor-general brings a *prohibition*, I will sue out a writ of *quietus*. I shall present the heroick champions of the quill with a small fragment of Latin, *Hic cæstus artemq; repono*.

I am, with all esteem and respect,

Your very humble servant,

T. A.

P. S. You will find that there are clergy, and obscure clergymen too, whom, in your courtly language, you have been pleased to place above the ordinary rank of cut-throats, who are as able to defend as you are to attack, who are as watchful to guard their flocks as others are to seduce them. It must be allowed, that they appear to a great disadvantage in polemicals, when novices engage veterans, fight too with those who beat the air, Lomachists, Skiamachists, Automachists. They are so high, that they cannot stoop to little artifices and mean condescensions: So low are they, that they aspire not above the ground, do not affect to raise lofty tottering superstructures in the lofty regions of fancy. With concern I see it, and say it, that sophistry and equivocation are your peculiar talents. I can fix no determinate sense on "the miseries of the Bartholomew Act: It must refer, either to the Parisian massacre, or the ejection of the Non-conformist ministers, on St. Bartholomew's day. Be it what it will, what can be the application? Is it credible that the clergy or members of the established church would imbrue their hands in Protestant blood? What a suicide must this be! How they can be dispossessed who have nothing in possession, I do not understand. But this I can foretell, without the gift of prophecy, that, if some measures are not taken to suppress this reigning spirit of fanaticism, church and state will soon be involved in all the miseries of 1641; a scene which every serious churchman and dissenter must tremble to think of. Permit me, singularly, good Sir, to recommend to your attentive perusal what was applied to your predecessors of old, the Montanists, of whom the Methodists are the copy and counterpart: εἰδὲ ἐυςαθὲς ἐς, φανὲν ται, ὅτε παραπολαβὲιαν λόγυ ἔχοντες. Λοιδὰ γὰς τὰ παρ' αυτῶν ῥήματα καὶ σκαληνὰ καὶ ἀδεμιὰς ὀρθότητος ἐχόμενα. In a word, think in time what a part you act, what a cause you are engaged

gaged in, and what dreadful consequences will ensue here and hereafter. Without enthusiastick rants, be soberly religious; without evasive subterfuges, be honest and sincere. Extremely foolish is it for any man to put on so thin a disguise, that a common eye can see through it. Excuse freedoms; I would be spirited, but not scurrilous. Farewel!

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR.
Continued from p. 469.

BUT, as neither of these applications produced, this year, any effect, I shall return to our domestick affairs, which became every day more important. The loss of the island of Minorca, and the repulse our squadron had met with in the Mediterranean, had raised such a ferment among the people, as had never, I believe, before failed of producing the sacrifice of some of our chief ministers. Many believed both to have been owing to treachery: Every one, not selfishly concerned, ascribed both to the most infamous neglect or misconduct; and the popular clamour run high against the first lord of the admiralty; though I may with some confidence affirm, that, if he had been forced to it, he could have shewn, that he had neither done, nor omitted, any thing but what he had express authority for from his superiors. This popular resentment was likewise, to a high degree, exalted by a measure which, I believe, derived its first original from a spirit of flattery: The measure I mean was the bringing over a body of Hessian, and another of Hanoverian troops, to secure us against an invasion. The people of this kingdom, from their innate bravery, could not but disdain the thought of owing their security to any foreign mercenaries; and they could not bear to see foreign troops maintained in plenty and ease within this island, whilst such numbers of our own troops were daily transporting to America, to live in desart woods and morasses, and to carry on a war against inhuman and cruel savages; a war, in every engagement or skirmish of which they must resolve to conquer or die; for would any man in his right senses surrender himself prisoner to an enemy who delight in putting their prisoners to a tormenting and lingering death?

To allay this popular resentment therefore, or to give it the bias desired, every method was contrived, and every artifice practised, that could be thought of, for inducing the people to believe, that the French had really resolved to invade us, and that the repulse our squadron had met with, and its consequence, the loss of Minorca, were entirely owing to the cowardice of admiral Byng. Accounts were almost daily published, in our news-papers, of French flat bottomed boats, transports, and other naval preparations, in their ports, and of their marching large bodies of troops down to their coasts, over-against this island; and, indeed, the French had in this way put themselves to some expence, and their troops to some trouble, in order to prevent our sending such a squadron to the Mediterranean as they could not hope to contend with; but had not provided such a fleet, in any one of their ports, as could give any sensible and intelligent men, of this island, the least alarm. Then, as to Mr. Byng, he was, as I have said, put under arrest as soon as he arrived in England*; and, as his first letter from Gibraltar had exposed him to the resentment of many people here at home, they, upon the receipt of that letter, began, by sly insinuations, to represent him as an arrant poltron; for, as they knew the bad condition of his squadron, notwithstanding their having represented it in quite another light, they supposed he might probably meet with a repulse, if not a defeat, which, if he survived it, would confirm the character they had given him, as the populace in every country are apt to suppose, that a defeat must proceed from the cowardice of the commander, if he survives,—from his misconduct, if he falls a victim to his misfortune: And, unfortunately for Mr. Byng, this character was fixed upon him by a circumstance which might, perhaps, have been merely accidental, to wit, that of not a man's being killed or wounded on board his ship. By this means, even before he arrived, he was universally hated and despised by the populace: This made it easy for those whose interest it was, to direct the whole of the popular resentment against his devoted head; and great care was taken to keep the bias in that direction until the time of his trial, which did

* *See, before, p.* 24.

did not begin till very near the end of this year; and therefore I muſt firſt give an account of ſome important occurrences, here at home, which happened before that famous trial began.

Though Mr. Byng had his full ſhare of the popular reſentment, yet it ſtill continued to run high againſt his ſuperiors, and even againſt the whole of the then adminiſtration; and it was very much aggravated by an accident that happened on the 13th of September. On that day a ſoldier belonging to one of the Hanoverian regiments encamped at Cox's heath, near Maidſtone, was detected in ſtealing, privately and feloniouſly, in the ſhop of Mr. Harris, at Maidſtone, two ſilk handkerchiefs, of the value of eight ſhillings; which crime is uſually called ſhop-lifting, and is, by the 10 and 11 Will. III. ch. 23, declared to be felony, without benefit of clergy, conſequently capital; and the proſecutor to conviction is, by the ſame act, intitled to a certificate thereof from the judge, by virtue of which he, or his aſſignee, is diſcharged from the burthen of ſerving any pariſh or ward office within the pariſh or ward where ſuch felony was committed. The ſoldier being apprehended, and carried before the mayor and another juſtice of the peace for that corporation, and the fact being clearly proved upon oath, the two juſtices might have committed him for the capital crime of ſhop-lifting; and Mr. Harris, the proſecutor, might have inſiſted upon it; but the juſtices, in order to ſhew all the lenity in their power, with the conſent of Mr. Harris, committed the ſoldier to priſon, as being charged only with common felony, and bound the proſecutor, by recognizance, to appear at the next general quarter-ſeſſions. Next day the mayor was ſurpriſed with an application from the Hanoverian general Kilmanſeck, who peremptorily demanded the priſoner's being delivered up to him, and inſiſted that neither the Hanoverian nor the Heſſian mercenaries were ſubject to the laws of England, or could be tried or puniſhed, by our courts, for any crime or offence whatſoever, but were to be delivered up to, and tried and puniſhed by, their own officers. Upon this the mayor ſent for the deputy recorder, in order to have his advice; and he declaring it as his opinion, that theſe foreign troops, while here, as well as our own, when accuſed of any capital crime, or of any violence, or offence, puniſhable by our civil laws, were ſubject to thoſe laws, and were to be tried and puniſhed only by our courts of law, the mayor, in purſuance of that opinion, refuſed to releaſe or deliver up the criminal: Whereupon the general declared, that an application ſhould be immediately made to the king; and, on the 18th, one of his majeſty's meſſengers arrived at Maidſtone, with an order from one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate, requiring the mayor of Maidſtone to diſcharge the ſoldier from priſon, and deliver him up to his commanding officer; which order the mayor had not the courage to refuſe complying with. The ſoldier was accordingly delivered up; and, ſoon after, general Somerveldt, commander in chief of the Hanoverian troops, intimated, by letter or meſſage, to the magiſtrates of Maidſtone, that, for the future, none of the Hanoverian troops were to be committed to priſon, or tried and puniſhed by the laws of England, for any offence whatſoever, but, upon being apprehended, were to be delivered up to their own officers, in order to be tried and puniſhed by their own laws. Whether this ſoldier was ever tried or puniſhed for this offence, is what I cannot poſitively ſay: By one account we are told, that he was ſeverely puniſhed, by running the gantlope, in purſuance of the ſentence of a Hanoverian court-martial; but by another account it is ſaid, that he neither was, nor could be tried, becauſe Mr. Harris would not appear againſt him before any foreign court-martial, leſt it ſhould be deemed a breach of the ſtatute 27 Edward III. chap. 1. made againſt ſuing in any foreign court; the puniſhment whereof is very ſevere.

But, whether this ſoldier was puniſhed or no, I muſt ſay, that this affair was, upon the whole, of a very extraordinary nature. In our treaty with Heſſe-Caſſel, which had been laid before, and approved by, parliament, there was, 'tis true, a few words at the end of the 3d article, by which his ſerene highneſs reſerved to himſelf the adminiſtration of juſtice; but theſe words were certainly ſuppoſed, by both our houſes of parliament, to relate only to ſuch diſputes as the Heſſian troops might have among themſelves, and to ſuch offences as they might commit againſt one another, or againſt their own martial laws, whilſt they remained in Great-Britain: They were certainly not ſuppoſed to relate to ſuch diſputes as any of theſe troops might have with, or ſuch offences as any of them might commit againſt, any Britiſh

British subject: And, when the parliament addressed for the Hanoverians, I must think, they meant that these troops, after landing in this island, should be upon the same footing with our own British troops. Now, by a clause always inserted in our annual mutiny-bill, it is enacted, A that, when officers or soldiers shall be accused of capital crimes, or of violences or offences punishable by law, the commanding officer, on application to him made, is to use his utmost endeavour to deliver over the accused person to the civil magistrate, and be aiding and assisting to the B officers of justice in apprehending the offender, in order to bring him to trial; and all this under the pain of being cashiered, if convicted by two witnesses before two justices of the peace, and that conviction affirmed by the quarter-session.

In every light, therefore, this demand C of a criminal from the justice of the nation must appear to be extraordinary; and the method taken to enforce it must appear still more extraordinary, if we consider that the most proper, and I believe the only legal method of determining whether this soldier had a right to be released from D prison, and delivered up to be tried by his own officers, was, to have brought a writ of *Habeas corpus*, which would have brought the question before our judges in Westminster-hall, who, with the help of our civilians, would have learnedly and impartially determined whether he E had such a right, either by treaty, or by the law of nations. With their determination, whatever it had been, the people would have been satisfied; but they were so much irritated with this extraordinary demand, and more extraordinary method of enforcing it, that, when the winter be- F gan to come on, our innkeepers, and other publick houses, absolutely refused to admit the quartering of these foreign mercenaries in their houses; which, indeed, they had a right to refuse, as there was then no law for the purpose, nor any sort of internal war in the nation; and G our ministers very wisely resolved not to take any violent methods for compelling them to admit such guests into their houses, but sent orders to the officers of these, or at least some of these troops, to build huts for their soldiers in the places where they were then encamped. H

Thus our discontents grew every day more general, and more violent; and these discontents spread not only among the vulgar, but among the better sort of people; which brought up addresses to his majesty from the grand juries of many of our counties, and from the magistrates of many of our cities and boroughs, two of which, as a specimen of almost all the rest, with his majesty's answer to that from London, the reader may see, in your Magazine for 1756, p. 365, 505; for they were generally unfavourable for our then administration, though endeavours were not wanting to have procured addresses in its favour; and, beside addressing the king, many of our counties, cities, and boroughs, gave instructions to their representatives in parliament, generally in much the same terms with those given by the city of London, which the reader may see in your said Magazine, p. 543.

In the mean time those at home, who were chief in the management of our publick affairs, endeavoured to throw the whole blame of the loss of Minorca upon some of those who were abroad, particularly admiral Byng, the commander of our insufficient and ill-provided squadron, and lieutenant-general Fowke, governor of Gibraltar. I have before mentioned general Fowke's being recalled, and another governor sent in his room*. The charge against him was a disobedience to, or neglect of, the orders which were sent him by his majesty's secretary at war; and upon this he was, on the 10th of August, brought to trial before a board of general officers at Whitehall, which consisted of the following members, viz. General Sir Robert Rich, president, Gen. Sir John Ligonier, Lieut. Gen. Hawley, Lieut. Gen. Lord Cadogan, Lieut. Gen. Guise, Lieut. Gen. Onslow, Lieut. Gen. Pulteney, Lieut. Gen. Huske, Lieut. Gen. Campbell, Lieut. Gen. Lord De la Warr, Lieut. Gen. Charles, Duke of Marlborough, Lieut. Gen. Wolfe, Lieut. Gen. Cholmondley, Major Gen. Lascelles, Major Gen. Bocland, Major Gen. Lord Geo. Beauclerk. The orders which he was charged with disobeying were contained in the three following letters, viz.

LETTER I.

To Lieut. Gen. Fowke, *or, in his Absence, to the Commander in Chief in his Majesty's Garrison of* Gibraltar.

"SIR, War-Office, March 21, 1756.

I am commanded to acquaint you, that it is his majesty's pleasure, that you receive into your garrison lord Robert Bertie's regiment to do duty there; and, in case you shall apprehend, that the French

* *See, before, p.* 23.

French intend to make any attempt upon his majesty's island of Minorca, it is his majesty's pleasure, that you make a detachment out of the troops in your garrison, equal to a battalion, to be commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and major, such lieutenant-colonel and major to be the eldest in your garrison, to be put on board the fleet for the relief of Minorca, as the admiral shall think expedient, who is to carry them to the said island."

LETTER II.

To Lieut. Gen. Fowke, *or, in his Absence, to the Commander in Chief at* Gibraltar.

"SIR, War Office, March 26, 1756.

I am commanded to acquaint you, that it is his majesty's pleasure, in case the island of Minorca should be in any likelihood of being attacked, that you make a detachment from the troops in your garrison equal to a battalion, commanded by a lieutenant colonel and major, for the relief of that place, to be put on board the fleet at the disposition of the admiral; such lieutenant colonel and major to be the eldest in your garrison."

LETTER III.

To Lieut. Gen. Fowke, *or, in his Absence, to the Commander in Chief in his Majesty's Garrison in* Gibraltar.

"SIR, War Office, April 1, 1756.

It is his majesty's pleasure, that you receive into your garrison the women and children belonging to lord Robert Bertie's regiment."

These three letters were all sent by, and he received them all together from, Gen. Stewart, who went out with Mr. Byng. As the orders thus communicated to him seemed confused, if not contradictory:—As Mr. Byng told him that he could not part with Lord Robert Bertie's regiment, because it made a part of the complement of men necessary for his squadron, without which he could not pretend to fight the French squadron, which he was resolved to do as soon as possible; and also because he was, by his orders, directed to land that regiment at Port-Mahon, in case Gen. Blakeney, upon a conference, should think it necessary, which that general probably would think, if practicable:—As all the officers and engineers at Gibraltar, who had ever been in Minorca, concurred in opinion, that it would now be impossible to throw any number of men into Fort St. Philip's, and ineffectual if it could be done:—As his garrison of Gibraltar was so weak, that, if he should send away a detachment of troops equal to a battalion, without receiving any in their stead, he would not have remaining above two reliefs, that is to say, twice the number of men necessary for the daily duty of the garrison in time of peace, consequently not near sufficient to defend that important fortress if attacked by an enemy:—As the resolutions of the court of Spain, with respect to the war between France and us, were not at that time certainly known;—and as they had not only a great number of troops in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, but had for some time been making suspicious naval armaments at several of their ports;—the general, from all these considerations, thought it necessary to call a council of war, not only of the chief officers of that garrison, but also the chief land-officers on board Mr Byng's squadron, in order to have their opinion, 1st, what might be supposed to be the proper and intended meaning of these confused orders? and, 2dly, If they should suppose the meaning to be, that he was to send the detachment therein mentioned, even though Bertie's regiment should not be left at Gibraltar, then, Whether they thought that the distance between the place of giving and the place of receiving these orders, and the remarkable change of circumstances that had happened between the time of giving and the time of receiving these orders, did not necessarily imply his having a discretionary power; and, if he had, Whether it would not be most prudent, considering all the above circumstances, not to send away such a detachment, especially as the weakening the garrison so much might tempt the Spaniards to attack a fortress which they had so long, and so ardently, wished to have again in their possession, even though they had not before designed any such attack?

These were the questions on which he thought it necessary to have the advice of a council of war; and for this purpose the said three letters were laid before them, together with the following order from the admiralty to Mr. Byng, viz.

"SIR,

It being his majesty's pleasure, that Lord Robert Bertie's regiment do serve on board your fleet, to do duty there; and his majesty having issued orders, by the secretary of war, to general Fowke, to make a detachment equal to a battalion, from his garrison, for the relief of Minorca; you are to conform yourself to the

said orders, and to carry that detachment on board your fleet, and land them at Minorca: And, in case, upon conference had with Gen. Blakeney, he shall think it necessary, you shall then land Lord Robert Bertie's regiment also at Mahon, from on board your fleet."

All which being read, and, together with the facts and circumstances above mentioned, duly considered, they unanimously concurred in, and signed, the following opinion, or resolution, viz.

"Upon account of the alteration of circumstances, which have arisen since the date of the above letter, we having received undoubted intelligence of the French army being actually landed in Minorca, to the number of from 13 to 16,000 men; and a French fleet being stationed before the harbour, of 16 ships, 12 of which are of great force; we are of opinion, that the sending a detachment equal to a battalion from hence will be an ineffective supply for the relief of the place, and the dispossessing the French from the island, and will be a weakening of this garrison: And it appearing to us to be the opinion of the engineer, who is best acquainted with the place, and of such other officers of this garrison who have been at Mahon, that the troops cannot be landed, or at least not without great difficulty, unless the French fleet could be dispossessed from their station; and Lieut. Gen. Fowke having already consented to spare from this garrison 235 men, to serve on board Mr. Edgecombe's ships, beside the 40 which he left at Mahon; and it appearing to us, that the French fleet is at least equal, if not superior, to the English; it is therefore resolved, that it is not for his majesty's service to make such a detachment, because, in case of the English fleet's meeting any disgrace from the French, this garrison will then be weakened, and may be endangered, through the want of such detachment."

Which opinion, or resolution, the general communicated to the secretary of war by letter, dated at Gibraltar, May the 6th, 1756, which was as follows, viz.

"MY LORD,

I have the honour of your three letters: Upon the receipt of them I called a council of war, to consider of the state of his majesty's forts and garrisons in the Mediterranean; and, it appearing to us, that the sending a detachment equal to a battalion would be an ineffectual relief to Minorca, and a weakening of this garrison, we have determined it to be not for his majesty's service to make the detachment. Inclosed are the minutes of the council of war."

This being a true state of the facts, the general pleaded, 1st, That the orders he received were so confused, or contradictory, that he could not understand them, and therefore he called a council of war to take their sense as to the meaning of the orders; and, 2dly, That, supposing the sense and meaning of the orders had been plain and intelligible, the remarkable change of circumstances, that had happened between the time of giving and the time of his receiving these orders, could not but give him a discretionary power as to the executing of them; which was the opinion of the council of war, as well as his.

To the first plea it was answered, that neither the council of war, in their resolution, nor he in his letter to the secretary at war, so much as hinted, that the orders were confused or unintelligible; and consequently they either had not the meaning of the orders at all under consideration, or they thought that the order of the 28th of March superseded that of the 21st; to which the general replied, that, as the council of war, as well as he, were of opinion, that he had a discretionary power, they had no occasion to declare their opinion as to the confusion of the orders sent him; which they avoided doing, out of respect to the secretary at war: And, as to the order of the 28th superseding that of the 21st, they could not be positive that it did so, because, when a posterior order is designed to supersede a prior, it is a custom of the war-office to insert, in the posterior, these words, *Notwithstanding your former orders*; especially when the two orders are not absolutely inconsistent, which was not the present case; for the intention of the two orders might have been, that he was to receive Bertie's regiment into the garrison, and to make two detachments from the garrison, each equal to a battalion; the whole of which it was impossible for him to execute; for he could not receive a regiment which the admiral had orders not to give him; and, if he had made two such detachments, every man remaining in the garrison must have been always upon duty, without so much as one hour of the four and twenty to sleep, or take his rest, unless he had slept upon his post; which is death by the martial law.

And

And to the 2d plea made uſe of by the general it was anſwered, that, when orders or inſtructions are given by our government to any of our land or ſea commanders, and it is deſigned that he ſhall have a diſcretionary power, whether, or how far, he ſhall purſue the literary ſenſe of A thoſe orders, that deſign is always expreſſed by ſome words in the orders themſelves; but that, in the orders ſent to the general, there were no words that could imply any diſcretionary power: He was, by thoſe orders, expreſsly enjoined to ſend ſuch a detachment to Portmahon; and his not B doing ſo was a diſobedience to, or neglect of, thoſe orders. To this the general replied, that it might be ſo when ſuch orders were given as could be, and were to be, immediately executed, becauſe no remarkable change of circumſtances could well happen in the mean time; but, when C ſuch orders were given as were to be executed at a very diſtant time or place, it was neither neceſſary, nor was it cuſtomary, to inſert any words for giving the commander a diſcretionary power, becauſe ſuch a power was always ſuppoſed to be implied, in caſe ſuch a change of circum- D ſtances ſhould happen, between the time of iſſuing and the time of executing, as might make it impoſſible, or very dangerous, or very prejudicial to the publick ſervice, to purſue the literary ſenſe of the orders. For example, in the preſent caſe, if Gibraltar, as well as Mahon, had in E the mean time been attacked by an enemy, would any one ſay, that he was, by theſe orders, to ſend ſuch a detachment to Mahon, as would not have left him at Gibraltar a garriſon ſufficient for defending the place againſt a *coup de main?*

To this the general added, that even F thoſe who directed the iſſuing of theſe orders to him were of opinion, that he had ſome ſort of diſcretionary power, as appeared from a letter he afterwards had from the ſecretary at war, dated May 12, 1756, which was read, and was as follows, viz. G

"SIR,

I wrote to you by general Stewart: If that order is not complied with, then you are now to make a detachment of 700 men out of your own regiment and Guiſe's, and alſo another detachment out of Pulteney's and Panmure's regi- H ments, and ſend them on board the fleet for the relief of Mahon: But, if that order has been complied with, then you are to make only one detachment of 700 men, to be commanded by another lieutenant-colonel and major, and to ſend it to Mahon. And you are alſo to detain all ſuch empty veſſels as ſhall come into your harbour, and keep them in readineſs for any farther tranſportation of troops. I have alſo his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland's commands, to deſire that you will keep your garriſon as alert as poſſible during this critical time, and give ſuch other aſſiſtance, as may be in your power, for the relief of Minorca, taking care, however, not to fatigue, or to endanger, your own garriſon."

And he concluded with laying before the court a ſtate of the garriſon of Gibraltar, as it ſtood when he received theſe orders, which was as follows:

The whole number of men in the garriſon was — — —	2531
Of which there were on board the fleet, and at Minorca, — —	275
Remains — — —	2256
To have been ſent to Minorca, ſuppoſing the orders to have been poſitive — — —	700
There would then have remained at Gibraltar only — —	1556
To have been ſent to Minorca by the orders of the 12th of May, ſuppoſing them likewiſe to have been poſitive — — —	700
There would then have remained at Gibraltar only — —	856
Men on duty daily in that garriſon	582
Men daily employed as artificers, labourers, &c. in the king's works within the garriſon —	257
	839
Over and above the number of men neceſſary for the daily work of the garriſon — —	17

This ſtate he laid before the court, in order to ſhew, that, from the very nature of things, it was neceſſary to ſuppoſe, that the orders ſent him were all diſcretionary, as it was impoſſible to ſuppoſe, that the fortreſs could be preſerved with no more than 17 men above what was neceſſary for the daily duty, and as the leaving ſo few men in that fortreſs would probably have provoked an attack.

All theſe papers and arguments having been duly conſidered by the court, it is ſaid, that the members happened to be equally divided in their opinion, or ſentence, eight for acquitting, and eight for ſuſpending the general for one year; by which the preſident came to be intitled to a ſecond or caſting vote, which he gave, as we may ſuppoſe he had done his firſt, for ſuſpending: But this ſentence, it ſeems, was not thought enough ſevere; and therefore, when it was reported to his majeſty, on the 14th, he diſmiſſed him his ſervice; by which Gen. Fowke loſt, not only his rank and pay as a general in the army, but even the title he would otherwiſe have had to half-pay, in caſe his regiment had been diſbanded; a misfortune to which all the officers of our army are liable, as our laws ſtand at preſent; and a misfortune which very much deſerves the conſideration of parliament.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

MEDICINA DIETETICA.

THAT Sir Edward Hulſe was no friend to, nor had any opinion of, (what Dr. Cheyne calls) *Great Meals*, is evident from the regimen he preſcribed to a certain prelate who attained to a *conſiderable* age by means of his perſeverance therein. The rule preſcribed to him was not *faſting*, but abſtemiouſneſs; to be *often* taking of ſuſtenance, but that ſuſtenance to be *little*.

The fatal effects of *Luxury* are theſe;
We drink our poiſon, and we eat *diſeaſe*.
Not ſo, O Temp'rance bland! when rul'd by thee;
The brute obedient, and the man is free:
Soft are his ſlumbers, balmy is his reſt,
His veins not boiling from the midnight-feaſt.
'Tis to thy rules, O Temperance! we owe
All pleaſures which from health and ſtrength can flow;
Vigour of body,—purity of mind,
Unclouded reaſon,—ſentiments refin'd,
Unmix'd, untainted joys,—without remorſe,
Th' intemp'rate ſenſualiſt's never-failing curſe.

Was greater regard had to the *Dietetick* part of medicine, little occaſion would there be for the Alexipharmick bolus, the Cordial julep, or Febrifuge draught.

A Character of the late Right Honourable HENRY PELHAM *Eſq;*

From Mr. Tindal's Continuation of Rapin.

IN the beginning of March, 1754, died Mr. Pelham, who, for ſome years paſt, had been conſidered as the firſt miniſter of his Britannick majeſty. Great-Britain, perhaps, never enjoyed ſuch a ſtate of political tranquility, as it did while he was conſidered in that capacity; and, perhaps, he is the only inſtance, upon record, of a miniſter who made great virtues ſerve in the place of great abilities. His native candour, inſtead of being (as is generally the caſe) effaced, was improved, by the many departments of buſineſs, thro' which he aroſe; and his being void of art conciliated to him more friends than the moſt artful man ever gained. His apprehenſion, if not ready, was tenacious; and then it converted itſelf into reſolution, in which he was immoveable, though it was ſome time before it was fixed. His underſtanding was rather clear than bright, ſo that he ſeldom was deceived by the falſe glare of the medium through which he perceived objects. He came early into life, and was a captain of dragoons in the action againſt the rebels in 1715, at Preſton; and to the laſt he retained that openneſs of behaviour and converſation that is ſo peculiar to men of merit in that profeſſion. Few private gentlemen were ever known to unite ſo much dignity and eaſe in their behaviour, as he did; and he retained a complacency of manners towards thoſe with whom he differed, which even to them appeared to be ſo void of affectation, that he ſeldom failed to win them over. His long experience in buſineſs undoubtedly contributed greatly to his ſucceſs; but he had about him a certain unreſerve, which, from being captivating when he was known, became irreſiſtable even by his greateſt foes. His diſintereſtedneſs was ſeen in the ſtate of his private affairs, which, conſidering his natural frugality, the many great poſts he had held, and the vaſt opportunities he had of making money, were but very indifferent at the time of his death. He was naturally grave; and no man was ever, more than he was, what he appeared to be. The ſhare of learning he had was rather uſeful than curious; but his general notions, both of men and things, were ſound and judicious; and, when once they were formed, they were unalterable. His great principle in government was, to avoid party of every kind; but he thought that, till the revolution took place, the conſtitution was unſettled, and liberty very precarious. Tho' both his maxims and his principles were very different from thoſe of Sir Robert Walpole, yet he preſerved ſo wonderful a decorum towards his character and memory, that he often declined to have his own meaſures vindicated becauſe they could not be ſo without impeaching Sir Robert's conduct. Nothing

remains

remains to be added to the character of this valuable man, but that it was such as was formed for the happiness of Great-Britain, without hurting her honour.

To our former Account of the Dutch *Designs in the* East-Indies * *we think it proper to add the following summary Account*, &c.

AN armament from Batavia, consisting of six ships, with 500 European troops on board, and 600 Buggesses, or Malays, commanded by colonel Russell, having touched at Negapatam, proceeded from thence to the river of Bengal, where they arrived the beginning of October.

Notwithstanding the Subah of Bengal's express commands to the director and council of Hughley, to prevent this armament proceeding up the river, they nevertheless advanced near Tannah fort, where they thought proper to land their men, rather than attempt to force their passage by the batteries we had erected on the banks of the river. On the first intelligence of their being on shore, Col. Forde, with all the military in Calcutta, was ordered to proceed to the French gardens, and prevent the Dutch party from getting into Chincura. In consequence of which, Col. Forde, thinking it necessary to advance to the northward of Chandanagore, entered the town on the 24th of November, where his advanced guard was fired upon by a detachment of Dutch, who had marched out of Chincura with intent to join and strengthen the party expected from their ships. Upon this an action ensued, wherein about forty Dutch were killed and taken, with all their cannon, consisting of five pieces. Col. Forde, that evening, having intelligence, that the party from the ships was advanced near to Chincura, marched early the next morning, in order to intercept them, and was so fortunate to meet them on a plain at some distance from Chincura. On our troops appearing, the enemy (consisting of near 700 Europeans, and 600 Buggesses) advanced with great resolution, but received so smart a fire from our artillery and battalion, that they, in a short time, gave way, and were totally put to the rout.—The success of this action, considering the very small number of Europeans we had in the field, greatly exceeded our expectations; for very few of the enemy escaped being killed or taken prisoners. Matters being carried thus far, we quickly received proposals of accommodation from the directors and council of Chincura; and, in consequence thereof, a treaty has been concluded betwixt them and the Nabob, and betwixt them and us. Of the prisoners taken on this occasion upwards of 330 have voluntarily entered into our service. The remainder are embarked on board their ships, which were about to leave the river the 3d instant.

The Dutch commodore having stopped and seized several of our vessels, the commanders of the Calcutta, Duke of Dorset, and Hardwick, were directed to make reprisals; and accordingly the ship which the commodore was on board, with four others, were taken after an action of two hours. They have been since delivered up, agreeable to the articles agreed on by both parties; and restitution is to be made us for the damage and losses we have sustained on the occasion.

English Demands with the Dutch Answers thereto.

Article I. The director and council of Chincura shall give full satisfaction to the president and council of Fort William, for the insult offered to the British flag by the commanders of the Dutch ships, and for the detention of many of our vessels, which were seized and stopped in the river, contrary to the treaties which subsist between the two nations, and for the other acts of hostility committed by the said ships.

Answer. The director and council of Chincura declare, that, as they have always been possessed with sentiments of peace, the troubles which have happened to disturb the good understanding between the two nations having only served to give them a sensible pain; and every thing which has passed below, with respect to the English flag, and the insults committed, is without their order, and what they regret, and perhaps done by the people of the ships from a misunderstanding of their orders, with which they hope the governor and council will be fully satisfied.

Art. II. The director and council of Chincura shall make good, both to the company and individuals, all damages done by the commanders of their ships, whether by their order or not; and shall immediately restore all the vessels, stores, and effects, which may still be in their possession.

Ans. As the Dutch vessels have also been much damaged, the real loss will be willingly made good; but it is to be hoped the governor and council will reflect equitably on this article; and, if they insist

* *See p.* 370.

insist upon it, we shall endeavour to satisfy them.

Done at Garhelly, Dec. 1, 1759.

RICHARD BECHER,
JOHN COOKE.
JOHN BACHERACHT,
J C. HIST.

Dutch Demands, with the Answers of the English thereto.

Article I. That the English shall effect the Nabob's return, or, at least, prevail on him to remain quiet in his camp, without doing us any injury; and that the articles of our agreement be accepted, approved and confirmed by the Nabob's principal, as far as they concern him, as well for the present as for the future.

Ans. We have already made use of all our interest with the Nabob, and shall continue to engage him to withdraw his arms, the moment the Dutch government has fulfilled his orders. The articles agreed on between the English and Dutch cannot be included in the treaty which the government of Hughley may conclude with the Nabob's principal.

Art. II. That what has passed, during the troubles which have now ceased, shall be mutually forgot; and an assurance given of a perfect friendship, fidelity, and correspondence, being kept up between the two nations, by their respective chiefs, without permitting any hostility on one side or the other, on any pretence whatsoever; that each shall do his utmost to preserve this good intelligence, and to contribute, as far as possible, to the good of both, without assisting, directly or indirectly, those who would prejudice either.

Ans. Approved, as far as is consistent with the alliance, between the Nabob and us, and while friendship subsists between our sovereigns in Europe.

Art. III. As we have neither acted by the declaration of war, nor by commission, our troops and mariners cannot be considered as prisoners of war, subject to a capitulation, but merely as temporary captives, and therefore ought to be set at liberty, with all military honours.

Ans. We don't look upon the Dutch officers and troops as our prisoners, but as those of the Nabob; and are therefore ready to release them as soon as they have concluded their treaty with him, except such as are willing to enter into our service, or who demand the protection of the English flag.

Art. IV. That they shall leave us in the free possession of our settlements, commerce, rights, and privileges.

Ans. We have never interrupted the Dutch in their just rights and privileges, nor ever purpose doing it.

Art. V. That all the people, possessions, settlements, lands, houses, ships, and vessels, belonging both to the company and individuals, and every thing belonging thereto, shall be declared free, and restored, in presence of the deputies appointed by both parties, in their proper condition.

Ans. All the ships and vessels in our possession shall be restored as soon as our demands are complied with, or on an assurance thereof given by the director and council of Hughley.

Art. VI. These treaties to be exchanged, with the approbation of the directors of both companies, as soon as possible.

Ans. Granted.

Art. VII. Finally, the two parties shall be reciprocal guarantees for the execution of the preceding articles.

Ans. We do not see any necessity for this article.

Done at Garhelly, Dec. 1, 1759.

JOHN BACHERACHT,
S. C. HIST.

Done at Garhelly, Dec. 3, 1759.

RICHARD BECHER,
JOHN COOKE.

Copy of the Dutch *Proposals made to the* Chuta *Nabob, with his Answers, ratified the 5th of* December, 1759.

Art. I. That the purchases and sales of the Dutch company be again made, in the same manner as in former times.

Ans. The purchases and sales of the Dutch company shall be carried on according to custom, excepting the salt petre of Azimabad, which shall be purchased by the means of Raja Ramnarain Bahadar; nor shall any one molest them.

Art. II. That nobody cause any obstruction in the provision of cloth, &c. at the Aurungs, on account of the Dutch company.

Ans. Nobody shall obstruct the provision of cloth, &c. according to the custom of the Aurungs, nor use any violence.

Art. III. That the goods and treasure of the Dutch company be allowed to pass and repass with the Dutch Dustuck; that nobody obstruct them, nor any longer demand illicit customs.

Ans. The merchandize of the Dutch company shall pass and repass, by land or water, free from any unprecedented impositions; nor shall any one demand illicit customs.

Art. IV. That payment be made, by the officers of the mint, of Murſhedabad, of the balance due to the Dutch company.

Anſ. The officers of the mint at Murſhedabad ſhall be made to pay whatever balance is juſtly and truly due.

Articles agreed upon by the Dutch *company with the Nabob, and ratified under the Hands and Seals of the* Dutch *Directors and Council, and the Seal of the Company.*

I. We will immediately ſend away the Europeans, Buccaſſes, and Tilangas, that have been brought hither in our ſhips; and we will diſmiſs the Europeans, Seapoys, and Burgundaſſes, lately entertained,

II. We will bring no more armed forces into the country of Bengal, nor ever make war in the country, nor erect any fortifications, nor make any military preparations.

III. We will entertain no more than 125 European ſoldiers in all our factories eſtabliſhed within the three provinces.

IV. We will carry on our trade with peace and quietneſs; and, in caſe (which God forbid!) our buſineſs ſhould meet with any obſtructions, diſputes, or oppreſſions, we will apply for redreſs to the Nazem of the provinces.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Nullius addictus jurare in verba magiſtri,
Quo me cunque rapit tempeſtas, deferor hoſpes.
Nunc agilis fio, & merſor civilibus undis;
Nunc mihi res, non me rebus ſubjungere conor,
Virtutis veræ cuſtos, rigiduſque ſatelles.

SIR,

THE diſpute in your Magazine, concerning the Methodiſts, reminds me of what paſſed between Mr. G. W——, myſelf, and an acquaintance; which may ſerve as a proper appendix to the letters of Mr. A. a gentleman entirely unknown to me*.

But firſt it ſeems neceſſary to acquaint you with the incentive to our attendance on G. W——. Between intimate companions the topicks of converſation muſt be various; and ſo I and a certain acquaintance have made, at various times, G. W. the ſubject of diſcourſe. We both agreed in this, That we neither approved the matter, nor manner, of his preaching. But, with reſpect to his probity, we widely differed: I inſiſted, that he muſt be honeſt, and, as a proof, mentioned his conſtant and frequent preaching for many years: My friend ſaid, *that*, to him, was no proof; for—*trahit ſua quemque voluptas*: As one man delights in dogs, another in horſes, &c. ſo G. W. took delight in being the head of a party; and the more ſo, as by his diſcourſes he had preached himſelf into a rich biſhoprick. However, I inſiſted, that he muſt be a man of integrity, and propoſed writing queries to him. To this my friend objected, becauſe he thought it G. W's intereſt to diſregard them. I ſtill, as a faithful advocate for G. W. contended, that he ought to have an Engliſhman's right, that of anſwering for himſelf; and therefore propoſed waiting upon him perſonally, that he might have an opportunity of ſo doing. This being agreed to, we, together with a third perſon, had admittance to him on the Thurſday morning of laſt Eaſter week. Our converſation was to the following effect.

Mr. G. W. What is your pleaſure with me?

C. (Myſelf) Sir, I have ever thought you a gentleman of integrity, and, as ſuch, have, at various times, vindicated your character, and ſupported your reputation; but the little knowledge I have of your affairs does not enable me to remove every objection to your conduct. There is a gentleman preſent, who has ſome objections to make thereto: Him I have perſuaded to accompany me to you, that you might have an opportunity of vindicating yourſelf.

G. W. (*exceſſively reddening, and turning towards the Objector*) Well, Sir, what have you to object?

J. Why, Sir, 'tis notorious, that you have made frequent and large collections, under various pretences: Now, what I am deſirous of knowing is, Whether you can produce an account, ſo properly authenticated, as muſt ſatisfy an impartial, reaſonable enquirer, that the moneys have been applied to the purpoſes for which you ſaid you collected them?

G. W. Do you mean the Sa——h account? That has been examined by perſons legally authoriſed, approved by them, and publiſhed by me.

J. No, Sir, I do not mean that. I grant ſuch an account has been publiſhed.

G. W. If you enquire concerning the money remitted, [*I ſuppoſe he meant to* Ger——*y*] I have a receipt to prove the remittance.

J. No, Sir, I do not. I will confine my enquiry, at preſent, to the moneys collected at the T——e from time to time.

Are

* *See p.* 469.

Are you able to produce such an account as I before mentioned, to shew that those moneys have been properly applied?

G. W. (seemingly vexed) Sir, I shall not shew my accounts to you.

J. One would have expected that you, whose honesty has been so long, and so frequently suspected, would have had the precaution not only to have kept, but that you would also have been ready to exhibit, such an account as I have enquired for.

G. W. My people confide in me. The Great day will shew whether I am honest or not: I appeal to the Great-day.

J. The Great-day! The money will all be sunk before that day.

J. to C. Mr. C. are you satisfied with that answer?

C. to G. W. I am informed that Mr. John *(W—ley)* keeps such an account as my friend has requested to see, which lies open for inspection at certain times.—I imagined that, by persuading these gentlemen to come here, I had done you singular service.

G. W. Not at all: You have not served me at all.

C. How can that be, Sir? My notion of an honest man is, that he is so far from objecting that proper persons should inspect his accounts, that, on the contrary, he is pleased at having them examined when his character is impeached, being certain that, the more nicely they are scrutinized, the more conspicuous will his honesty appear.

G. W. I do not regard what mankind say of me. I appeal to the Great-day.

J. That is not at all satisfactory.

G. W. That is all the satisfaction I shall give you.

J. Well, good bye to you.

I do not remember to have altered, or omitted, one word that Mr. G. W. spake to us; and am confident he can have no objection to our behaviour while we were in his house.

From this notable confabulation the following observations naturally arise.

1. G. W. seemed not strictly to adhere to truth when he said, "I do not regard what mankind say of me:" For his extreme colouring, when I had expounded the cause of our coming to him, was to me a most obvious index of a perturbated mind.

Nature put shame in ev'ry heart,
Which serves instead of grace;
And, if you drive it from that part,
It flies into the face.

But, admitting him to have spoke the truth, he does not seem to be of the same mind as formerly, when he published "It being the apostle's advice, to provide things honest in the sight of all men, I think it my duty to acquaint the publick how I have disposed of the money collected by me:" Which I think to have read, many years since, in a Daily Advertiser. If he thought it his duty then, why not now?

2. The doctrine of a disregard to one's character has an universal tendency to eradicate morality; for, if once a man has attained to this, he has lost that stimulation to virtue which has been always recommended by the wisest and best of men. Thus—"A good name is better than riches," said Solomon; and—"An honest man's the noblest work of God,"—says Pope.

3. G. W's ingratitude is very apparent. I, an entire stranger, laboured to support his reputation; for which he did not so much as thank me, but told me I had not served him at all.

4. Where G. W. had vouchers for his honesty, as in the S———h and G———n accounts he flew to them for proof,—*quam celerrime!* which, together with his answer concerning the T———e account, strongly indicate, that he has not a regular account for the latter place; and also that he does regard what mankind say of him; otherwise, why should he so readily make use of proofs that were in his power?

5. His first answer, "I shall not shew my accounts to you," implied, that he was conscious that such an account ought to have been kept, and that he would have us think he had one; but his appeal to the Great-day implied the contrary. If he has not the account asked for, what shuffling was made use of by one whose conversation should be "in simplicity and godly sincerity!"—"He that doth truth cometh to the light; but every one that doth evil hateth the light."

6. If a man pays not a due regard to honour, honesty, gratitude, and truth, to what purpose does he preach?

If Mr. G. W. shall think me to have done him any injustice, he is desired to point out in what; and, as he has made publick collections, and so is in some sort a steward of the publick, he is hereby publickly called upon to print a full account of his Money-transactions, from the beginning to the time of publication.

C. J.

The

The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, October 6, 1760.

EARLY yesterday morning, major Barré and captain Deane, arrived from North America, with dispatches from major gen. Amherst, lord Colville, and brigadier general Murray, to the right honourable Mr. secretary Pitt, of which the following are copies and extracts.

Duplicate of a Letter from Major General Amherst, *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated Camp at* Fort William Augustus, August 26, 1760, *and sent by Capt.* Prescott, *who is not yet arrived.*

" I shall now give you an account of the progress of his majesty's troops under my immediate command, since the date of the last letter, I did myself the honour to write to you, on the 21st of June, from Schenectady.

On the 9th of July, I arrived at Oswego, and before any of the regiments which I had sent from Albany could reach it, two French vessels had appeared off Oswego. On the 6th, I dispatched some batteaus and men to captain Loring, at Niagara, giving him intelligence of the vessels.

On the 12th, the French vessels appeared off the harbour; and as I expected the two snows hourly from Niagara, I sent out some batteaus towards that place, to induce the enemy's vessels to try to intercept them, but they stood towards Cataraqui.

The 14th, in the evening, our two vessels appeared; I put every thing on board that could be wanted, and ordered them away to the river St. Lawrence, in hopes of cutting off the enemy's vessels from their harbour. Our vessels are, the Mondaga and Mohawk; the first carrying four nine pounders, fourteen six pounders, and 100 seamen: The other carrying sixteen six pounders, and ninety seamen. They sailed in quest of the enemy's vessels, who appeared off of Oswego again on the 20th; and with the precautions I had taken, in sending a detachment forward, and giving intelligence to captain Loring, I was in hopes he could not have missed them; but they escaped him.

On the 23d, Sir William Johnson arrived, with a great part of the Indians; the troops came in daily from Albany.

The 25th, I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 29th of April, by captain Abercrombie; and, in obedience to his majesty's commands, I have given out the orders, as inclosed, to all the troops in North America*.

On the 31st, Abercrombie's regiment, with the detachment of Gage's and New Yorkers, which I had sent to Presqu'Isle, arrived.

The 1st of August, I received a letter from colonel Montgomery, with an account of his success, in attacking and beating the Cherokee Indians, and destroying their towns: The greatest stroke the Indians have felt. (See p. 425.)

The sixth in the afternoon, Murray's regiment arrived; and the next morning I detached colonel Haldimand with the light infantry of the army, grenadiers, and one battalion of Royal Highlanders, to take post at the bottom of the lake, and assist the vessels, in finding a passage to La Galette.

The 8th and 9th, Schuyler's regiment arrived; and on the 10th, at day-break, I ordered the whole army to embark. The preparing the batteaus was not quite compleated, so that I proceeded with the regulars, and left brigadier general Gage to bring up the provincials and the rear; and as the sixth row galley was not finished, I left it behind.

I inclose to you, Sir, the embarkation, return, and the number of whale boats and batteaus, with which I proceeded on the lake; and although some were lost and staved, I had the good fortune to have only one man drowned. The night of the day I set out from Oswego, proved so very bad, that I was lucky in not losing many more batteaus. Brigadier general Gage left Oswego the next morning, and joined me the third day.

On the 15th, I passed our two vessels that were got out of the right channel, and could not get down, notwithstanding I had given the best Pilots I could procure. The same day I joined Col. Haldimand's advanced corps, and had intelligence by an Oswegatchie Indian, that one of the enemies vessels had run aground, and was so much damaged, she could not sail from the fort; and that the other vessel lay off La Galette. I determined not to wait for our vessels, and fixed a Hawitzer on board one row galley; the other four having twelve pounders to attack the vessel with.

On the 16th, though I had made no halt, from the time I had left Oswego, I thought proper, from the report I had received of the situation of the enemy's ships, not to lose a moment, but to proceed down the river to Swegatchie, and to attack their post at Isle Royale: The advanced guard, consisting of the Rangers, Gage's, light infantry of regiments, and grenadiers, with five row galleys, under the command of colonel Grant. It was very late in the day, when I reached the Point de Baril, with the advanced guard; and I sent back to brigadier general Gage, to land on the North shore, in case he could not reach the Point de Baril. Soon after we discovered the French vessel, and it was impossible not to push on to try to attack her, as it was a calm. She fired her signal guns, on seeing the advanced guard. Night coming on so fast, that it was impracticable to attack her, and then I ordered the advanced guard to row into the South shore; and the army, late at night, reached the Point de Baril.

The 17th, at day-break, the enemy's vessel made an attempt to sail up the river; colonel

October, 1760.

* *Relating to the affair of lord George Sackville, See p.* 183.

Williamſon attacked her with five row gal-
leys; the wind became calm, which favoured
much; the row galleys could not do better
than they did; they fired one hundred and
eighteen rounds: The veſſel fired ſeventy-two;
had three men killed, twelve wounded, and
then ſtruck. A ſerjeant of artillery was killed
on board one of the row galleys; and a New
York provincial loſt his leg. The veſſel had
ten 12 pounders, with four ſwivels, and a
hundred men, commanded by M. la Broque-
rie. This day I took poſſeſſion of Swegatchie,
and encamped there; and ſent two engineers,
with parties, down the river, to view the
coaſts and ſituation of the iſlands near L'Iſle
Royale.

On the 18th, at day-break, the advanced
guard was ready, but the repairs of the row
galleys and veſſels took up ſome time. The
engineers did not return till ten o'clock in the
morning; it was exceſſive bad weather; but I
was determined to ſeize the firſt moment to
inveſt the place; and as the report of the en-
gineers made no alteration in the diſpoſitions I
had made, I purſued it in the following man-
ner; I took with me Gage's regiment, three
row galleys, the light infantry, grenadiers,
firſt brigade of regulars, Schuyler's regiment
of provincials, and the greateſt part of the
Indians with Sir William Johnſon, and ſome
light field pieces; and rowed down by the
North ſhore, paſſed the fort, and took poſ-
ſeſſion of the iſlands and coaſts below it;
whilſt two companies of rangers, two row-
galleys, the ſecond brigade of regulars, Ly-
man's regiment of provincials, with the re-
mainder of the Indians, under the command
of colonel Haldimand, were to row down the
South ſhore, to take poſt oppoſite to the foot,
where they were under cover; the other pro-
vincial regiments, and the heavy artillery, re-
mained at Swegatchie. The veſſel ſailed
down the middle of the river, between the
two columns, to anchor at random ſhot from
the fort. This was effected with a ſmart can-
nonading from the fort on the troops, rowing
along the North ſhore, and againſt the veſſel,
which ſunk one row galley, and killed two men
in another row galley: One man had his
thigh ſhot off, and ſeven were wounded: Se-
veral boats and oars ſtruck with their ſhot.
At eleven at night, the laſt boat came in,
and the place was compleatly inveſted. Iſle
Gallot and L'Abbe Picquets Iſland were found
abandoned; the enemy having left them in a
great hurry, as we found the ſcalps they had
taken on the Mohawk river, with tools and
utenſils of various kinds; two ſwivels, barrels
of pitch, and a quantity of iron. Our Indians,
on finding the ſcalps burnt the chapel, and all
the houſes. Int he night I tried to get up the
row galley that was ſunk, but could not effect it.

On the 19th, at day-break, I viewed the
iſlands, with colonel Williamſon and lieutenant
colonel Eyre, and fixed the batteries, one on
each of the two iſlands neareſt the fort; and
one on a point of land on the South ſhore.
Detachments were immediately made to open
ground. The fort fired at the veſſel, which
was returned; but I directed lieutenant St.
Clair, to whom I had given the command of
the veſſels, to avoid firing rather than keep it
up. In the afternoon, our two veſſels ap-
peared; I ſent orders to them, to anchor at
random ſhot from the fort, and to avoid firing.
At night, I got the row galley up, and ſaved
the gun, that was wounded, but not rendered
unſerviceable; prepared faſcines, and every
thing for carrying on the ſiege: And ordered
the heavy artillery to come down this night
from Swegatchie.

20th. I ordered the provincial regiments
from Swegatchie, leaving one regiment of the
Connecticut troops poſted at that place.

23d. Began to fire from all the batteries.
The enemy drew in their guns, and tried to
put them under cover. After ſome time firing,
I made a diſpoſition for ſtorming the fort,
with the grenadiers of the army, and ordered
the veſſels to fall down cloſe on the fort, hav-
ing put as many markſmen on board each
ſhip, as the commanding officers choſe to
have, in order to keep the enemy from their
batteries. The going down of the veſſels to
the fort, was not effected in the manner I
could have wiſhed, and I determined not to
purſue my plan that day. The fort fired a
great deal of ammunition without much execu-
tion; and our batteries, by degrees, diſmounted
their guns, and made them very ſhy of ſtanding
to their batteries.

The fire of our batteries continued till yeſ-
terday in the afternoon, when the garriſon
beat a parley, and I received a copy of (which,
Sir, I ſend you incloſed) a letter from M.
Pouchant, commandant, and I ſent him the
terms of capitulation ſigned, that he might
copy it, ſign it, and ſend it back to me: Af-
ter which lieutenant colonel Maſſey, with three
companies of grenadiers, took poſſeſſion of the
fort.

As I imagine, Sir, it may be agreeable to
you to know ſeveral particulars of our paſſage
on the lake, the ſiege of the fort, and the
apparent ſituation of this country, I ſend
captain Preſcott, one of my aides de camp,
with this, that he may give you a clear in-
formation of any thing you may chuſe to
know: And I incloſe to you all papers that I
judge may tend to give you a thorough inſight
into affairs here.

I ſend you a liſt of the artillery, ſtores, &c.
that have been taken in the fort, which I in-
tend to have repaired, as I think it by much
the beſt ſituation I can take, for entirely com-
manding Lake Ontario, and effectually cover-
ing the Mohawk river, and all that part of
his majeſty's dominions from the inſults or
inroads of the ſavages: And I beg leave to
add my aſſurances, that I ſhall make the ut-
moſt diſpatch I can, in proceeding down the
river St. Laurence, and proſecuting the opera-
tions

tions of the campaign, according to his majesty's gracious intentions." I am, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Copy of a Letter from Major General Amherst *to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated Camp at* Montreal, *the 8th of* September 1760.

"On the 26th of Auguſt, I did myſelf the honour of writing to you, by captain Preſcott, to give you an account of the progreſs of his majeſty's arms to that time; ſince which, I have proceeded to this place.

From the 26th to the 30th, I was employed in repairing ſome part of the fort, mending batteaus, and fitting out the veſſels, beſides making ſuch preparations, as I judged eſſentially neceſſary for the paſſage of the army down the river.

On the 31ſt I ſat out, rowed 24 miles, and encamped on Iſle au Chat; the rapides were more frightful than dangerous.

Sept. 1ſt. I paſſed the Long Saut, marched covering parties on the ſhore, the boats were obliged to row in ſingle file, and keep at ſome diſtance; this took up great time, though the current of the river was violent. The rapides were full of broken waves, the batteaus took in water, a corporal and three men of the Royal Highlanders were drowned: I encamped at Johnſon's Point, 14 miles from Iſle au Chat. I ſent parties forward on the lake; Sir William Johnſon went to an Indian village, Aſqueſaſhna, to aſſure them of protection on their good behaviour.

2d. I rowed 24 miles down Lake St. Francis, and encamped at Point au Beau dêt. M. La Corne, with a party, had been here, and at the Indian village. Very violent rain and wind came on at night; luckily our boats were in ſheltered coves.

3d. The bad weather continuing, the army halted; a ſcouting party brought in a priſoner from the Ceders.

4th. The army was in their boats ſoon after day-break; the weather was favourable for paſſing the worſe part of the river, but I am ſorry to acquaint you, the rapides were the occaſion of 84 men being drowned. We loſt likewiſe 29 batteaus of regiments, 17 of artillery, with ſome artillery and ſtores, 17 whale-boats, and one row galley, were ſtaved; the guns, with ſome ſtores and proviſions, will be ſaved. I encamped this night at Iſle Perrot, about two miles from the river, with the regulars. It was too late for the greateſt part of the artillery and the provincials to proceed there, and they encamped on the river ſide.

5th. The inhabitants of the iſland had all run into the woods, and abandoned their houſes; ſome were taken, and ſome came in: I had the oath of allegiance tendered to them, and I put them in quiet poſſeſſion of their houſes; and they ſeemed as much ſurprized with their treatment, as they were happy with it. The neceſſary repairs of boats put it out of my power to proceed this day. The remains of the artillery and the provincial regiments joined me.

6th. The army was in their boats ſoon after day-break; I rowed in four columns by the right, as I intended to land on my left, at la Chine, on the iſland of Montreal, about three leagues from my laſt camp; the weather was favourable, and I landed without oppoſition; ſome flying parties ran into Montreal, after a few ſhots: To make the moſt of the day I could, I marched on: The parties had broke up one bridge, which was ſoon repaired; and, after a march of two leagues, I formed the troops on a plain before Montreal, where we lay the night on our arms; and I got up two 12 pounders, five 6, and five 3 pounders, of light artillery, I left the New York troops and two Connecticut regiments, for the ſecurity of the boats at la Chine.

7th. In the morning, two officers came to an advanced poſt, with a letter from the marquis de Vaudreuil (A), referring me to what one of them, le colonel Bougainville, had to ſay. The converſation ended with a ceſſation of arms till twelve o'clock, at which time the propoſals came: I returned mine and wrote to the marquis de Vaudreuil (B). This was followed by another letter from the governor (C): I ſent my anſwer (D). I then received a letter from M. de Levis (E), which I anſwered (F). The troops lay on their arms at night, and ſoon after day I had a letter from the marquis de Vaudreuil (G), which I anſwered (H), and ſent major Abercrombie into the town, to bring me the articles of capitulation, ſigned by the marquis de Vaudreuil, of which I have ſent him a duplicate ſigned by me (I); and colonel Haldimand, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the army, has taken poſſeſſion of a poſt, and will proceed to-morrow in fulfilling the articles of capitulation. I thought it better, from the number of battalions, to oblige them not to ſerve during the preſent war, than to incumber England with them as priſoners of war. I ſhall do myſelf the honour of ſending the colours of the battalions to you by the next occaſion.

Governor Murray, with the troops from Quebec, landed below the town yeſterday, and colonel Haviland with his corps (that took poſſeſſion of the Iſle aux Noix, which the enemy abandoned on the 28th) is this day arrived at the South ſhore oppoſite my camp. I ſhould not do juſtice to governor Murray and colonel Haviland, if I did not aſſure you they have executed the orders I gave them, to the utmoſt of my wiſhes. I muſt likewiſe beg leave to ſay, I am obliged to brigadier-general Gage for the aſſiſtance he has given me; and I have taken the liberty to give in publick orders, my aſſurances to the three armies, that I would take the firſt opportunity of acquainting the king, with the zeal and bravery which has always been exerted by the officers and ſoldiers

of the regular and provincial troops; as also by his majesty's faithful Indian allies.

Sir William Johnson has taken unwearied pains in keeping the Indians in humane bounds; and I have the pleasure to assure you, that not a peasant, woman, or child, has been hurt by them, or a house burnt, since I entered what was the enemy's country.

A compleat list of artillery, arms, ammunition, stores, &c. in the several posts, as well as those of Montreal, shall be made out, which I shall transmit to you: Time does not permit this at present to be done.

I am to acknowledge the honour of receiving, on the 30th of August, your duplicate of the 14th, with your letter of the 20th of June, enclosing a copy of instructions to lord Colville of the 20th of June. The assurances you have been pleased to give me of his majesty's approbation, on the receipt of my several dispatches, makes me very happy.

I shall now use my utmost endeavours for settling every thing in this country to keep a sure possession of it; and I shall immediately dispose of the troops in such manner, that I may compleatly finish the forts which were begun last year; and as far as the season will permit, I shall repair or erect such forts or posts, as may be necessary for strengthening and insuring the future command of the lakes, with the possession of every part of the South side of the river St. Laurence.

I inclose to you, Sir, a copy of the articles of capitulation, with copies of all the letters that have passed, for your full information of the whole transaction.

I imagine there may be many particulars you may like to know in what has passed since I dispatched Capt. Prescott; and I now send major Barré with this, that you may receive all the intelligence I can give you of the apparent state of every thing in this country. I am, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST."

(A)

"SIR, Montreal, Sept. 7, 1760.

I send to your excellency M. de Bougainville, colonel of foot, accompanied by M. de Lac, captain in the regiment de la Reine; you may rely on all that the said colonel shall say to your excellency in my name. I have the honour, &c.

VAUDREUIL."

(B)

"SIR, Camp before Montreal, Sept. 7. 1760.

I am to thank your excellency for the letter you honoured me with, this morning, by Col. Bougainville: Since which, the terms of capitulation, which you demand, have been delivered to me. I send them back to your excellency, with those I have resolved to grant you; and there only remains for me to desire, that your excellency will take a determination as soon as possible, as I shall make no alteration in them. If your excellency accepts of these conditions, you may be assured that I will take care they shall be duly executed, and that I shall take a particular pleasure to alleviate your fate as much as possible, by procuring to you and to your *Suite*, all the conveniences that depend on me. I have the honour to be, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST."

(C)

"SIR, Montreal, Sept. 7, 1760.

I have received the letter your excellency as honoured me with this day, as well as the answer to the articles which I had caused to be proposed to you by M. de Bougainville.

I send the said colonel back to your excellency, and I persuade myself that you will allow him to make, by word of mouth, a representation to your excellency, which I cannot dispense with myself from making.

I have the honour to be, &c.

VAUDREUIL."

(D)

"SIR, Camp before Montreal, Sept. 7, 1760.

Major Abercrombie has this moment delivered to me the letter with which your excellency has honoured me, in answer to that which I had addressed to you, with the conditions on which I expect that Canada shall surrender: I have already had the honour to inform your excellency, that I should not make any alteration in them; I cannot deviate from this resolution: Your excellency will, therefore, be pleased to take a determination immediately, and acquaint me in your answer, whether you will accept of them or not. I have the honour to be, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST."

(E)

"SIR, Montreal, Sept. 7, 1760.

I send to your excellency M. de Lapause, assistant quarter master general to the army, on the subject of the too rigorous article, which you impose on the troops by the capitulation, and to which it would not be possible for us to subscribe; be pleased to consider the severity of that article.

I flatter myself, that you will be pleased to give ear to the representations that officer will make to you on my part, and have regard to them. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Le Chevalier de LEVIS."

(F)

"SIR, Camp before Montreal, Sept. 7, 1760.

The letter which you have sent me by M. de Lapause, has this instant been delivered to me: All I have to say in answer to it, is, that I cannot alter in the least the conditions which I have offered to the marquis de Vaudreuil: And I expect his definitive answer, by the bearer, on his return: On every other occasion I shall be glad to convince you of the consideration with which I am, &c.

(Signed) JEFF. AMHERST."

(G)

"SIR, Montreal, Sept. 8, 1760.

I have determined to accept the conditions which your excellency proposes. In consequence whereof, I desire you will come to a determination

mination with regard to the measures to be taken relative to the signing of the said articles. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) VAUDREUIL."

(H)

"SIR, Camp before Montreal. Sept. 8, 1760.

In order to fulfil so much the sooner, on my part, the execution of the conditions which your excellency has just determined to accept, I would propose that you should sign the articles which I sent yesterday to your excellency, and that you would send them back to me by major Abercrombie, that a duplicate may be made of them immediately, which I shall sign and send to your excellency.

I repeat here the assurances of the desire I have to procure to your excellency, and to the officers and troops under your command, all possible conveniences and protection: For which purpose I reckon, that you will judge it proper, that I should cause possession to be taken of the gates, and place guards immediately after the reciprocal signature of the capitulation: However, I shall leave this to your own convenience, since I propose it only with a view of maintaining good order, and to prevent, with the greater certainty, any thing being attempted against the good faith, and the terms of capitulation, in order to which I shall give the command of those troops to Col. Haldimand, who I am persuaded will be agreeable to you. I have the honour to be, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST."

(I)

"SIR, Camp before Montreal, Sept. 8, 1760.

I have just sent to your excellency, by major Abercrombie, a duplicate of the capitulation, which you have signed this morning; and in conformity thereto, and to the letters which have passed between us, I likewise send Col. Haldimand to take possession of one of the gates of the town, in order to enforce the observation of good order, and prevent differences on both sides.

I flatter myself that you will have room to be fully satisfied with my choice of the said colonel, on this occasion. I have the honour, &c. JEFF. AMHERST."

Articles of Capitulation between His Excellency Gen. Amherst, *Commander in Chief of His* Britannick *Majesty's Troops and Forces in* North America, *and his Excellency the Marquis* de Vaudreuil, *Grand Croix of the Royal and Military Order of St.* Lewis, *Governor, and Lieutenant General for the King in* Canada.

Article I. Twenty-four hours after the signing of the present capitulation, the English general shall cause the troops of his Britannick majesty to take possession of the gates of the town of Montreal: And the English garrison shall not come into the place, till after the French troops shall have evacuated it.

"The whole garrison of Montreal must lay down their arms, and shall not serve during the present war. Immediately after the signing of the present capitulation, the king's troops shall take possession of the gates, and shall post the guards necessary to preserve good order in the town."

Article II. The troops, and the militia, who are in garrison in the town of Montreal, shall go out by the gate of with all the honours of war, six pieces of cannon and one mortar, which shall be put on board the vessel, where the marquis de Vaudreuil shall embark with ten rounds for each piece. The same shall be granted to the garrison of Trois Rivieres, as to the honours of war.

Article III. The troops and militia, who are in garrison in the fort of Jacques Cartier, and in the Island St. Helen, and other forts, shall be treated in the same manner, and shall have the same honours; and these troops shall go to Montreal or Trois Rivieres, or Quebec, to be there embarked for the first sea port in France, by the shortest way. The troops who are in our posts, situated on our frontiers, on the side of Acadia, at Detroit, Michilimakinac, and other posts, shall enjoy the same honours, and be treated in the same manner.

"All these troops are not to serve during the present war, and shall likewise lay down their arms. The rest is granted."

Article IV. The militia, after being come out of the above towns; forts, and posts, shall return to their homes, without being molested, on any pretence whatever, on account of their having carried arms. "Granted."

Article V. The troops, who keep the field, shall raise their camp, and march, drums beating, with their arms, baggage, and artillery, to join the garrison of Montreal, and shall be treated in every respect the same.

"These troops, as well as the others, must lay down their arms."

Article VI. The subjects of his Britannick majesty, and of his most Christian majesty, soldiers, militia, or seamen, who shall have deserted, or left the service of their sovereign, and carried arms in North America, shall be, on both sides, pardoned for their crimes, they shall be, respectively, returned to their country; if not, each shall remain where he is, without being sought after, or molested.

"Refused."

Article VII. The magazines, the artillery, firelocks, sabres, ammunition of war, and in general, every thing that belongs to his most Christian majesty, as well in the towns of Montreal, and Trois Rivieres, as in the forts, and posts mentioned in the third article, shall be delivered up, according to exact inventories, to the commissaries, who shall be appointed to receive the same in the name of his Britannick majesty. Duplicates of the said inventories shall be given to the marquis de Vaudreuil.

"This is every thing that can be asked on this article."

Article VIII. The officers, soldiers, militia, seamen, and even the Indians, detained on account of their wounds or sickness, as well in the

the hoſpital as in private houſes, ſhall enjoy the privileges of the cartel, and be treated accordingly.

"The ſick and wounded ſhall be treated the ſame as our own people."

Article IX. The Engliſh general ſhall engage to ſend back to their own homes the Indians and Moraigans, who make part of his armies, immediately after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation. And in the mean time, in order to prevent all diſorders on the part of thoſe who may not be gone away, the ſaid general ſhall give ſafeguards to ſuch perſons as ſhall deſire them, as well in the town as in the country.

"The firſt part refuſed. There never has been any cruelties committed by the Indians of our army; and good order ſhall be preſerved."

Article X. His Britannick majeſty's general ſhall be anſwerable for all diſorders on the part of his troops, and oblige them to pay the damages they may do, as well in the towns as in the country.

"Anſwered by the preceding article."

Article XI. The Engliſh general ſhall not oblige the marquis of Vaudreuil, to leave the town of Montreal before the
and no perſon ſhall be lodged in his houſe till he is gone. The chevalier Levis, commander of the land forces; the principal officers and majors of the land forces, and of the colony troops, the engineers, officers of the artillery, and commiſſary of war, ſhall alſo remain at Montreal to the ſaid day, and ſhall keep their lodgings there. The ſame ſhall be obſerved with regard to M. Bigot, intendant, the commiſſaries of marines, and writers, whom the ſaid M. Bigot ſhall have occaſion for; and no perſon ſhall be lodged at the intendant's houſe before he ſhall be gone.

"The marquis de Vaudreuil, and all theſe gentlemen, ſhall be maſters of their houſes, and ſhall embark when the king's ſhips ſhall be ready to ſail for Europe; and all poſſible conveniencies ſhall be granted them."

Article XII. The moſt convenient veſſel that can be found, ſhall be appointed to carry the marquis de Vaudreuil, by the ſtraiteſt paſſage, to the firſt ſea port in France. The neceſſary accommodations ſhall be made for him. The marquis de Vaudreuil, M. de Rigaud, governor of Montreal, and *Suite* of this general. This veſſel ſhall be properly victualled at the expence of his Britannick majeſty; and the marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall take with him his papers, without their being examined; and his equipages, plate, baggage, and alſo thoſe of his *Suite*.

"Granted, except the archives, which ſhall be neceſſary for the government of the country."

Article XIII. If before, or after, the embarkation of the marquis de Vaudreuil, news of peace ſhould arrive, and that, by the treaty, Canada ſhould remain to his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, the marquis de Vaudreuil ſhall return to Quebec or Montreal, every thing ſhall return to its former ſtate under the dominion of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, and the preſent capitulation ſhall become null and of no effect.

"Whatever the king may have done on this ſubject, ſhall be obeyed."

Article XIV. Two ſhips ſhall be appointed to carry to France le chevalier de Levis, the principal officers, and the ſtaff of the land forces, the engineers, officers of artillery, and their *Suite*. Theſe veſſels ſhall likewiſe be victualled, and the neceſſary accommodations provided in them. The ſaid officers ſhall take with them their papers, without being examined, and alſo their equipages and baggage. Such of the ſaid officers as ſhall be married, ſhall have liberty to take with them their wives and children, who ſhall alſo be victualled.

"Granted; except that the marquis de Vaudreuil, and all the officers of whatever rank they may be, ſhall faithfully deliver up to us all the charts and plans of the country."

Article XV. A veſſel ſhall alſo be appointed for the paſſage of M. Bigot, the intendant, with his *Suite*: In which veſſel the proper accommodations ſhall be made for him, and the perſons he ſhall take with him: He ſhall likewiſe embark with him his papers, which ſhall not be examined, his equipages, plate, and baggage, and thoſe of his *Suite*. This veſſel ſhall alſo be victualled as before mentioned.

"Granted; with the ſame reſerve, as in the preceding article."

Article XVI. The Engliſh general ſhall alſo order the neceſſary and moſt convenient veſſels to carry to France M. de Longueuil, governor of Trois Rivieres, the ſtaff of the colony, and the commiſſary of the marine: They ſhall embark therein, their families, ſervants, baggage, and equipages; and they ſhall be properly victualled during the paſſage, at the expence of his Britannick majeſty.

"Granted."

Article XVII. The officers and ſoldiers, as well of the land forces, as of the colony, and alſo the marine officers and ſeamen, who are in the colony, ſhall be likewiſe embarked for France, and ſufficient and convenient veſſels ſhall be appointed for them. The land and ſea officers who ſhall be married, ſhall take with them their families, and all of them ſhall have liberty to embark their ſervants and baggage. As to the ſoldiers and ſeamen, thoſe who are married, ſhall take with them their wives and children, and all of them ſhall embark their havre ſacks and baggage. Theſe veſſels ſhall be properly and ſufficiently victualled at the expence of his Britannick majeſty.

"Granted."

Article XVIII. The officers, ſoldiers, and all the followers of the troops, who ſhall have their baggage in the field, may ſend for it before

fore they depart, without any hindrance or moleſtation. "Granted."

Article XIX. An hoſpital-ſhip ſhall be provided by the Engliſh general, for ſuch of the wounded and ſick officers, ſoldiers, and ſeamen, as ſhall be in a condition to be carried to France, and ſhall likewiſe be victualled at the expence of his Britannick majeſty.

It ſhall be the ſame with regard to the other wounded and ſick officers, ſoldiers, and ſailors, as ſoon as they ſhall be recovered. They ſhall be at liberty to carry with them their wives, children, ſervants, and baggage; and the ſaid ſoldiers and ſailors ſhall not be ſollicited nor forced to enter into the ſervice of his Britannick majeſty. "Granted."

Article XX. A commiſſary, and one of the king's writers ſhall be left to take care of the hoſpitals, and of whatever may relate to the ſervice of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty.

"Granted."

Article XXI. The Engliſh general ſhall alſo provide ſhips for carrying to France the officers of the ſupreme council, of juſtice, police, admiralty, and all other officers, having commiſſions or brevets from his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, for them, their families, ſervants, and equipages, as well as for the other officers: And they ſhall likewiſe be victualled at the expence of his Britannick majeſty. They ſhall, however, be at liberty to ſtay in the colony, if they think proper, to ſettle their affairs, or to withdraw to France, whenever they think fit.

"Granted: But if they have papers relating to the government of the country, they are to be delivered to us."

Article XXII. If there are any military officers, whoſe affairs ſhould require their preſence in the colony till next year, they ſhall have liberty to ſtay in it, after having obtained the permiſſion of the marquis de Vaudreuil for that purpoſe, and without being reputed priſoners of war.

"All thoſe whoſe private affairs ſhall require their ſtay in the country, and who ſhall have the marquis de Vaudreuil's leave for ſo doing, ſhall be allowed to remain till their affairs are ſettled."

Article XXIII. The commiſſary for the king's proviſions, ſhall be at liberty to ſtay in Canada till next year, in order to be enabled to anſwer the debts he has contracted in the colony, on account of what he has furniſhed; but if he ſhould prefer to go to France this year, he ſhall be obliged to leave till next year, a perſon to tranſact his buſineſs. This private perſon ſhall preſerve, and have liberty to carry off all his papers, without being inſpected. His clerks ſhall have leave to ſtay in the colony, or go to France; and in this laſt caſe, a paſſage and ſubſiſtence ſhall be allowed them on board the ſhips of his Britannick majeſty, for them, their families, and their baggage.

"Granted."

Article XXIV. The proviſions, and other kind of ſtores which ſhall be found in the magazines of the commiſſary, as well in the town of Montreal, and of Trois Rivieres, as in the country, ſhall be preſerved to him, the ſaid proviſions belonging to him, and not to the king, and he ſhall be at liberty to ſell them to the French or Engliſh.

"Every thing that is actually in the magazines, deſtined for the uſe of the troops, is to be delivered to the Engliſh commiſſary for the king's forces."

Article XXV. A paſſage to France ſhall likewiſe be granted on board of his Britannick majeſty's ſhips, as well as victuals, to ſuch officers of the India company, as ſhall be willing to go thither, and they ſhall take with them their families, ſervants, and baggage. The chief agent of the ſaid company, in caſe he ſhould chuſe to go to France, ſhall be allowed to leave ſuch perſon as he ſhall think proper, till next year, to ſettle the affairs of the ſaid company, and to recover ſuch ſums as are due to them. The ſaid chief agent ſhall keep poſſeſſion of all the papers belonging to the ſaid company, and they ſhall not be liable to inſpection. "Granted."

Article XXVI. The ſaid company ſhall be maintained in the property of the Ecarlatines and Caſtors, which they may have in the town of Montreal; they ſhall not be touched under any pretence whatever, and the neceſſary facilities ſhall be given to the chief agent, to ſend this year, his Caſtors to France, on board his Britannick majeſty's ſhips, paying the freight on the ſame footing as the Engliſh would pay it.

"Granted, with regard to what may belong to the company, or to private perſons; but if his moſt Chriſtian majeſty has any ſhare in it, that muſt become the property of the king."

Article XXVII. The free exerciſe of the Catholick, Apoſtolick, and Roman religion, ſhall ſubſiſt intire; in ſuch manner that all the ſtates and the people of the towns and countries, places and diſtant poſts, ſhall continue to aſſemble in the churches, and to frequent the ſacraments as heretofore, without being moleſted in any manner directly or indirectly.

Theſe people ſhall be obliged, by the Engliſh government, to pay to the prieſts, the tithes and all the taxes they were uſed to pay, under the government of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty.

"Granted, as to the free exerciſe of their religion. The obligation of paying the tithes to the prieſts, will depend on the king's pleaſure."

Article XXVIII. The chapter, prieſts, curates, and miſſionaries, ſhall continue with an entire liberty, their exerciſe and functions of their cures, in the pariſhes of the towns and countries.

"Granted."

Article

Article XXIX. The grand vicars, named by the chapter to administer to the diocese during the vacancy of the episcopal see, shall have liberty to dwell in the towns or country parishes, as they shall think proper. They shall at all times be free to visit the different parishes of the diocese, with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction they exercised under the French dominion. They shall enjoy the same rights in case of death of the future bishop, of which mention will be made in the following article.

"Granted; except what regards the following article."

Article XXX. If, by the treaty of peace, Canada should remain in the power of his Britannick majesty, his most Christian majesty shall continue to name the bishop of the colony, who shall always be of the Roman communion, and under whose authority the people shall exercise the Roman religion.

"Refused."

Article XXXI. The bishop shall, in case of need, establish new parishes, and provide for the rebuilding of his cathedral and his episcopal palace; and, in the mean time, he shall have the liberty to dwell in the town or parishes, as he shall judge proper. He shall be at liberty to visit his diocese with the ordinary ceremonies, and exercise all the jurisdiction which his predecessor exercised under the French dominion, save that an oath of fidelity, or a promise to do nothing contrary to his Britannick majesty's service, may be required of him.

"This article is comprised under the foregoing."

Article XXXII. The communities of nuns shall be preserved in their constitutions and privileges. They shall continue to observe their rules. They shall be exempted from lodging any military, and it shall be forbid to trouble them in their religious exercises, or to enter their monasteries: Safeguards shall even be given them, if they desire them.

"Granted."

Article XXXIII. The preceding article shall likewise be executed with regard to the communities of jesuits and recolets, and of the house of the priests of Saint Sulpice at Montreal. These last, and the jesuits, shall preserve their right to nominate to certain curacies and missions, as heretofore.

"Refused till the king's pleasure be known."

Article XXXIV. All the communities, and all the priests, shall preserve their moveables, the property and revenues of the seignories, and other estates which they possess in the colony, of what nature soever they may be. And the same estates shall be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions.—"Granted."

Article XXXV. If the canons, priests, missionaries, the priests of the seminary of the foreign missions, and of St. Sulpice, as well as the Jesuits, and the Recolets, chuse to go to France, passage shall be granted them in his Britannick majesty's ships: And they shall all have leave to sell, in whole, or in part, the estates and moveables which they possess in the colonies, either to the French, or to the English, without the least hindrance or obstacle from the British government.

They may take with them, or send to France, the produce, of what nature soever it be, of the said goods sold, paying the freight, as mentioned in the 26th article. And such of the said priests who chuse to go this year, shall be victualled during the passage, at the expence of his Britannick majesty; and shall take with them their baggage.

"They shall be masters to dispose of their estates, and to send the produce thereof, as well as their persons, and all that belongs to them, to France.

Article XXXVI. If, by the treaty of peace, Canada remains to his Britannick majesty, all the French, Canadians, Acadians, merchants, and other persons, who chuse to retire to France, shall have leave to do so, from the English general; who shall procure them a passage. And, nevertheless, if, from this time to that decision, any French or Canadian merchants, or other persons, shall desire to go to France, they shall likewise have leave from the English general. Both the one and the other shall take with them their families, servants, and baggage.—"Granted."

Article XXXVII. The lords of manors, the military and civil officers, the Canadians, as well in the towns as in the country, the French settled or trading in the whole extent of the colony of Canada, and all other persons whatsoever, shall preserve the entire peaceable property and possession of their goods, noble and ignoble, moveable and immoveable, merchandizes, furs, and other effects, even their ships; they shall not be touched, nor the least damage done to them, on any pretence whatsoever. They shall have liberty to keep, let, or sell them, as well to the French, as to the English, to take away the produce of them, in bills of exchange, furs, specie, or other returns, whenever they shall judge proper to go to France, paying their freight, as in the 26th article. They shall also have the furs which are in the posts above, and which belong to them, and may be on the way to Montreal. And for this purpose they shall have leave to send this year, or the next, canoes, fitted out, to fetch such of the said furs as shall have remained in those posts.

"Granted; as in the 26th article."

Article XXXVIII. All the people who have left Acadia, and who shall be found in Canada, including the frontiers of Canada, on the side of Acadia, shall have the same treatment as the Canadians, and shall enjoy the same privileges.

"The

" The king is to diſpoſe of his ancient ſubjects: In the mean time they ſhall enjoy the ſame privilege as the Canadians."

Article XXXIX. None of the Canadians, Acadians, or French, who are now in Canada, and on the frontiers of the colony, on the ſide of Acadia, Detroit, Michilimakinac, and other places and poſts of the countries above, the married and unmarried ſoldiers, remaining in Canada, ſhall be carried or tranſported into the Engliſh colonies, or to Old England, and they ſhall not be troubled for having carried arms.

" Granted; except with regard to the Canadians."

Article XL. The ſavages, or Indian allies of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, ſhall be maintained in the lands they inhabit, if they chuſe to remain there; they ſhall not be moleſted on any pretence whatſoever, for having carried arms, and ſerved his moſt Chriſtian majeſty. They ſhall have, as well as the French, liberty of religion, and ſhall keep their miſſionaries. The actual vicars general, and the biſhop, when the epiſcopal ſee ſhall be filled, ſhall have leave to ſend to them new miſſionaries when they ſhall judge it neceſſary.

" Granted; except the laſt article, which has been already refuſed."

Article XLI. The French, Canadians, and Acadians, of what ſtate and condition ſoever, who ſhall remain in the colony, ſhall not be forced to take arms againſt his moſt Chriſtian majeſty or his allies, directly or indirectly, on any occaſion whatſoever. The Britiſh government ſhall only require of them an exact neutrality.

" They become ſubjects of the king."

Article XLII. The French and Canadians ſhall continue to be governed according to the cuſtom of Paris, and the laws and uſages eſtabliſhed for this country; and they ſhall not be ſubject to any other impoſts than thoſe which were eſtabliſhed under the French dominions.

" Anſwered by the preceeding articles, and particularly by the laſt."

Article XLIII. The papers of the government ſhall remain, without exception, in the power of the marquis de Vaudreuil, and ſhall go to France with him. Theſe papers ſhall not be examined on any pretence whatſoever.

" Granted, with the reſerve already made."

Article XLIV. The papers of the intendancy of the officers of comptroller of the marine, of the ancient and new treaſurers, of the king's magazines, of the office of the revenues, and forces of St. Maurice, ſhall remain in the power of M. Bigot, the intendant, and they ſhall be embarked for France in the ſame veſſel with him. Theſe papers ſhall not be examined.

" The ſame as to this article."

Article XLV. The regiſters, and other papers of the ſupreme council of Quebec, of the Provoſte, and admiralty of the ſaid city; thoſe of the royal juriſdictions of Trois Rivieres, and of Montreal; thoſe of the Seigneurial juriſdictions of the colony: the minutes of the acts of the notaries of the towns and of the countries; and, in general, the acts, and other papers that may ſerve to prove the eſtates and fortunes of the citizens, ſhall remain in the colony, in the rolls of the juriſdictions on which theſe papers depend.—" Granted."

Article XLVI. The inhabitants and merchants ſhall enjoy all the privileges of trade, under the ſame favours and conditions, granted to the ſubjects of his Britannick majeſty, as well in the countries above, as in the interior of the colony.—" Granted."

Article XLVII. The negroes and Panis of both ſexes, ſhall remain, in their quality of ſlaves, in the poſſeſſion of the French and Canadians to whom they belong; they ſhall be at liberty to keep them in their ſervice in the colony, or to ſell them; and they may alſo continue to bring them up in the Roman religion.

" Granted; Except thoſe who ſhall have been made priſoners."

Article XLVIII. The Marquis de Vaudreuil, the general and ſtaff officers of the land forces, the governors and ſtaff officers of the different places of the colony; the military and civil officers, and all other perſons, who ſhall leave the colony, or who are already abſent, ſhall have leave to name and appoint attorneys to act for them, and in their name, in the adminiſtration of their effects, moveable and immoveable, until the peace. And if, by the treaty between the two crowns, Canada does not return under the French dominion, theſe officers or other perſons, or attorneys for them, ſhall have leave to ſell their manors, houſes, and other eſtates, their moveables, and effects, &c. to carry away, or ſend to France, the produce, either in bills of exchange, ſpecie, furs, or other returns, as is mentioned in the 37th article.—" Granted."

Article XLIX. The inhabitants and other perſons who ſhall have ſuffered any damage in their goods, moveable or immoveable, which remained at Quebec, under the faith of the capitulation of that city, may make their repreſentations to the Britiſh government, who ſhall render them due juſtice, againſt the perſon to whom it ſhall belong.—" Granted."

Article L. and laſt. The preſent capitulation ſhall be inviolably executed in all its articles, and *bonâ fide* on both ſides, notwithſtanding any infraction, and any other pretence with regard to the preceding capitulations, and without making uſe of repriſals.

" Granted."

P. S. Article LI. The Engliſh general ſhall engage, in caſe any Indians remain after the ſurrender of this town, to prevent their coming into the towns; and that they do not, in any manner, inſult the ſubjects of his moſt chriſtian majeſty.

" Care ſhall be taken that the Indians do not inſult any of the ſubjects of his moſt chriſtian majeſty."

Article LII. The troops and other ſubjects of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, who are to go to France, ſhall be embarked, at lateſt, fifteen days after the ſigning of the preſent capitulation.

" Anſwered

" Answered by the eleventh article."

Article LIII. The troops and other subjects of his most christian majesty, who are to go to France, shall remain lodged and encamped in the town of Montreal, and other posts which they now occupy, till they shall be embarked for their departure: passports however shall be granted to those who shall want them for the different places of the colony, to take care of their affairs. " Granted."

Article LIV. All the officers and soldiers of the troops in the service of France, who are prisoners in New England, and who were taken in Canada, shall be sent back, as soon as possible to France, where their ransom or exchange shall be treated of, agreeable to the cartel; and if any of these officers have affairs in Canada, they shall have leave to come there.

" Granted."

Article LV. As to the officers of the militia, and the Acadians, who are prisoners in New England, they shall be sent back to their countries.

" Granted; except what regards the Acadians."

Done at Montreal, Sept. 8, 1760.

VAUDREUIL,

Done in the camp before Montreal, the 8th of Sept. 1760. JEFF. AMHERST.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Brigadier-General Murray *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated* Contrecœur, *nine leagues from* Montreal, August 24, 1760.

Before I set out from Quebec, I did myself the honour to transmit to you a plan of the operations I had proposed for the corps under my command this campaign; I have hitherto adhered to it; and it has succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations.

M. de Levis has for a month, done me, and still does me the honour to watch our motions, with the gross of his army; and though I have no tidings of general Amherst, I cannot doubt of his being well advanced, unless he has found his route impracticable, which, indeed, I am told is difficult: I am confident he has not yet had any interruption from the enemy, their post at Galot excepted.

The Manifestoes I have published to the Canadians, have had the desired effect; most of the parishes on the south shore, as far as the river Sorel, have submitted to his majesty, and taken the oath of neutrality.

As I advanced with the detachment of the Quebec garrison, which sailed a fortnight before the arrival of the two regiments from Louisburg, the French army kept pace with me, abandoning every post in their rear; I therefore sent orders to Lord Rollo to disarm, and swear the inhabitants of the north shore, whenever it could be done without retarding his junction with me. The wind proved frequently contrary, and put it in his power to accept of the submission of most of the parishes on the shore, as far as the Trois Rivieres, which, though the capital of the government of the same name, is no more than an open straggling village.

I found the inhabitants of the parish of Sorel had deserted their habitations and were in arms, I was therefore under the cruel necessity of burning the greatest part of these poor unhappy people's houses. I pray God this example may suffice, for my nature revolts when this becomes a necessary part of my duty.

Colonel Fraser makes me hope that I shall not be distressed much for fuel in the winter; but for fear he may have miscalculated, I have ordered him to strengthen the post the enemy had at Jaques Quartier and de Chambaux, which are excellent passes, and an effectual barrier; betwixt which and Quebec, I can safely canton two thousand men in the houses of the inhabitants. This will save fuel, and be more comfortable for the troops than if they were crowded in the ruins of Quebec; but I flatter myself this expedient will not be necessary, and that Montreal, and its neighbourhood, will be the winter quarters of part of the troops; you may be assured, Sir, I shall do my utmost to make it so; I am positive I shall be well seconded by the officers, and I flatter myself the soldiers have some confidence in their leader.

If Mr. Amherst does approach, success is certain; should he not, I apprehend I must be cautious. I have a great country to maintain; the inhabitants are brave and numerous; and never can be depended upon, until the colony is entirely subdued, and the French troops and governors removed. In every attempt I make, I shall therefore look upon the preservation of the conquest already made, as the principal object: I am sensible of what importance it is to Great Britain, at this juncture, and that no prospect of glory, however flattering, should put it to the least risque.

I am now, Sir, to make an apology for the incorrectness and bad writing of this letter: the effects of last winter have lamed me; it is with difficulty I can write at present; and I flatter myself you will pardon my involuntary errors, as I left my secretary at Quebec.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

P. S. We are now entirely masters of the navigation from Quebec to Montreal; it is perfectly safe for vessels drawing above 11 feet water; there has not the least accident happened to any of our fleet; and we have from this place, water for a first rate to Montreal.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. the Lord Colville, *to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *dated* Northumberland, *at* Quebec, Sept. 12, 1760.

" Captain Byron, senior officer of the king's ships at Louisbourg, in consequence of intelligence he had received from brigadier general Whitmore, of some ships of the enemy being at Ristigouchi, in the bottom of the bay of Chaleurs, immediately sailed with the Fame, Dorsetshire, Achilles, Scarborough, and Repulse;

pulse; and found the French ships at the place described; being the Mauchaux frigate of 30 guns, two large store ships, and 19 sail of smaller vessels, most of which had been taken from our traders last year and this. All these, with two batteries and 200 houses, were destroyed, and the settlement totally ruined. But I cannot do justice to captain Byron's spirited behaviour, better than by enclosing a copy of his letter to me; which being dated in the bay of Chaleurs on the 14th of July, I imagine was immediately after this service was performed. The frigate and store-ships came out in the spring; but finding our squadron had got up the river before them, put into the bay of Chaleurs. Capt. Wallis, with the prince of Orange, Rochester, and three armed vessels, was (in pursuance of my orders) going up the bay of Chaleurs, but met Capt. Byron coming down. (See p. 489.)

The joint request of generals Amherst and Murray, concurring with my own inclinations to serve Capt. Deane, of the Diana, has induced me to send him to wait on you with this letter. He commanded all the vessels employed on the expedition from Quebec to Montreal; and, from his own abilities, has surmounted the difficulties of an unknown, intricate, and dangerous navigation. To sum up his merit in one sentence, he has approved himself a most deserving officer; and as such, I presume to recommend him to your favour. He is very capable of giving you an account of whatever you desire to know, with relation to this country. I am, &c.

COLVILLE."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters, at Geismar-Wells, Sept. 20.

MArshal Broglio having quitted his camp at Immenhausen, and fallen back to Cassel, has taken possession of the strong camp there, having his right to that place, and his left to Wessenstein. Upon these motions of the enemy, prince Ferdinand advanced general Gilsoe's corps to Sababourg towards Minden; and the reserve, under lord Granby's command, to Giesmar, his serene highness's head quarters being fixed here, at the landgrave of Hesse Cassel's house.

Major Bulow, having happily succeeded in his expedition against Marpurg, in which he took two standards, and two companies of the regiment of Rougrave at Butzbach; destroyed at Grunberg and Lungengons, between two and three hundred waggons of flour; and took at Marpurg 73 men; as likewise the uniforms of several regiments, some hundred of fusees, and a large booty for the troops; he marched on the 11th to join colonel Fersen, then at Franckenberg. They made on the 12th, a movement towards Franckenau, which obliged M. de Stainville to quit his position at Merdenhagen, and to march against them. He came up with their rear near Munden, upon the river Orcke, and in the passage thereof, Colonel Fersen, and some cavalry were made prisoners, but not before he had bravely charged the enemy. Major Bulow having most difficult defiles to pass, was obliged to abandon a few pieces of cannon. This affair was scarce over, when the hereditary prince (who had made a forced march of above five German miles) came up; but as it was then night, and his men were greatly fatigued, his highness thought it better to delay his attacking the enemy till early in the morning; but M. de Stainville did not think proper to wait, and retired in the night towards Franckenberg.

General Wangenheim had succeeded, on the 15th, in obliging the enemy to retire from the defiles of Sohede, so that Munden is now the only place, in the Hanoverian dominions, of which they are in possession: But that general, with his four battalions and six squadrons, was forced from the camp of Lawenthagen, by thirty battalions and eighteen squadrons of the enemy. His retreat was as well conducted, as the nature of the ground, and the numbers against him, would admit of. His loss in men was very inconsiderable; but, for want of horses, he was obliged to leave behind four pieces of cannon.

Hague, Sept. 23. It is positively said here, that the Russians have given over the siege of Colberg, upon the approach of Gen. Werner, with six thousand Prussians, who were detached from prince Henry's army in Silesia; so that that place seems again to be freed from danger. General Werner has not confined his views to the raising of the siege of Colberg; after which, he marched immediately to join Gen. Stutterheim, who is opposed to the Swedes, and with whom it was reckoned he would be up on the 22d of this month. The Swedes, who had advanced as far as Templin, were already retired to Prentzlow.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters at Ovelgune, September 27. His serene highness has changed his head-quarters from Geismar to this place, which is on the Westphalian side of the Dymel.

Since the affair of the 19th, prince Xavier is gone back, with the reserve under his command, to Freidland; and M. de Broglio has repassed the Werra, with the troops he himself had led to the succour of Prince Xavier. This affair has in no wise answered the great preparations of the French: Our loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, altogether, does not exceed 150 men; theirs is at least double the number.

General Wangenheim has passed the Weser again, and occupies his former position of Ussar. M. de Luckner has since gained an advantage over a detachment of the enemy's cavalry, which he beat on the 23d near Norten; and on this occasion, took one lieutenant colonel, several subaltern officers, and 107 dragoons, prisoners.

On the 24th the reserve, under the Marquis of Granby, and the corps of troops which were

at Reinhards-Wald, under the command of general Gilsoe, repassed the Dymel.

Hague, Oct. 3. Our whole attention for the present is taken up with the new scene opened in our neighbourhood, by the arrival of the Hereditary prince of Brunswick, with a considerable corps of troops, upon the lower Rhine; his serene highness having, on the 30th of September in the morning, passed by Schermbeck upon his march to Wesel. From Dusseldorp downwards, we are informed, that on the 29th a large detachment of the troops under the hereditary prince's command, passed the Rhine at Roercort, picked up the remainder of Fischer's corps at Rhynberg, and continued their march towards Wesel, on the left bank, whilst several parties scoured the country. The evening of that day, other detachments took possession of Rees and Emmerick: There they passed the Rhine on the 30th: The French, who were in the redoubts along the river, having, after firing a few shot, abandoned them, with the artillery in them, of which they staid only to nail up two pieces. This put into possession of the prince's troops, a number of boats sufficient for the service required, in which the troops, who were destined to cross the water, were embarked. On the same day, detachments were sent forward through the dutchy, and to the town of Cleves: The French commandant threw himself and his garrison into the castle. The imperial commissary de Kinckel fled with his equipage to Schenken Schans, a Dutch fort upon the frontier, where the Rhine and Wahal separate, and from thence we had these accounts this morning.

We are informed from the king of Prussia's head quarters at Ditmansdorff, on the 19th past, that his Prussian majesty, on the 17th, moved from Baumgarten, by his left, towards Schweidnitz: and that, on that day, an action had passed between his advanced guard and the Austrians, in which the advantage was entirely on the side of the Prussians, who notwithstanding the superiority of their enemy, had killed, and made prisoners, some hundreds of them, and took from them seventeen pieces of cannon.

We have now authentic advice of the raising the siege of Colberg by general Werner, who arrived, on the 18th past, before that place, after a most surprising march from Glogau in eleven days. The Russians, though superior in number, and well posted, went off, with the greatest precipitation, abandoning tents, cannon, ammunition, baggage, forage, and provisions, in very great quantities, to the Prussians. The combined fleets of Russia and Sweden put to sea at the same time.

Hague, Oct. 4. This afternoon news has been received. That the hereditary prince of Brunswick, who arrived before Wesel on the 30th past, had, on the 3d instant, invested the place, and was preparing to begin the siege in form. The garrison of Cleves had retired into the castle, having refused the only conditions offered them, of being received as prisoners of war; and colonel Ditford, with three brigades, was attacking them there.

Hague, Oct. 6. Yesterday evening we received the news from Cleves, that the castle thereof had capitulated on the 3d instant; and that M. de Barral, the commanding officer there, with the garrison consisting of about 500 men, had surrendered prisoners of war. And we hear, likewise, from the same place, that the heavy artillery arrived at the hereditary prince's camp before Wesel, on the evening of that day: And it is said, that the two Swiss regiments of Lochman and Planta, which were on their march to reinforce the garrison of that place, had been prevented in that design. We have letters from prince Ferdinand's army of the 3d instant, but it don't appear that any thing material had then passed there.

As a Specimen of French Artifice, *we insert the following translation of a* LETTER *from the Marquis de* Vaudreuil *to his Militia Officers.*

SIR, Montreal, June 3, 1760.

THE chevalier de Levy is just returned to this town; he has repeated to me the strong testimony, which he had before given me, of the good will, the zeal and ardour of your company of militia.

I expected no less from the fidelity of the brave Canadians, and from their attachment to their native country.

His majesty, who is by this time, probably, informed of your brilliant victory, will be no less pleased with this, than affected with the distresses of the colony; so that supposing that a peace has not been concluded, on the receipt of this news, the king of England cannot possibly avoid subscribing such terms as our monarch shall have imposed upon him.

You are not uninform'd of the great advantages which he gain'd in Europe during the last campaign, over the English and Prussians.

The prisoners which are bringing in every moment, all agree in confirming them.

The truth is, his majesty is in person in Holland, with an army of 200,000 men, the prince of Conti in Germany with 100,000, and the princes of Deux Ponts, and Soubise, command the army of the empire of 200,000; and lastly, the empress of Russia, and the queen of Hungary, have join'd their whole force, and were taking measures for the conquest of the remainder of his Prussian majesty's dominions.

Besides this, the last accounts assure us, that the garrisons of fort Frederick, Niagara and Chouagan, have suffered greatly by a sickness, which is not yet stopped, and that the regular troops in New England are reduced to nothing.

General Murray therefore has dispersed manifestoes to no purpose, to magnify his own nation, to pacify the Canadians, to engage them to lay down their arms, to discredit our bills of exchange, and our currency, at the same time that

that the Engliſh traders are eager to procure them, becauſe they have been regularly paid.

You ſee, Sir, that the colony is drawing to the end of its hardſhips and diſtreſſes, and that it is upon the point of ſeeing plenty ſucceed to ſcarcity.

If the Engliſh make any attempt, it can have no other object than the ambition of their generals; we are thoroughly prepared to repulſe them with ſpirit; we have a train of artillery, beſides that which we took from the enemy; a ſtill greater proportion of powder, ball, and ammunition, for the operations which I have projected; we have alſo proviſions enough, by means of the reſources which we ſhall find in the good will of the Canadians, who have the greateſt intereſt in the preſervation of their religion and liberty. The king's troops will even live, if neceſſary, upon roots, when they cannot do better, and will not fail to join their endeavours to thoſe of the brave Canadians.

My intention then is, that you and all your militia, ſhould hold yourſelves ready to march with arms, baggage, and eight days proviſions, to our frontiers, when the caſe ſhall require it.

I believe I may venture to aſſure you, that theſe will be the laſt diſpoſitions which I ſhall have occaſion to make, for the defence of this colony; being firmly convinced, that ſome time in Auguſt, at lateſt, we ſhall have peace, proviſions, and, in general, whatever we want.

I am, &c.

P. S. You will aſſemble the militia of your company, and read this letter to them; you will carefully inſpect their arms; if any of them are out of order, you will give them a note, and the king's gunſmiths will repair them immediately.

The following Relation is given by a French *Officer, of the Attack, made in the Night between the 5th and 6th of* September, *on the Village of* Zierenberg, *(See p.* 485.*) in which were the Brigades of Volunteers of* Dauphine *and Prince* Clermont, *making in all* 1900 *Men.*

A Detachment of nine or ten thouſand men, under the command of the hereditary prince, ſet out from Warbourg on the 5th, at eight in the evening, and marched to Zierenberg, in ſmall diviſions, conducted by ſome of the townſmen and by deſerters, who joined them the night before: The latter made them avoid the patroles, and the different guards; the former guided them to the different paſſages and breaches that led into the town. The enemy could not, however, avoid a main guard of dragoons; but theſe they ſoon overpowered, ſword in hand, and got to the gate of Zierenberg that leads to Warbourg at the ſame time with thoſe dragoons that eſcaped. A captain of the Dauphiné volunteers, who was upon guard there, had, on the firſt alarm, aſſembled his men; and ſtood his ground till he received ſeveral ſtabs with bayonets, and was borne down by the two battalions of Engliſh grenadiers, who entered the town, in columns, by this gate. At the ſame time, the two other gates were maſked by ſome cavalry and two Heſſian battalions, whilſt ſix ſquadrons of Huſſars took poſt round the town. An hundred and fifty Scotch Highlanders mounted the breaches, and were ſupported by ſome chaſſeurs or hunters. The column of Engliſh grenadiers advanced, in great order, with their bayonets fixed, and without firing a muſket, by the two ſtreets that lead to the church-yard, the only ſquare, or open place, in the whole town, killing and ſeizing all who were running out of the houſes, and had not time to reach the church-yard, the principal place of rendezvous for the troops in the town. Theſe grenadiers advanced to the church-yard in the greateſt order, and the greateſt ſilence. The night was ſo dark, that they formed at the ſide of the French troops, who for ſome time imagined them to be their own piquets that had aſſembled. At laſt diſcovering their miſtake, a fierce encounter enſued with bayonets; and ſeveral were killed or wounded. The Engliſh, being ſuperior in number, drove the infantry from the church-yard.

Mean while two regiments of dragoons made an attempt, ſword in hand, to force through the gate that leads to Douremberg. It was occupied by 400 grenadiers, who charged with their bayonets fixed, and forced them to retire: They went to another gate, where they met with the ſame reſiſtance, being ſaluted with a ſharp fire of ſmall arms. They then took the reſolution to leap breaches, that were ſix feet high. The hereditary prince was in perſon in the town, where the attack laſted about an hour and a half. The prince ſeeing the obſtinacy of the French troops, and apprehending leſt they ſhould receive a reinforcement, from a camp which was only a league diſtant, returned in the ſame order with which he advanced, carrying with him ſix officers of the brigade, and about 400 ſoldiers and dragoons, taken in defending the place, the greater part of whom were wounded with bayonets. There were found in the town about an hundred men, that were killed on both ſides. As the enemy retired, the French troops entered the town, and formed again in the church-yard, from whence a detachment of dragoons was ſent to watch the retreat of the hereditary prince. Two of the four pieces of cannon belonging to the brigade were retaken. M. de Vromenil, colonel of the Dauphiny volunteers, at the head of all that were not made priſoners, by his reſiſtance and his activity, prevented a greater loſs, and reſtored order in the town; of which he took poſſeſſion as ſoon as the enemy quitted it. He had ſtill above 1000 men left, dragoons and foot.

The hereditary prince, who is above all praiſe for the good order with which he conducted the attack, gave the vanquiſhed, on this occaſion,

occaſion, proofs of his uſual magnanimity and greatneſs of ſentiment. The humanity, which all the Engliſh officers, charged with the attack, ſhewed to the priſoners, both during the action, and after it, likewiſe deſerves the higheſt commendation.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the memorable year 1742, when the counties and corporations of Great Britain congratulated their reſpective repreſentatives upon their ſucceſs, in putting an end, to what they were pleaſed to call, a long miniſterial oppreſſion of twenty years ſtanding; they unanimouſly reminded them, that the bare removal of a miniſter from his office, was but a poor compenſation to an injured nation for the many wrongs it had ſuffered, unleſs they continued the ſame vigorous efforts, to bring him, by a ſtrict enquiry, to rigid and impartial juſtice, as an example to others, and to redreſs the grievances reſulting from his corrupt adminiſtration.

The honours immediately conferred on that perſon, ſoon convinced the leaſt diſcerning of the people, what they might expect with regard to the firſt of theſe articles; the remaining object of the publick attention, then, was to prevent future grievances, by reſtoring the ancient bulwark of the conſtitution, a triennial parliament, defended from the attacks of corrupt miniſters, by a well digeſted place-bill, by aboliſhing all uſeleſs places and unmerited penſions, reducing extravagant ſalaries annexed to others, and, by obſerving a prudent œconomy with regard to the publick money; to gain a ſaving ſufficient to carry on the war vigorouſly, without encreaſing the burthen of taxes, under which they already groaned; conſequently in time of peace, to pay gradually the national debt, and ſo proportionally eaſe the ſubjects of thoſe taxes that lay heavieſt on trade and manufactures, which would infallibly raiſe our foreign trade to a moſt flouriſhing condition.

Theſe were the favourite points in the public view, and moſt earneſtly recommended to the repreſentatives, as the principal objects of their moſt diligent attention.

Now, at the expiration of almoſt other twenty years, I would aſk every impartial man, every true Briton, whoſe breaſt is fired with a generous ardour for his country's true intereſt; what progreſs has been made in thoſe regulations, ſo loudly called for eighteen years ago? As to the œconomy ſo much wanted, have we not rather been retreating backwards, of late, with uncommon ſtrides? Sums incredible raiſed from year to year, and every year the demand upon us riſes as our caſh diminiſhes! a great part of which is applied towards carrying on a land war with France, the only ſort of war France loves to wage with England, as they can ſuſtain it much longer and with a greater eaſe than a ſea war: Suppoſe our army in Germany ſhould anſwer the moſt ſanguine expectation of our profound politicians; how far will it go? what do they hope for from its ſucceſs? on the other ſide, if the French prove victorious, what is to be feared? I forbear entering too deep into the gloomy conſideration.

While the object of national reſentment lived, he had the misfortune to bear the blame, upon a ſuppoſition his counſel ſtill prevailed; but complaints have been made ſince, addreſſes to the throne have been made, and well conceived inſtructions given to repreſentatives, redreſs has been promiſed; but let us impartially retroſpect and carefully examine what performance with regard to the internal conſtitution and œconomy. What avails it for a man already poſſeſſed of great valuable inheritances, more than he can well manage, to waſte his paternal eſtate to make foreign acquiſitions, while his conſtitution inwardly decays, and by a conſumption of his vitals, he is threatened with a diſſolution of his frame? what can his acquiſition then do for him more than accelerate his death?

I confeſs, I cannot ſee any magick, in men's names, nor can I think the ſame action to be exceeding good, becauſe Peter did it, which I, and all the world, would have condemned as a great crime in the hands of Paul, or in thoſe of other people: My charity may ſuggeſt a good opinion of a perſon upon ſight only, but his conduct when known to me muſt decide my judgment, in which all prepoſſeſſion ought to be laid aſide, as being a falſe medium whereby to try his conduct.

Suppoſe the war ſhould continue ſeven years longer, carried on in the ſame manner, at an equal or greater expence, as it has been this year; what muſt be the conſequence? It may be alledged, the French cannot hold it ſo long, but that is begging the queſtion, contrary to the ſtrong evidence of experience; for Europe has dearly felt, that France can maintain a long and bloody war upon the continent; and now it is apparent, they, with a ſmall expence, draw us in to expend our many millions, which gives the French miniſtry an opportunity of aſſuring the people, that the Engliſh millions cannot be innumerable, and, therefore, at the preſent rate of ſpending, muſt ſoon come to a period.

I am,
your conſtant reader and admirer,
A TRUE BRITON.

[*We would adviſe our correſpondent to look into the hiſtory of the Peace of* Utrecht, *when papers like his, very plauſible indeed, were agreeable to certain people; but if uſeful, or proper, or no, is not very hard to determine.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following is ſent to you to explain, illuſtrate, and give us your ſentiments upon with candour, as you always do, when any

any queries are ſent to you of the moral kind.

"Crede mihi, *bene* qui *latuit* bene vixit"

The *Bene vivere* is a duty incumbent upon all, and concerns *all*, high and low—rich and poor—young men and maidens—old men and children. A good life is required at our hands if we would preſerve God as our friend, and recommend ourſelves to his mercy and protection.

What difficulty there is, lies in the *firſt* clauſe. *Latere*, to retreat from the world, to retire from the hurry and noiſe of it as they advance into years, is ſubſervient to the ends of religion: And every *prudent* man is ſuppoſed to withdraw from company, that he may *commune with his own heart*——if there be any other conſtruction of the words—*qui bene* latuit—I wiſh you would enlarge upon it—give full ſcope to the ſubject, and communicate the ſame to the publick.

Your humble ſervant.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IF any of your correſpondents would be pleaſed to communicate their thoughts on the following moſt intereſting ſubject, it would much oblige,

your conſtant reader and admirer,

CHRISTO BRITANNUS.

A. B. is a profeſt deiſt, diſbelieves all revelation, and conſequently renounces Chriſtianity, and yet he exerciſes the office of a magiſtrate: The point is, whether A. B. can legally qualify himſelf to execute this or any other civil employment? the neceſſary qualification is, to receive the ſacrament according to the uſage of the church of England, and take the oaths of allegiance to the government; but in what conſtruction of law and reaſon can he be ſaid to receive the communion, who will not allow himſelf to be a member of Chriſt, to be a Chriſtian, or what is the obligation of an oath taken upon the holy evangeliſts, when the party who ſwears, diſclaims their authority, if not denies their exiſtence? How can this practice be reconciled to godly ſincerity or even moral honeſty? Is not this a great offence? what is or ought to be its puniſhment? ſhould the premiſes be known to the miniſter of the pariſh, ought he not in duty of conſcience to exclude ſuch a perſon from the participation of the bleſſed ſacrament?

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

Quid mentem traxiſſe polo, quid profuit altum
Erexiſſe caput, pecudum ſi more pererrant?

SIR,

THE Britiſh preſſes having been abuſed ſo long with all the falſe taſte that vitiated the moſt barbarous ages, I mean that endleſs run of wretched novels and romances, of late, I was almoſt deterred from venturing a moral eſſay abroad, had not I ſtill hoped the force of truth and the charms of religion can reſtore a nation from the combined artifices of vice and error, and fanaticiſm againſt it. After the light of the bleſſed goſpel had ſhone upon the world for nigh eighteen hundred years, how amazing is it to ſee, even the pureſt churches and beſt governments on earth ſtill overſhadowed with ſuch ever ſpringing corruptions, in morals and doctrines, as ever hiſtory recorded! But while the human mind is immerſed in the love of pleaſures, riches, honours, and the like glittering deluſions of this mortal ſtate, it is eaſy to account why the true ſpirit of Chriſtianity is almoſt buried and loſt in forms and external appearances. The growing ſeeds of infidelity, were the complaint of the laſt age, as well as of this, but the labours of a Cudworth, a Clarke, and a Warburton, have quite diſpelled thoſe clouds, like the ſhades of night before the morning ſun. But to purge the heart, and give energy to the goſpel, to reſtore the human ſoul to all her native luſtre and dignity, and make the works of a Beveridge, a Tillotſon, and numberleſs others of our Engliſh divines effectual; this muſt be the joint taſk of every ſerious perſon.

To recount the miracles of mercy and goodneſs extended over all the creation each moment of time, and yet behold the impieties, avarice, ambition, and infinite other ſins, wherewith even the beſt are too often tempted, what heart can refuſe the tendereſt emotions of praiſe and adoration of that God, who yet forgives us, diſpenſing his bounty every moment on the juſt and unjuſt? How many tedious and bloody wars have we ſeen in this our day, ravaging and unpeopling all Europe; while this ſpot of earth and all its petty kingdoms are ſhrinking into nothing? For lo! this whole world is no more in compariſon with eternal bliſs, than a ſingle ſand with the earth's globe? How mean then are the vices of the greateſt princes and wiſeſt politicians, when they terminate only in a ſmall part of what is itſelf comparatively a ſhadow? and how much happier and wiſer, they who adorn their lives with all the graces of the Chriſtian religion, and center all their hopes in the joys of a happy eternity?

Wootton, I am, yours
Oct. 4, 1760. EUGENIO.

A Deſcription of the City of MONTREAL, *and its Environs* *.

THE town of Montreal is ſituated on an iſland of the ſame name, in the river St. Laurence, ſixty leagues ſouth of Quebec. It is well peopled, of an oblong form, the ſtreets very open, and the houſes well built. The fortifications are pretty ſtrong, being ſurrounded by a wall, flanked with eleven redoubts, which ſerve inſtead of baſtions. The ditch is about eight feet deep, and of a proportionable breadth, but dry. It has alſo a fort or citadel, whoſe

* *See the foregoing Plan and View.*

whose batteries command the streets of the town from one end to the other.

The banks of the river St. Laurence, on which the town of Montreal is built, rise insensibly from the water's edge to the opposite part of the town, which is divided into two parts, called the lower and upper towns, tho' the ascent, in passing from the former to the latter, is scarce perceivable. The merchants in general reside in the lower town; and here is also the place of arms, the nunnery, hospital, and royal magazines. But the principal structures are in the upper town; among which are the Recollect's convent, the parish church and free school, the Jesuits church and seminary, the palace of the governor, and the houses of most of the officers belonging to the garrison. The Recollects convent is a spacious structure, and their community very numerous. The parish church is large and well built, of hewn stone; and the free school, which joins to it, very commodious, but not magnificent. The Jesuits seminary is small, but their church is well built, and very magnificent. The governor's palace is a large building; and the same may be said of several others in the town of Montreal. The nunnery-hospital is a commodious structure, and serv'd by religious sisters, who originally came from la Fleche, a town of Anjou in France. Their saloon in this structure is grand, and well-furnished, and their church well built, neat and convenient.

Without the town, on the other side of St. Peter's river, are several elegant houses; particularly one belonging to M. de Calliere, and the general hospital, call'd Les Freres Charron, from its being established by a gentleman of that name, who had associated with him several persons of piety and learning, for founding so useful a charity, and furnishing the country parishes with school-masters, for instructing the Indian children. He had the pleasure of seeing the general hospital established before his death, which happened in the year 1719, tho' his brethren had deserted him some time before.

The island of Montreal, in which the town of the same name was built, is about ten leagues in length, and four in breadth, very fruitful in corn, and abounds with elegant plantations. It has its name from a mountain of great height, situated about the middle of the island, which it seems to overlook, like a monarch from his throne, and thence acquired the appellation of the Royal Mountain; a name which has been since given to the town itself, which was originally called Ville Marie.

The river of St. Laurence is here about a league in breadth, and its banks interspersed with trees and seats, and containing several islands; some of which are inhabited, and others in their natural state, exhibiting to the eye the most beautiful prospects. Indeed the banks of the river, from Quebec to Montreal, are pretty well settled; the farms pretty close all the way, and several gentlemen's seats shew themselves at intervals. The river is not navigable above Montreal, on account of several cataracts and rocks, which obstruct the passage.

Tho' the lands about Montreal produce Indian corn in abundance, and all the vegetables of Europe flourish in it, yet the French have never been able to establish any staple commodity to answer their demands on their mother country: Their trade with the Indians produces all their returns to that market. The furs of the beaver, with those of the foxes and raccoons, the skins of deer, and all the branches of the peltry, together with what corn and lumber they can send to the West-Indies, constitute their whole stock of merchandize; and these have been found sufficient to render their lives agreeable in this fruitful country.

They have wine, brandy, cloth, linen, and wrought iron, from Europe. And the Indian trade requires brandy, tobacco, a sort of duffil blankets, guns, powder and ball, kettles, hatchets, tomahawks, and several sorts of toys and trinkets. The Indians supply the peltry; and the French had traders, whom they called Coureurs de bois, who like the original inhabitants, traversing the vast lakes and rivers that divide this country, in canoes of bark, with incredible patience and industry, carried their goods into the remotest parts of America, and disposed of them to nations entirely unknown to us. This, in return, brought the market home to them, as the Indians were by this means encouraged to trade with the French themselves at Montreal. For which purpose, people from all parts, even those who resided above a thousand miles distant, came to the fair at Montreal, which is annually held in June, and sometimes continued for three months. Many solemnities are observed on this occasion, guards are placed in proper stations, and the governor himself assists in person, to preserve order among such a vast concourse of savage nations. Nor are all these precautions sufficient, as the savages too often find means of intoxicating themselves with spirituous liquors, which produce a temporary madness, during which they are guilty of the most enormous excesses. This trade has been for many years past carried on at Montreal, and many of the tribes of savages actually passed by our settlement of Albany, in New York, where they might purchase the goods they want considerably cheaper than at Montreal; yet they travelled on above two hundred miles further, to buy the same commodities at second-hand, after the price was enhanced by the expence of so long a land carriage, at the French fair: For the French have found by experience, that it was cheaper for them to purchase their goods of the New York merchants, than to have them from their own country; so that they have found some secret of conciliating the affections of the savages, which our traders seem strangers to, or, at least, take no care to put in practice. But it is to be hoped when

when peace ſhall be again reſtored in Europe, ſome proper method will be taken to render the Indian trade more agreeable to that people; eſpecially as there is the greateſt reaſon to expect, that all Canada will be ceded to us; and conſequently, that we ſhall have no European enemy to fear on that vaſt continent.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HAVING ſeen, in your Magazine of July laſt, two queries concerning Sin, I conceived great hopes of ſeeing a ſubject of ſo univerſal concern moſt judiciouſly inveſtigated, and ſet in the cleareſt light it was capable of. Proportionable to my expectation, has been my diſappointment, on ſearching two of your publications without finding the leaſt notice taken of thoſe intereſting queries. I beg leave, therefore, humbly to offer my mite, inſtead of the abundance of the great and learned.

To the query, "What is Sin?" I anſwer, Sin is either real or imaginary. Imaginary Sin comprehends all thoſe acts of a rational being, which in themſelves are indifferent, that is, no ways offenſive to the Supreme Being, but which have, by the ignorance, knavery, and ſelfiſh hypocriſy, of the leaders and teachers of various ſects, been introduced into the catalogue of ſins, to intimidate and enſlave their adherents, and thereby preſerve their own importance, power, riches, and dominion.—Real Sin comprehends all thoſe acts that are in their nature diſagreeable to the Divinity, and which he has been pleaſed to convey to the mind of man an adequate ſenſe and perception of, as actions repugnant to his ſovereign will: Therefore, to pronounce any action a Sin properly, it muſt be denominated to be repugnant to the Divine will, and that the perpetrator either had a ſenſe, or by a proper uſe of his faculties might have had a lively ſenſe or perception, that it would offend the Deity. If we look among the various and numberleſs ſyſtems eſpouſed by different ſects, we ſhall find ſome condemning and ridiculing what others think their duty to perform moſt religiouſly, while they, in their turn, cenſure various tenets and practices of the former, as well as of all others beſide their own fraternity; ſome extolling their favourite authors as divinely inſtructed and inſpired; others condemning them as deluſion and impoſture, at the ſame time pretending that their leaders only have been inſpired, and thereby pleading an authority to impoſe the greateſt abſurdities upon the multitude. Where, then, ſhall we find an unexceptionable rule to go by, to extricate us from this labyrinth and maze of extenſive error? God Almighty has endowed every man and woman (not ideots) with a noble and divine faculty, Reaſon, that epitome of the divinity, (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) that bright mirror, wherein the impartial mind can clearly ſee and perceive a ſenſible difference between truth and error, right and wrong, good and evil. Whoever can lay aſide the childiſh prejudices impoſed on him by education, and aſſume the man ſo far as to bring every thing to the bar of reaſon, and ſubmit to its impartial determination, will find his thoughts, words, and actions, ſo regulated as to aſſure him of the benevolence of that Great Supreme Being who always is conſiſtent with himſelf, and ſo muſt approve of a life directed by reaſon, his own ſuperior gift.—Then I muſt conclude, Real Sin is an act, either of body or mind, or both, in oppoſition to reaſon: Conſequently, he who frequently, deliberately, and wilfully, through paſſion, prejudice, or even wordly intereſt, violates his reaſon, is a Sinner. I am, &c.

October, 1760.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you are pleaſed to admit religious ſubjects into your valuable collection, permit me to beſtow a few thoughts on a point much talked of, but little underſtood, the doctrine of Regeneration. Regeneration, the New Birth, the New Creature, are forms of ſpeech, ſtrong figurative expreſſions, to ſignify a moral change of life, and are proper, if not peculiar in a general ſenſe, to the firſt ages of Chriſtianity only. When men were Jews or Heathens, and they embraced the Chriſtian faith, there was a neceſſity for a change, an entire change, of principles and practices: They were to renounce their vices, turn from darkneſs to light, and from Satan to God; and thus were admitted to the privileges of the Goſpel, the remiſſion of their ſins: But I cannot conceive how theſe terms are applicable to the preſent times, to perſons who are born of Chriſtian parents, baptiſed into the Chriſtian name, and keep their baptiſmal vows. A change is a tranſition from one ſtate to another. Now, there are only two ſtates that I know of, a ſtate of virtue, and a ſtate of vice. If men are in a ſtate of virtue, what are they to change for? Moſt certainly, not for the worſe, a ſtate of vice; and yet there can be no other change. So that good men are not to expect what are called the marks of Regeneration, Evidences, Experiences, Feelings, and I know not what. They may be ſatisfied, it is not neceſſary, nay, it is not poſſible, that there ſhould be any change at all. All that is, or can be, required of good men, is, not that they ſhould be what they are not, but only continue as they are. The preſent regeneration, unleſs it be in the caſe of reformed ſinners, is Baptiſmal regeneration only. I have one rule particularly to recommend, which is, To conſider whether any Chriſtian doctrine be contained in the Goſpels. As the Goſpels contain what our Bleſſed Saviour delivered himſelf while on earth, they may be ſuppoſed to contain the ſum and ſubſtance, if not the whole, of Chriſtianity, and were deſigned for the whole body of

Chriſtians; whereas the Epiſtles, which were written by the followers of our Bleſſed Lord, were chiefly written on particular occaſions, and for the uſe of particular churches; are principally upon controverted points; abound with tranſitions and circumlocutions; and refer to perſons and things which, at this diſtance of time, we have very little knowledge of, or concern with; and therefore are to be read with more care and caution. The matter has very little relation to us, as it refers to Jews and Gentiles only, about the privileges of the Jews, and the obſervation of the Moſaick law. As all Scripture is of Divine inſpiration, every part of Scripture is equally true, is of the ſame authority, though it may be not of the ſame uſe; but then it cannot be true, in the ſenſe we put upon it, if it does not agree with the Goſpels, the plain tenour of the Sacred Writings. I am, yours, R. W.

A

Poetical ESSAYS *in* OCTOBER, 1760.

The CONSOLATION.

SACRED to grief, and thee, fair flow'r
Nipp'd in the bloom, I count each hour.
I'll ſteal unſeen, indulge my ſighs,
Where coffin'd my dear treaſure lies.
Vain world, farewel! I'll ſtand alone,
And think, and weep myſelf to ſtone.
How pale, how cold, death-ſeal'd he lies!
Faded his cheeks, and cloſ'd his eyes.
Ne'er more muſt I my boy enfold?
Ne'er more his buſy hand behold?
His ſlumbers watch, his footſteps hear,
Or voice, like muſick to my ear?
Ne'er more my honour, joy, and pride,
Hang on my knee, or grace my ſide?
Is it thy wretched father's doom,
So early, boy, to build thy tomb?
Oh, could one grave our aſhes keep!
When ſilent with thee ſhall I ſleep?
Sleep, did I ſay? - when wake, when riſe?
When ſhall I meet thee in the ſkies?
Thus ſpoke I, wrapp'd in ſorrow's gloom,
And wild through darkneſs lov'd to roam;
O'er vaults and graves I ſeem'd to tread,
The living pity'd, prais'd the dead.
Life's ſilver cords were rent in twain;
Stabb'd was my heart, and craz'd my brain:
'Twas anarchy and diſcord all;
For death, for mercy, did I call.
When on me light began to ſtream,
I look'd, and on a ſunny beam
Saw gliding a celeſtial form,
That thus appeas'd the raging ſtorm.
"Mortal! attend—From heav'n I came;
Religion is my honour'd name.
Thy tears were juſt;—a father's heart,
From a dear child, muſt bleed to part.
But weep no more:—He's bleſs'd above:
He dwells with God, the God of love.
Triumphant over ſin and death,
I ſaw a ſeraph catch his breath:
Freed from earth's fetters, heav'n-ward bent,
O'er ſeas of liquid pearl they went:
I ſaw them mount in rapture high;
They ſpurn'd the duſt, and gain'd the ſky:
And thus th' angelick choir addreſs'd
(I heard them well) the blooming gueſt:
"Welcome from ſorrow, pain, and ſtrife;
Welcome from all the ſtorms of life:
Pleaſures here reign without alloy;
Theſe are the only realms of joy."
A viol fills his little hand;
Ten thouſand ſeraphs round him ſtand:
Enthron'd he tunes heav'n's anthem now;
A crown immortal decks his brow.
Think not his filial love decay'd:
Oft, in an airy car convey'd,
The gentle ſpirit may deſcend,
And, though unſeen, thy ſteps attend;
Prompt ſacred thoughts; with his own fire
Inflame thy heart, thy lips inſpire:
When warring paſſions in thee roll,
His golden harp may tune thy ſoul:
Thy humble praiſe, and ardent pray'r,
To heav'n his roſy wings may bear:
The midnight vigil he may keep,
On thy tir'd ſenſe pour balmy ſleep;
Thy death-bed ſmooth, and pain allay,
And guide thee to eternal day.
To go where he is gone, prepare;
Here all is woe, all bliſs is there:
Count earth's beſt treaſures mould'ring duſt;
Look up to God,—him only truſt.
The vault expects thee—when, or how,
None but the Pow'r Supreme can know:
Perhaps this year demands thy clay;
Perhaps this month,—perhaps this day.
With patience wait the hour of fate;
Death will attend thee, ſoon or late.
Let life's vain cares ne'er rack thy breaſt;
But follow me, and thou art bleſs'd."
I heard and bow'd.—The voice divine
Dwells on my ear,—and I reſign.
Believing One Eternal God,
Humble I own the chaſt'ning rod.
Though dark his ways to human ſight,
Shall not the Judge of All do right?
Lord! from my heart thus flows my pray'r;
On his bent knees thy ſervant hear:
Henceforth from ſin O let me ceaſe,
Live innocent, and die in peace!

IMITATION *of the* LATIN VERSES * *on the Death of Mr.* J. B.

ALAS, dear youth! to death become a prey,
And fall'n, unripen'd, on an early day,
How ſoon the Fates the ſtern decree have paſs'd!
How ſoon arriv'd the hour they doom'd thy laſt!
So falls the graſs beneath the mower's hand,
When ſummer-heats begin to parch the land;
And ſo, in ſpring, the tender ſhoots are loſt,
When nipp'd untimely by the killing froſt.

With

* *See the Lond. Mag. for laſt Month, p.* 487.

With lasting grief thy parents will deplore
Their darling dead,—their fav'rite now no more!
For sure such grief, the grief for such a friend,
Will late, if ever, know the time to end.
In plaintive mood thy sisters sorrowing go,
And tear their locks, and bosoms white as snow;
Whilst tear, succeeding tear, a passage seeks,
And, bursting forth, bedews their beauteous cheeks.
Each kind associate too, whose faithful mind
With thine in friendship, and in love, was join'd,
Now sighing says, then silent drops his head,
"I mourn, alas! my friend, my brother, dead!"
Ah! what avail'd thee thy distinguish'd parts?
Or what, that thou hadst learn'd the lib'ral arts?
Or what, that thy poetick taste was shown
In strains the Muses need not blush to own?
The winding Thames, attentive to thy verse,
Has oft, to listen, stopp'd her rapid course;
And Cam, delighted with thy charming song,
With gentler motion too has pass'd along.
Yet now e'en thou a breathless corse art laid,
From which the animating spark is fled:
Thy spirit's borne by winds, in sport, away;
And worms, for food, have seiz'd thy mould'ring clay.
But hold!—what's this with rashness I assert?
Too much, I own, for candid truth's support:
Thy soul has, uncorrupted, took her flight,
And lives, immortal, on Olympus' height,
And shines, 'midst other constellations plac'd,
The brightest star with which the heav'ns are grac'd.

T. S***SB**Y.

ANACREON, Ode IX. imitated.

Ἐρασμίη Πελεία, &c.

WHAT ails thee, here and there to rove?
Whence fly'st so fast, my pretty dove?
What rich perfume is't, prithee tell,
Of which your plumes so sweetly smell?
This, and whose pretty bird you are,
It much concerneth me to hear.
Anacreon 'tis whom I obey;
At his command I flew this way:
For him I all my care employ,
To find Bathillus, that lov'd boy.
To Venus once I did belong,
Who sold me to him for a song;
To whom I am of daily use,
To fetch and carry all the news,
With papers, letters, billet-doux;
For which he oft has promis'd he
Would set me soon at liberty.
But, should he me my freedom give,
I'd still with my old master live;
To change my lot I'd ne'er desire,
Nor to a greater bliss aspire.
O'er hills and dales why should I stray,
Or pensive hop from spray to spray,
Within some distant lonely wood,
And coarsely feed on country food?
Here on my master's hand I sit,
And daily peck from thence my meat:
The wine reserv'd for his own use
He to his dove can ne'er refuse;
But with his mouth first takes it up;
Then I'm allow'd it thence to sup;
When straight my little wings I spread,
And fondly hover round his head;
And, if I am to rest inclin'd,
E'en on his harp a perch I find.
Adieu, my friends! I must be gone;
'Tis high time now my tale was done:
I'll say no more, lest I should prove
Rather a prattling pye than dove.

G. S.

HORACE Book II. Ode 10.

He recommends a Steadiness of Mind in either Fortune, preferring a middle State of Life.

Rectius vives, Licini, neq; altum.

1.

BE rul'd dear friend and learn from me
Not far to dare life's faithless sea;
Nor yet, when threat'ning billows roar,
To creep too near the dang'rous shore.

2.

Who wisely court the golden mean,
And each extreme alike disdain,
Live free from filth of tatter'd cells,
And courts, where envy'd greatness dwells.

3.

The stately pine-trees treach'rous height
Does but more frequent storms invite:
The downfall's great of structures high,
And thunders loftiest hills annoy.

4.

A well pois'd mind, in either state,
Or hopes, or fears, a turn of fate:
The self same pow'r rough winter brings,
And thaws its ice with milder springs.

5.

If things at present badly go,
Yet fear not 'twill be always so;
Sometimes the lyre Apollo plies,
And then his bow neglected lies.

6.

If fickle fortune proves unkind,
Take heart, and shew a fearless mind;
If she sends too indulgent gales,
Beware, and reef your bloated sails.

Oct. 13, 1760. G S.

The CONJUROR metamorphosed: A TALE.

Hei mihi!—quantum mutatus ab illo! VIRG.

AMID bleak hills, far in the freezing north,
Where Boreas leads his howling tempest forth,
Where barren wildness frowns thro' ev'ry scene,
And scarce the summers tip the groves with green,
A dirty village stands:—'Twas here of yore,
Bramptonus liv'd, deep vers'd in magic lore;
By artful charms and necromantic spells,
He made the fairy legions leave their cells;
And, whilst he mutter'd his mysterious rites
Around him danc'd a band of airy sprites;
Great Lucifer himself obey'd the seer,
And when Bramptonus spell'd, was ever near.

But not to charms alone was he confin'd,
Uncircumſcrib'd his penetrative mind,
In every ſcience, every art he ſhone,
Each country had admir'd him but his own;
For there the place the barren genius ſuits,
Nor live the men more civiliz'd than brutes.
Did fickle fortune ſtill her favours ſhower
Chiefly on thoſe that merit beſt the dower;
Did honour ſtill to modeſt worth ſucceed,
Were affluence ſtill diſtinguiſh'd learning's meed;
Then none in wealth had with Bramptonus vy'd,
Nor had the world his ſhare of praiſe deny'd.
But dark obſcurity the ſage's name
Forbad to riſe, and clos'd the paſs to fame;
While pining pen'ry o'er his wither'd face
Had ſpread her rueful wrinkles of diſgrace.
What cou'd he do?—Pale famine ſtalk'd around.—
He fix'd his haggard looks upon the ground
In penſive mood, to find too weak his art
To ward the force of death's advancing dart.
Then o'er the heath an envious eye he caſt,
He ſaw the brutes enjoy a full repaſt, [hills,
He ſaw them browze, content, the neighb'ring
And quaff the beverage of the limpid rills.
Madding, at length, and frantic with deſpair,
To Lucifer he thus preſer'd his prayer:
"Infernal chief, riſe from thy realms of night,
How oft unwilling haſt thou view'd the light!
Oft have I held thee panting in thy chain,
And dragg'd thee into day with proud diſdain;
Oft have I made thee humbly fall, adore,
And own the force of necromantic power.
But now, what necromantic powers are mine?
To govern Satan, freely I reſign: [cell,
No more my charms ſhall force thee from thy
And undiſturb'd in darkneſs may'ſt thou dwell:
Yet oh! great chief, inſtruct me by thy art
T' elude the aim of famine's baleful dart.
Let me a goat go browze the mountain's top,
Or, from yon hawthorn hedge, my pittance crop;
Transform me to a bull, an horſe, an hind,
Or aſs, th' ignobleſt of the four-legg'd kind:
Yet by this law, a brutal form I'll ape,
That I at will reſume the human ſhape,"
He ſpoke!—with offer'd freedom pleas'd, appear'd [chear'd.
Th' arch-fiend, and thus his drooping vot'ry

"Thy prayer I heard, and now am come from hell, [bell,
To bring thee aid;—bind round thy neck this
And in a brute go graze yon ſable heath,
Thus ſhall my art prevent the ſtroke of death."
Th' advice Bramptonus took; and as around
His meagre neck the magic bell he bound,
He felt his body ſtrangely clad with hairs,
And on his ſhaggy form with horror ſtares.
His toes and fingers in four hoofs are clos'd,
His ears grow longer and his looks compos'd,
He fixes on the earth, to paſture tends,
And in a ſluggiſh aſs the great Bramptonus ends.
But oh! what ties great Lucifer can bind?
His promiſes, tho' ſeal'd with oaths, are wind.
When to deſpair we're driven by fortune's frown,
He aids but to ſecure us for his own.
His glozing tongue is varniſh'd o'er with lies:
He now exults and glories in his prize;
Whilſt wandering, all alone, in hideous ſtrains
Bramptonus inarticulately plains.
Deaf to his cries the ruthleſs fiend he finds,
Who ſcorns his plaints and gives them to the winds,
Laughs at his miſery, and derides his fate,
Till death had free'd him from this wretched ſtate.
Beneath his humble cottage thatch'd with ſtraw,
To lull the ſenſe of wretchedneſs and woe,
When miſery gains th' aſcendancy o'er mirth,
In winter-nights, as round the fireleſs hearth
His children ſit, in deep attention hung,
Catching the falling accents from his tongue,
Some peaſant oft (tho' not o'er cups of ale)
Relates in native proſe this ancient tale:
Tells them, their village, once for conjuring fam'd, [nam'd.
Was Brampton, from the ſage Bramptonus
Mean while Bramptonus offſpring he'd bemoan,
Still branded with the name their ſire put on;
Who, ever ſince their ſire's unhappy change,
Were call'd Bell-aſſes thro' each neighb'ring grange:
Yet forc'd to own, their wit and manners try'd,
That half the title was not ill apply'd.

A LETTER *from the Corporation of* Bath, *to Lord* Ligonier *and Mr. Secretary* Pitt, *their Repreſentatives in Parliament, as a Compliment to their great Merit; with their* ANSWERS *thereto.*

"SIRS, Bath, Oct. 6, 1760.

WE, the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of this city, do tranſmit to you, our repreſentatives in parliament, our A moſt grateful thanks, for exerting your great abilities with ſo much zeal and unwearied diligence in the ſervice of his majeſty and our country, as hath reflected particular honour on our city. We are convinced we ſhould not do juſtice to ourſelves and brother citizens, if we B did not pay that regard which is juſtly due to your diſtinguiſhed merit, by taking the earlieſt opportunity of offering to you the ſame truſt at the next general election; and which we hereby beg the favour of your acceptance of, from,

GENTLEMEN,
Your much obliged,
and very humble Servants."

Mr. PITT's Anſwer.

St. James's-Square, Oct. 9, 1760.

"Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen of the Corporation,

I am this day honoured with your letter, and cannot defer a moment to expreſs the ſentiments of the warmeſt and moſt reſpectful gratitude for

for such a fresh mark of your condescension and goodness to me, after the many great and unmerited favours which you have already conferred upon me.

Happy! that my feeble endeavours for the king's service have, in your candid interpretation, stood in the place of more effectual deservings; and that, actuated by the generous motives of zeal and steady attachment to his majesty's government, you are pleased again to think of committing to me the important and honourable trust of representing you at the next general election.

Be assured, gentlemen, that I am justly proud of the title of servant of the city of Bath, and that I can never sufficiently manifest the deep sense I have of your distinguished and repeated favours; nor express the respect, gratitude and affection with which I remain,

Mr. Mayor,
and Gentlemen of the Corporation,
Your most faithful
and most obliged humble Servant,
W. PITT."

Lord LIGONIER's Answer.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, and the rest of the Corporation of the City of Bath.

North Audley-Street, Oct. 10, 1760.

" GENTLEMEN,

The very great honour done me by your letter of the 6th instant, requires my earliest and most grateful thanks. Though your noble and generous way of acting is no new thing to me, who have had the honour to represent you in the two preceding parliaments, and have experienced so often your goodness to me, nevertheless I must feel a very great satisfaction at the approbation you are pleased to express of my endeavours to serve my king and country as your representative. I accept with great gratitude this distinguished mark of your favour. The interest and honour of your city of Bath, it will be ever my study to promote, I am, with the greatest regard and esteem,

GENTLEMEN,
Your most obliged,
and most faithful Servant,
LIGONIER."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Kensington, Oct. 16.

THIS day the right honourable the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, waited on his majesty; and being introduced to his majesty by the right honourable Mr. secretary Pitt, made their compliments in the following address; which was spoke by Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder.

" Most Gracious Sovereign,

Permit us, your ever dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, humbly to congratulate your majesty upon the late signal successes with which it hath pleased the Divine Providence to bless your majesty's arms by sea and land.

The conquest of Canada, so heroically begun at Quebec, so nobly seconded by the defeat and dispersion of the enemy's fleet upon the coast of Britany, and so happily completed without the effusion of human blood at Montreal; at the same time that it reflects the highest honour upon the wisdom and vigour of your majesty's councils, upon the conduct, fortitude, and activity of your commanders, and upon the bravery and discipline of your fleets and armies, is an event of the utmost importance to the trade and manufactures of these kingdoms, as it is the only effectual means of securing your majesty's industrious subjects in North America, against the continual encroachments and unparalleled barbarities of a restless and insidious enemy, ever more dangerous in peace than war.

Deeply sensible of your majesty's paternal goodness, in thus graciously protecting the most distant of your faithful subjects, your majesty's grateful citizens of London, will ever chearfully exert those means, for which (under the divine favour) they esteem themselves indebted to your majesty, towards enabling your majesty to preserve this valuable acquisition, and effectually to prosecute the various and extensive services of this just and necessary war, and to dictate to the aggressors the terms of a safe and honourable peace.

To this desirable end, may the God of armies crown the justice of your majesty's cause with repeated and decisive victories; and when your majesty shall have long enjoyed the glorious fruits of all your care and labours, may the empire of Great Britain continue in your majesty's illustrious race, in full splendor and security, till time shall be no more.

To which Address, his Majesty was pleased to return this Most Gracious Answer.

" I have the highest satisfaction in this fresh and signal proof of your affection to me, and to my government, for which I return you my hearty thanks. The same union amongst my people, and the same ability and valour in my fleets and armies, will, I trust, under the blessing of God, enable me, in the end, to terminate this necessary and expensive war, by an honourable, advantageous, and lasting peace. The city of London may depend on my constant care for their prosperity, and for the extension of the trade, manufactures, and navigation of my faithful subjects."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand; after which his majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood, on Robert Kite, Esq; alderman, and William Hart, Esq; the sheriffs.

It is not to be doubted, that some of our Readers will expect us to take particular Notice of A Collection of Letters of the late Rev. JAMES HERVEY, M. A. *the pious and exemplary Author of* The Meditations, Theron and Aspasio, *&c. &c. lately published, especially as many of them express'd their Satisfaction with the Extracts we gave them from the last-mentioned Work in our Volume for* 1755, *p.* 51, 124, 163. *However this Gentleman might differ from some Christians in certain speculative Points, yet, perhaps, there never existed more unaffected Piety, enlarged, nay, uncircumscribed Benevolence and Charity, than adorned Mr.* Hervey's *Mind, and influenced all his Actions. We make no doubt but Persons of every Persuasion will be edified by reading his Life and Letters: For our Purpose, we shall select one of them, as a Specimen of that glowing Warmth and Fertility of Imagination, which so distinguished his Writings, and of the Method he generally practised of making a Spiritual Application of every thing that occurred to his Observation.*

ON Sunday I was called out by Providence, from my own flock, to preach at two strange churches. They lay at a considerable distance from each other, and from Dummer; so that, in passing to them, and repairing again to my own parish, I traveled a good many miles. All the way I went along I was entertained in the finest manner imaginable; far more finely than mine, or, I may venture to say, than any words can describe. I wish I had the glowing colours, the accurate pencil, and the masterly genius, of some first-rate painter, that I might draw out, with as little injustice as possible, the lovely landschape, and make a present, in some degree, worthy your acceptance. The air was in its best temperament; neither so hot as to enfeeble or dispirit, nor so cold as to cause any uneasy chilness. It was fit to recommend and set off the most agreeable objects, and to be the vehicle of perfumes not much inferior to myrrh, aloes, and cassia. I was in company with a gentleman of a clear understanding, and a tolerable share of reading: He had seen much of the world, and had a very deep piercing insight into things: He could talk judiciously upon most topicks, and would sometimes bestow some hints upon religious ones. So that, when I was disposed for conversation, I could have immediate recourse to one that would refine my taste, and improve my judgment, if not minister grace to my heart. The face of the skies also conspired to render every prospect compleatly pleasant; it was decked and diversified with silver-like clouds; not such as were charged with heavy rains, but such as prevented the annoyance of one continued glare, and changed the sunshine, frequently, for a welcome shade, such as served for a foil to the unethereal blue. Thus did God order all circumstances so as to render our ride exceedingly delightful. At our first setting-out we went over strong ground, where no seed was sown, and so no fruit could grow. Its useleſsness was not owing to any defect in point of fertility, but to a want of being manured.

Is not this the case of many immortal souls, who are born with blessed dispositions, and bid fair for becoming eminent saints, but are lost and spoiled for want of care and instruction? O for faithful shepherds to seek them, for industrious husbandmen to cultivate them! Send, Lord, a plenty of such to work in thy vineyard, and to watch over thy sheep! This coarse beginning, though it had no form nor comeliness in itself, yet tended to give an additional verdure to the succeeding scenes. So the bottomless pit, and the unquenchable fire, though infinitely formidable, will create in the elect a more tasteful relish and enjoyment of their heavenly felicity. We made more haste than ordinary to get away from this barren spot; for why should any one tarry in such a place, or frequent such acquaintance, where all that occurs is vain and unprofitable, where nothing truly beneficial can either be imparted or acquired? The sooner we are delivered from such a situation, the better; no departure can be abrupt, no flight precipitate. When we were advanced a little farther, we entered upon a large enclosure. Here were all the footsteps of a commendable and successful industry. The wheat was in the blade, and sprang up with a plenteous increase, and in goodly array. It was not choaked with weeds, nor embarrassed with thistles, but, like a clean and even mantle, covered the plain; a present credit, and likely to be a future comfort, to its owner. This suggested to me the value of a diligent hand, that portion which it is in every one's power to bequeath to himself. All the affairs of the slothful are like the mountains of Gilboa, on which there was no dew, neither rain, nor fields of offerings: But, where there is prudence and discretion to contrive, and a steady fervour to execute, there whatsoever is undertaken will, in all probability, prosper. By a spirit of management, even the wilderness may be brought to bud and blossom as a rose: And, was there such a spirit in the professors of religion, it would prompt them to be, like Dorcas, full of good works, or, like the great apostle, continually aspiring after fresh and higher measures of perfection. We should be frugal of our time, careful of our talents, and most laudably covetous of every grain of improvement in piety. We held on our course, admiring still, as we went, the teeming earth, the infant corn, and the pregnant promises of a prodigious harvest. This led me to muse upon one of the distinguishing doctrines of Christianity, I mean the general resurrection. It convinced me how perfectly possible it is with God, to raise the dead: It gave me also a glimpse of that perfection of beauty to which the bodies of the just shall rise; for a little while ago I beheld, and, lo! the whole vegetable world was naked and bare, without

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any ornaments, or so much as one amiable feature, like some withered, wrinkled, deformed hag. But now how charmingly it appears, and smiles, and shines! No virgin is more gay and blooming; no bride is better arrayed, or more sparkling. And, if God so enlivens and cloaths the grass of the earth, and the tenants of the field, how much more shall he quicken and ennoble our mortal bodies, which, we hope, are the temples of the Holy Ghost? Several of our dear friends we have accompanied to the grave: We saw with weeping eyes their poor bones deposited in the dust. But henceforth let us dry up our sorrows; they are not to perish, but to be purified in those gloomy chambers. The hour is coming when the Lord himself shall descend from heaven, with the voice of the archangel, and the trump of God. Then shall they hear the almighty summons, and spring from their confinement like to a roe, or to a young hart upon the mountains of spices*. Then will they look forth from their dark abodes as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun †; never more to return to corruption, but to flourish in immortal vigour and youth. This is a pleasing meditation, and deserves to be indulged; but at this time it must give place to others. Our next remove was to a lane, set on either side with lofty trees and humble shrubs. Here the prospect was contracted, and we had nothing left to contemplate but our branching and leafy mound. The little boughs, clad with a chearing green, were refreshing to the eyes; and it was curious to observe how every different plant was decked with a different livery. Here the twigs were gemm'd with buds just ready to open and unfold; there they were already opened into blossoms, and garnished the pointed thorns; so that they were very delicate to look upon, though dangerous to touch. Oh! the adorable efficacy of the Divine voice! how powerfully, and how lastingly, it operates! God said once, Let the earth bring forth: He spake not twice, and yet how punctually does Nature obey this single command! Several thousand years are gone about; nor is its force evacuated, impaired, or at all diminished. It endureth in full authority to this day, and is still a most binding law to all the material world. O that men would lay this to heart, and learn a lesson of obedience from the inanimate creation! All other things continue according to their maker's ordinance; and shall man be the only rebel in the kingdom of nature? shall man alone make the word of Omnipotence to be of none effect? While our sight was regaled in this manner, a set of chiming bells saluted our ears with a solemn and serene harmony. It had no great diversity of stops, nor artful mixture of notes; but sure it was most gladdening musick, and spoke a heavenly meaning. It was calculated to inspire such a joy as the Royal Psalmist felt when he heard the acceptable invitation of going up to the house of the Lord. On a sudden, when we were least apprehensive of it, the wind wheeled about, and bore away the silver sounds: But it was only to bring them back again as unexpectedly, with the fresh pleasure of a grateful surprise. Here I thought of the sweet influences of grace, and wished for that happy time when the visits of the Blessed Spirit will be uninterrupted. Quickly the lawns and plains disappeared again, and we dived into a wood. Numbers of sprightly birds, hopping and singing among the branches, solaced us as we passed. We thanked the pretty songsters, and bid them go on to supply our lack of praise. But what most of all affected us, being altogether new, was the warbling of the nightingale. What a tuneful throat has that charming creature, and what an unwearied use does she make of it! I myself heard her melody in the day-time; and, I am told, in the night-season also she takes no rest. How sovereign and undeserved is the goodness of the Lord to the children of men! The pipe of this wakeful chorister, tho' now so incessant in thanksgivings, must soon be sealed up in endless silence; while the mouth of dull and ungrateful mortals will be filled with everlasting anthems. The air was impregnated with sweets; and without money, or without price, we breathed in such a delicious fragrance, as far excelled the powders of the merchant§. This put me in mind of some beautiful lines of the great Milton's:

——————*Now gentle gales,*
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
Those balmy spoils.

The other recalled to my memory part of a Divine description, vastly superior to Milton's: Lo! the winter is past; the rain is over, and gone: The flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land‖.

Two of our senses being so exquisitely gratified, we were in no haste to leave the place, though it was narrow, and afforded no other prospect but the shining canopy over our heads. But, as soon as we were emerged from this sylvan path, what wonders presented themselves to our view! I think I was scarce ever more agreeably startled in my life. We stood upon the brow of a hill, and underneath were tracts of level ground of an immense circumference. The labouring eye could hardly descry the utmost bounds. The whole scene, being parcelled out among a variety of tillers, and producing variety of fruits, was like a noble piece of checquer-work. The nearer parts, and those distinctly discernable, were replenished with rural riches. The folds were full of sheep, and of lambs frisking by the side of their fleecy dams. The valleys stood so thick with corn, that they even laughed and sung. One spot was not sprinkled, but seemed to be overlaid with a profusion of flowers, as the roof of the temple was with gold; another was, as it were, enamelled, like an embroidered carpet,

* *Cant.* viii. 14. † *Cant.* vi. 10. § *Cant.* iii. 6. ‖ *Cant.* ii. 11, 12.

carpet, with a well-proportioned diſtribution; ſome of them yellow as oranges, ſome white as ſnow, ſome tinged with a border as red as blood. The towns and villages, interſperſed here and there, looked like the tiny tents of the fabled fairies. Numberleſs other beauties glanced upon my ſight; but, as I had not then leiſure to examine them, ſo neither have I now room to relate them. O that theſe, and all the charms of the delightful ſeaſon, may lead up every ſpectator's thoughts to the inimitable glories of heaven: And, while the eye feaſts upon them, let every tongue acknowledge, to the honour of the all-creating God,

Theſe are thy glorious works, Parent of Good!
Almighty! thine this univerſal frame,
Thus wondrous fair: Thyſelf how wondrous then!

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

ON the 20th of September Major Gen. Yorke preſented a memorial to the States General, couched in very ſerious terms, relating to the behaviour of the governor of St. Euſtathia, in ſeizing an Engliſh veſſel which went to take in a cargo at that iſland. The governor pretends he did it by way of repriſals for the many ſeizures, made by the Engliſh, of veſſels from Euſtathia and Curacao. Mr. Yorke demanded, in his memorial, immediate reſtitution of the veſſel, ample indemnification for all damages, and the puniſhment of the governor; the whole under pain of making repriſals.

The anſwer of the States General imports, that they would make a proper enquiry into this affair, the particulars of which they impatiently expected, as they could ſcarce believe that the governor of St. Euſtathia would proceed to ſuch extremities without better reaſons than thoſe which were aſſigned, in ſuch a high tone, in his excellency's memorial.

On the 21ſt of September, four large ooſts, belonging to Sir William Fagg, of Myſtol, near Chatham, with about eight tons of unbagged hops, 200 quarters of malt, and a large quantity of Welſh coal, were conſumed by fire.

On Sept. 23, Capt. Barton, late commander of the Litchfield man of war, lately returned (ſee p. 322) from captivity in Barbary, was tried at a court-martial at Portſmouth, and honourably acquitted. (See our laſt Vol. p. 105, 394, 724.)

FRIDAY, Sept. 26.

Admiralty-Office. Lieutenant Anningſon, commander of the Alarm armed cutter, has taken, and brought into the Downs, a French privateer-cutter, called the Counteſs d'Ayen, of Dunkirk, carrying eight three-pounders, and eight ſwivel-guns, with 62 men.

About nine o'clock at night, as ſome Portugueſe were quarrelling at Salt-petre Bank, near Roſemary-lane, an Engliſhman paſſing by, and endeavouring to reconcile them, one of the Portugueſe ſtabbed him in the belly: He leaned for a few minutes on a poſt, when the wound began to bleed: He then went into a houſe adjoining, ſat down in a chair, and expired immediately. Two of the Portugueſe were taken up, and committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell. (See p. 216.)

SATURDAY, 27.

Alderman Kite and William Hart, Eſqrs. were ſworn into the office of ſheriff of London, &c. at Guildhall. On the 30th they were preſented to the barons of the Exchequer with the uſual formalities.

SUNDAY, 28.

Great damage was ſuſtained, from the high wind, by the ſhipping in the river Thames, many veſſels being driven on ſhore, &c. &c. At land, particularly upon Epping foreſt, in Hyde and St. James's parks, many trees, &c. were blown down.

MONDAY, 29.

Sir Matthew Blakiſton, knight and alderman, was elected lord-mayor of this city for the year enſuing.

TUESDAY, 30.

A whole ſet of mills, &c. &c. were conſumed by fire, at the Woo-Brook, near Kidderminſter, in Worceſterſhire.

SATURDAY, October 4.

Admiralty-Office. Captain Paſton, of his majeſty's ſhip the Tweed, has brought to Spithead the Elizabeth privateer, of St. Malo's, which he took on the 30th paſt, between Cherburg and Portland: She mounts ſix carriage and ſix ſwivel guns, with 41 men. She had been out ten days, and had taken nothing.

SUNDAY, 5.

Anne Bell, an unhappy proſtitute, though of reputable parents, in Norfolk, died at a houſe in Marybone, having been brought there from a certain bagnio in or near Covent-Garden: A rumour ſoon after aroſe, that ſhe had been unnaturally and cruelly uſed by certain young rakes of fortune, who abſconded upon the occaſion; and though, her body being taken up, the coroner's jury determined that ſhe died of a *putrid fever*, yet perhaps more may be diſcovered, hereafter, of this ſeemingly wicked and

and inhuman caſe, the publick not ſeeming at all ſatisfied with their judgment.

MONDAY, 6.

A boy, about 11 years of age, found means to get into a barn belonging to Mr. Wheatley, an innkeeper, at Wokingham, in Berkſhire, that was full of hay and corn, and ſet the ſame on fire, which was entirely burnt to the ground: The loſs amounts to upwards of 70l. The boy is in gaol, and has confeſſed he ſet it on fire with ſome touchwood, in order to be revenged of the owner, who had affronted him a few days before.

SATURDAY, 11.

A murder was committed at the King's-head alehouſe, the corner of Prince's-ſtreet, Drury-lane, which was perpetrated in the following manner, viz. one Patrick M'Carty, who formerly was maſter of the ſaid houſe, having ſeveral actions againſt him for debt, was met in Drury-lane by Mr. Talbot, a Marſhalſea-court officer, who informed the ſaid M'Carty that he had an action againſt him for four pounds odd money; on which M'Carty ſaid to Talbot, "If you'll go with me to the King's-head, I'll pay you the debt and coſts;" which Talbot agreed to, but in their way ſaid to M'Carty, "You have often declared, you would kill the firſt man that ſhould attempt to arreſt you: I hope that reſolution is over:" Which being anſwered by M'Carty in the affirmative, they went as above; and, when they came into the houſe, the villain, under pretence of paying him, on a ſudden pulled out a knife, and ſtabbed Talbot in the ſide; ſo that he inſtantly died. M'Carty immediately ran out of the houſe almoſt to Clare-market, where he was ſtopped by a ſoldier with a bayonet; and ſome other perſons coming up, he was ſecured, and carried before John Fielding, Eſq; who committed him to Newgate: And Sunday evening the coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body, and brought in their verdict, Wilful Murder.

Admiralty-Office. An account is received from Capt. Colby, of his majeſty's ſhip the Thames, that on the 26th of laſt month, 50 leagues to the Weſtward of Tory iſland, he took the Bien Aimé, a French privateer ſnow, belonging to Dunkirk, of 160 tons, 12 nine-pounder guns, 14 ſwivels, and 112 men, after a chace of 11 hours.

SUNDAY, 12.

A general thankſgiving was obſerved, thro'-out theſe cities and Southwark, for the late ſucceſſes of our arms.

MONDAY, 20.

Colonel Burgoyne's regiment of light-horſe was reviewed by his majeſty in Hyde-park.

TUESDAY, 21.

The princes William, Henry, and Frederick, were at Deptford yard, to view the Superb man of war, of 74 guns, then ready for launching.

FRIDAY, 24.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, when Mary Fagan, for privately ſtealing, received ſentence of death. Patrick M'Carty, for the murder of Mr. Talbot, a Marſhalſea-court officer, had been ſentenced, as uſual, the day before. Fifteen criminals received ſentence to be tranſported for ſeven years. Four were branded, and one whipped.

SATURDAY, 25.

Between ſeven and eight in the morning, his moſt ſacred majeſty King George II. departed this life, to the inexpreſſible concern of a grateful and loyal people. (See p. 502.)

M'Carty (ſee before) was executed, purſuant to his ſentence, in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-garden, facing Bow-ſtreet. He died a Roman Catholick; and his body was, after execution, carried to Finchley common, to be hung in chains.

MONDAY, 27.

His royal highneſs Edward, duke of York, was ſworn of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council, and took his place at the board on his majeſty's right-hand. Alſo John, earl of Bute, was ſworn of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to order, that the parliament ſhould be prorogued to Thurſday the 13th day of November next.

His majeſty, in council, has declared his royal will, that in any of the prayers, litanies, or collects, relating to the king, queen, or royal progeny, where the words [*their Royal Highneſſes George, Prince of Wales, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princeſſes, and all the Royal Family*] are uſed, inſtead thereof the following are to be inſerted; [*Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family*] and that no future edition be printed without this alteration; and that all thoſe editions of the Common-Prayer now printed be altered with a pen.

TUESDAY, 28.

Lord chamberlain's office. Orders for the court to go into mourning on Sunday next, the 2d of November, for his late majeſty king George the ſecond, of bleſſed memory, viz.—The ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muſlin or long lawn linnen, crape hoods, ſhamoy ſhoes and gloves, and crape fans. Undreſs, dark Norwich crape.—The men to wear black cloth, without buttons on the ſleeves and pockets, plain muſlin or long lawn cravats and weepers, ſhamoy ſhoes and gloves, crape hat bands, and black ſwords and buckles. Undreſs, dark grey frocks.

The Lord Marſhal's Order for a General Mourning, for his late Majeſty King George *the Second.*

In purſuance of an order of his majeſty in council, the 27th day of October 1760, theſe are to give public notice, that it is expected, that all perſons, upon the preſent occaſion of the death of his late majeſty of bleſſed memory, do put themſelves into the deepeſt mourning (long cloaks only excepted;) the ſaid mourning to begin upon Sunday the 2d day of

November next. And his majesty is pleased to permit the officers of the army to appear before him in red faced with black; and the officers of the fleet in blue faced with black.

EFFINGHAM, M.

This month great preparations have been made to fit out a strong fleet, and a great body of land-forces, for some secret and important expedition. A train of 100 pieces of cannon, with all other necessary implements, have been embarked at Portsmouth for that service. The land-forces will consist of near 20,000 men.

The brewers, a second time, had resolved to raise the price of their beer; but, upon some proper opposition being made thereto, they soon dropped their design.

Robert Lingard, who swore falsely against Richard Coleman, (who was executed in April, 1749, for the murder of one Sarah Green) and who was ordered to be transported for seven years for wilful perjury in that affair, was drowned in a canoe in August last, as he was getting on board a ship to embark for England. (See our Vol. for 1751, p. 379, 426. and for 1752, p. 189.)

Enquiry is making, in several parishes in this city, about the payment and application of such fines as belong to them on the conviction of offenders; which, it seems, have not been duly paid. A letter written to the magistracy of this city, by Mr. Ashley, of Ludgate-hill, has occasioned this scrutiny.

A conger-eel was lately taken, in the river Medway, near Romney-Marsh, which measured in length seven feet six inches and an half, in circumference two feet nine inches three quarters, and its weight was 56 pounds and an half.

Mr. Collins, a butcher at Bath, has a hog, not two years old, which measures, from his snout to his tail, nine feet and a half, is four feet and an inch high, six feet ten inches in circumference, and weighs near nine hundred pounds.

An Algerine xebeque, of 20 guns, and full of men, is lost at Mountsbay, in Cornwall, and 70 of the crew were saved. She had been cruising off Cape Finisterre, and was driven by the late strong southerly winds to the Northward, and probably did not know where they were. The people in that neighbourhood are in the utmost consternation, from a *vulgar notion* that all ships from those foreign parts are likely to import the plague. It is 25 years since an Algerine cruiser was in any of our ports in England: About the year 1735 a forty-gun ship belonging to the Algerines was driven into Plymouth by bad weather, where she lay two years.

The British factory at Lisbon have presented a piece of plate, value 200l. to Capt. Kennedy, of the Flamborough, for his bravery, (see p. 267) and the protection he always afforded their trade whilst he was upon that station.

A house at Powner, near Ringwood, Hants, was consumed by lightning.

Edinburgh, Oct. 15. Last week was shot, at Dundee, John Maddox, a soldier belonging to the 31st regiment, for repeated acts of desertion. He inlisted in the 17th year of his age, and, by his own confession, deserted 34 times from the army, and twice from the navy. He had inlisted in 25 different regiments, and on board two men of war. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and submitted to his fate with becoming resignation.

A letter from Galway, in Ireland, of the 15th, says that herrings were sold there from 9d. to 11d. per hundred weight.

AMERICA.

New-York, Sept. 4. A few days ago five transport-vessels from Carolina arrived here, having on board Col. Montgomery, and the troops under his command, except the four companies commanded by Major Frederick Hamilton, who are left there. On their arrival they were immediately put on board of vessels, in order to proceed to Albany.

Advices are received from South-Carolina, that Fort Loudoun is relieved.

The little factory at Gombroon, in the Gulph of Persia, belonging to the English, but which has lately been of very little consequence or profit to the company, has been destroyed by the Conde, a French ship of 50 guns, and a frigate. The count d'Estaing, whilst commanding on this little enterprise, was a prisoner on his parole.

LIST *of our formidable* NAVAL FORCE *in the* East-Indies.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Lenox	74	Rear Adm. Cornish. / Capt. Jocelyn.
Norfolk	74	Hyde Parker.
Grafton	66	Admiral Stephens. / Capt. Kempenfield.
Elizabeth	66	Capt. Tiddeman.
Duc d'Aquitaine	64	Sir Wm. Hewitt.
Weymouth	60	Somerset.
Sunderland	60	Colville.
York	60	Hughes.
Tyger	60	Brereton.
Panther	60	Affleck.
America	60	Haldane.
Medway	60	Tinker.
Cumberland	54	Kirk.
Falmouth	50	Dent.
Newcastle	50	Collins.
Salisbury	50	Sir William Baird.
Chatham	50	Lynn.

Besides the South-Sea Castle store-ship, that can mount 40 guns, and two frigates.

The Cumberland went out a third-rate, but, being old, is eased of part of her metal, and, it is thought, will be obliged to be left in the country.

&c.

At a Court of Common-Council held at Guildhall on Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1760, it was unanimously agreed, that the following Inscription should be engraven on a plate and placed upon the First Stone of the Bridge from Black-fryars to the opposite shore, which was laid by the Lord-Mayor, attended by the Committee, with great ceremony, on Friday, Oct. 31, 1760.

Ultimo die Octobris, anno ab incarnatione
MDCCLX,
auspicatissimo principe GEORGIO Tertio
regnum jam ineunte,
Pontis hujus, in reipublicæ commodum
urbisq; majestatem,
(Lætè tum flagrante bello)
a S. P. Q. L. suscepti,
Primum Lapidem posuit
THOMAS CHITTY, Miles,
Prætor,
ROBERTO MYLNE Architecto.
Utque apud posteros extet monumentum
voluntatis suæ erga virum
qui vigore ingenii, animi constantiâ,
probitatis & virtutis suæ felici quadam contagi-
(favente Deo [one,
faustisq; GEORGII Secundi auspiciis)
Imperium Britannicum
in Asiâ, Africâ, & Americâ,
restituit, auxit, & stabilavit,
Necnon patriæ antiquum honorem & auctorita-
inter Europæ gentes instauravit, [tem
Cives Londinenses, uno consensu,
Huic Ponti inscribi voluerunt nomen
GULIELMI PITT.

On the last day of October, in the year 1760,
and in the beginning of the most auspicious reign
of GEORGE the Third,
Sir THOMAS CHITTY, Knight, Lord-Mayor,
laid the First Stone of this Bridge,
Undertaken by the Common-Council of London,
(in the height of an extensive War)
for the public accommodation,
and ornament of the city,
ROBERT MYLNE being the Architect.
And that there may remain to posterity
a monument of this city's affection to the man
who, by the strength of his genius,
the steadiness of his mind,
and a kind of happy contagion of his probity
and spirit,
(under the Divine favour,
and fortunate auspices of GEORGE the Second)
recovered, augmented, and secured,
The British Empire
in Asia, Africa, and America,
And restored the antient reputation
and influence of his country
amongst the nations of Europe,
The Citizens of London have unanimously voted
this Bridge to be inscribed with the name of
WILLIAM PITT.

(*See our Magazine for March, p.* 120.)

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Aug. 28. CHristopher Strothoff, Esq; was married to Miss Glover.

Mr. Fisher, to Miss Stedman, daughter of the archdeacon of Norwich.

William Skelton, Esq; to Miss Sewell, daughter of Mr. Sewell, member for Harwich.

Sept. 2. John Hopkins, Esq; to Miss Esdale.

11. Rev. Mr. Shepard, to Miss Mary Beachcroft, daughter of the late Matthew Beachcroft, Esq;

16. Robert Weston, Esq; to Miss Brudenell,

18. Sir John Hartopp, Bart. to Miss Sarah Marsh.

Edward Woollery, Esq; to Miss Frances Barnett.

19. William Collier, Esq; to Miss Warren, of Wootton, in Berkshire.

21. Matthew Syms, Esq; to Miss Eades.

29. Thomas Clifton, of Lytham, in Lancashire, Esq; to Lady Jane Bertie, sister of the Earl of Abingdon.

Oct. 1. Hon. Mr. Roper, to Mrs. Mills.

3. Lord Huntingtour, son of the Earl of Dysert, to Miss Walpole, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Walpole.

Francis Stafford, Esq; to Miss Arrowsmith.

7. Harbord Harbord, Esq; member for Norwich, to Miss Asheton, with a fortune of 20,000l.

9. Mr. Allen, an eminent merchant, to Miss Campbell.

Francis Maude, Esq; to Miss Skilbeck.

20. John Dandridge, jun. of Worcester, Esq; to Miss Lætitia Strange, one of the daughters of the late master of the rolls.

Lately. David Copeland, Esq; to Mrs. Ross.

Captain Brookes, to Miss Pattle.

Rev. Dr. Moss, to Miss Hales, sister to Lady Feversham.

Rupert Clarke, Esq; to Miss Pryce.

Jonathan Morton Pleydell, Esq; to Miss Jackson.

Capt. Drake, to Miss Caroline M'Kenzie, daughter of the late Earl of Cromartie.

Rev. Dr. Owen, to Miss Mary Butts, daughter of the late Bishop Butts.

John Smith, Esq; to Miss Wilkinson.

Sir John Pakington, Bart. to Miss Bray.

Robert Dod, Esq; to Miss Clegg.

Richard Long, Esq; to Mrs. Polden.

Mr. Fernandez, an eminent Jew merchant, to Miss Espinoza.

Right Hon. the Marquis of Lothian, to the Hon. Miss Kerr.

Hon. Francis Caulfield, to Miss Eyre.

Pellegrin Treves, Esq; to Miss Pereira.

Aug. 31. Lady Mary Hume, wife of the bishop of Oxford, was delivered of a daughter.

Sept. 6. Lady Abergavenny, of a daughter.

Lady St. Aubyn, of a daughter.

10. Lady of Henry Shiffner, Esq; of a son.

15. —— Henry Dawkins, Esq; of a son.

—— Tho. Ryves, Esq; of a son.

Lady Rushborough, of a son.

21. Lady of Col. Clive, of a daughter.

Oct. 1. Lady of Alderman Beckford, of a son.

11. Countess of Hertford, of her 12th child, a daughter.

Lady Milner, of a son.

Mrs. Wakefield, of Marston, in Yorkshire, of two sons and a daughter.

Lately. Lady of John St. Leger Douglas, Esq; of a daughter.

Lady of the Hon. Mr. Bouverie, of a son.

——— Thomas Grosvenor, Esq; of a daughter.

——— the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, of a daughter.

Lady Ross, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 20. James M'Donald, near Corke, aged 117, and seven feet six inches high.

24. Sir Charles Molloy, Knt. captain of the Royal Caroline yacht, born in 1684.

John Vander Hert, of Haltem, in Holland, aged 105,

26. James Conolly, Esq; aged 70, a major in Queen Anne's war.

27. Smart Leithuillier, of Alderbrook, Hants. Esq;

Sept. 8. Right Hon. Lord Viscount Hatton, succeeded in title and estate by the Hon. Henry Charles Hatton, his only brother, now Viscount Hatton.

10. Jonathan Forward, Esq; formerly a great contractor for the transports.

12. Edward Dimmock, Esq; champion of England, succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son.

15. Right Hon. the countess of Harborough.

16. Dr. Francis Douce, an eminent physician, aged 84.

17. George Bowes, of Streatham castle, in the county of Durham, Esq; member for that county. His immense fortune, 600,000l. devolves on his only daughter, about 13 years of age.

21. Thomas Ferrers, of Baddesley-Clinton, in Warwickshire, Esq;

Oct. 1. Rt. Hon. the Countess of Coventry.

James Erskine, Esq; related to the Earl of Kelly.

Rev. Dr. Lawrence, an eminent dissenting minister.

4. Rev. Dr. Fothergill, principal of St. Edmund-Hall, Oxford.

6. John Comyns, of Highlands, in Essex, Esq; nephew and heir of the late Lord Chief-Baron Comyns.

The eldest daughter of the Lord Viscount Middleton.

7. James Hooper, of Cobham, in Surry, Esq; aged 70.

8. Mr. John Wainwright, one of the clerks in court, in Chancery.

11. Her grace Henrietta, Dutchess-dowager of Gordon.

15. Robt. Barclay, of Ury, in North-Britain, Esq; grandson of the famous apologist.

18. Hon. John Peter St. John, eldest son of Lord St. John.

22. Mr. Grant, one of the bridgemasters, aged 83.

23. John Collman, of Hoxton-Square, Esq; aged 80.

Lately. Hon. James Delancey, Esq; lieutenant-governor of New-York, brother of the late Sir Peter Warren's lady. He was one of the most accomplished gentlemen in North-America.

Alexander Penroe, of Truro, in Cornwall, Esquire.

Miss Hare, daughter of the late Bishop Hare.

Mrs. Waller, wife of Mr. Waller, member for High-Wycomb.

Henry Henley, of Ross, in Herefordshire, Esq;

John Herbert, of Bromley, Esq; late in the East-India company's service.

Capt Grylls, governor of Cowes-Castle, in the Isle of Wight.

—— Templeman, of Sydenham, Esq;

Thomas Cecil, of Brentford, Esq;

Thomas Graves, of Mile-End Green, Esq;

Edward Clinton, of Soho-Square, Esq;

Arthur Vansittart, sen. Esq;

Edward Castleman, of Horsley-Down, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

William Andrews, Esq; a commissioner of bankrupts.

Sir Henry L'Estrange, of Hunstanton, in in Norfolk, Bart, The title is extinct.

Rev. Sir Hugh Burdett, Bart. vicar of Newington, in Kent.

Nicholas Gould, of Cerne-Abbey, in Dorsetshire, Esq;

Mrs. Stillian, of Battersea, aged 104.

Mrs. Schryver, of Oudewater, in Holland, aged 101.

Sarah White, of Breary, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, aged 106.

Lawrence Esmonde, Esq; in the county of Wexford, Ireland, aged 90, who rode out a hunting a day or two before his death.

Right Hon. Sir Thomas Prendergrast, Bart. post-master general of Ireland.

Dr. Thackeray, late master of Harrow school.

William Farrington, of Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, Esq;

Sir James Ross, Bart. a major general and colonel of the 38th regiment of foot, of wounds received at the battle of Lafeldt.

Lieut. Col. Francis Stuart, in Germany.

Rev. Dr. Stephenson, prebendary of Salisbury.

Lady Sophia Bertie, youngest sister of the Earl of Abingdon.

David Ogilvy, Esq; related to the earl of Findlater.

William Johnson, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Surry.

Thomas Bennet, Esq; formerly an eminent merchant.

Henry

Henry Cole, of Magdalen-Lever, in Eſſex, Eſquire.

George Talbot, Eſq; of Stoughton, in New-England, who left 70 grandchildren behind him.

Sir Robert Brown, Bart. formerly Engliſh conſul at Venice.

Lady Hatton, mother of the preſent Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart.

Walter Hawkſworth, of Hawkſworth, in Yorkſhire, Eſq;

Rev. Mr. Marſden, miniſter of Lyth, in Yorkſhire, an excellent antiquarian.

On July 6, Samuel Dickinſon, Eſq; juſtice of the Common-pleas, in Kent county, Philadelphia, aged 71.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 30.

THE king has been pleaſed to preſent Roger Baldwin, clerk, M. A. to the rectory of Aldingham, otherwiſe Aldington, in the county of Lancaſter, and dioceſe of Cheſter, void by the ceſſion of Edward Smalley, M. A. the laſt incumbent.

——, Oct. 14. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto Samuel Wolley, M. A. the place and dignity of a prebendary of the cathedral church of Worceſter, void by the death of Richard Meadowcourt, the laſt incumbent.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. John Foſbrook was preſented to the vicarage of Childerditch, in Eſſex;—Dr. Birch, to the rectory of Great-Horſley, in Eſſex;—Mr. Owen, to the rectory of Outwell, in Norfolk;—Mr. Fearon, to the living of Peaſe-Marſh, in Suſſex;—Mr. Edward Mandrell, to the rectory of Upton, in Glouceſterſhire;—Mr. Ford, to the vicarage of Colwick, in Staffordſhire;—Mr. Armſtrong, to the rectory of Moulton, in Eſſex;—Mr. Bowneſs, to the rectory of Gunton, in Suffolk;—Mr. Jenkins, to the rectory of Tutfield, in Devonſhire;—Mr. Jackſon, to the vicarage of Millington, in Yorkſhire,—Mr. Blake, to the vicarage of Alſtone, in Surry.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable Charles Bagg, M. A. to hold the rectory of St. Giles, in the Iſle of Ely, with that of Siderſtone, in Norfolk.

PROMOTIONS CIVIL *and* MILITARY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Sept. 30.

THE king has been pleaſed to appoint Lieut. Gen. John Moſtyn to be colonel of the Queen's regiment of dragoons, in the room of Sir John Cope, deceaſed;—John Parſlow, Eſq; to be colonel of the regiment of foot lately commanded by Gen. Grey, deceaſed;—Cyrus Trapaud, Eſq; to be colonel of the regiment of foot lately commanded by Col. Parſlow;—John Browne, Eſq; to be lieutenant-colonel to Major General George Howard's regiment of foot;—John Biddulph, Eſq; to be major;—Chriſtopher Teeſdale, Eſq; to be lieutenant-colonel in Col. Charles Colvill's regiment of foot;—John Gore, Eſq; to be firſt major to the third regiment of foot-guards;—and John Furbar, Eſq; to be ſecond major.

——, Oct. 4. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto William Melliſh, Eſq; the office of receiver-general and caſhier of his majeſty's cuſtoms, in the room of Roger Townſhend, Eſq; deceaſed:—and to appoint Henry Poole, Eſq; a commiſſioner of exciſe, in the room of Mr. Melliſh.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Right Hon. the Earl of Morton was appointed lord-regiſter of Scotland, in the room of the Hon. Alexander Hume Campbell, deceaſed.—Col. Clive was preſented to the degree of doctor of the civil law, at Oxford.—Rev. Mr. Whalley was elected maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Chriſt's hoſpital.—Sir William Boothby is appointed colonel of the 63d regiment, in the room of Major Gen. Watſon, colonel of the 38th regiment, in the room of General Roſs, deceaſed;—Joſeph Gorham, Eſq; major and commandant of all the Independent companies at Nova-Scotia, &c.—Dr. Reeve was re-elected preſident; Dr. Heberden, Dr. Wilbraham, Dr. Akenſide, and Dr. Giſborn, were choſen cenſors; Dr. Wilbraham treaſurer, and Dr. Lawrence regiſter, of the Royal college of phyſicians.

B—KR—TS.

William Tankard, of Chipſtead, Kent, dealer and chapman.
John Holt, of Peaſmarſh, in Suſſex, dealer and chapman.
John Joſeph, of Witham, in Eſſex, apothecary.
William Green, of Market-Harborough, in Leiceſterſhire, ſerge-maker.
James Milligan, of Newport-Pagnell, in Buckinghamſhire, linen-draper.
Thomas Brown, of Bermondſey-ſtreet, carpenter.
James Banbury, of Bath, upholder and carrier.
Francis Deſmaretz, James Babal, and Thomas Barbaud, of St. Mary Axe, merchants and copartners.
James Gregory, of Princes-ſtreet, broker.
Frances Baſſet and Catherine Hepburn, of St. Paul, Covent-garden, milleners.
William Hankins, of the town of Northampton, ſhopkeeper.
Joſeph Rowe, of the city of Exon, tobacconiſt.
John Stokes, of Coventry, mercer and draper.
William Winearls, of Pentney in Norfolk, maltſter.
Palſey Faux, of Thetford, in Norfolk, yarn-maker.
Thomas Morris, of Bewdley, in Worceſterſhire, mercer.
Elkanah Haddock, of Skircoat, Yorkſhire, merchant.
Matt Edge, of St. John's ſtreet, breeches-maker.
Robert Jemmatt, of Aylesbury, ſhopkeeper.
Granado Cheſter, of Sydenham, dealer and chapman

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Thurſday, Oct 23, 1760.

Amſterdam 34 7 2½ Uſ.
Ditto at Sight 34 4½.
Rotterdam 34 8 2¼ Uſ.
Antwerp No Price.
Hamburgh 32 1.
Paris 1 Day's Date 31 ⅛.
Ditto at 2 Uſance 30 ⅛.

Bourdeaux

Bourdeaux ditto 30 7/8.
Cadiz 39 5/8.
Madrid 39 1/4.
Bilboa 39 1/8.
Leghorn 50 1/2.
Genoa 49 3/8.
Venice 51 1/2.
Liſbon 5s. 6d. 1/8.
Oporto 5s. 5d. 1/2.
Dublin 7 1/4 a 3/8.

BILLS of Mortality from Auguſt 26 to October 21.

Chriſt.	Males 1215 / Fem. 1081		2296
Buried	Males 1379 / Fem. 1329		2708
Died under 2 Years old			1149
Between 2	and 5	—	226
5	and 10	—	101
10	and 20	—	87
20	and 30	—	207
30	and 40	—	217
40	and 50	—	240
50	and 60	—	166
60	and 70	—	159
70	and 80	—	106
80	and 90	—	42
90	and 100	—	8
			2708

Buried		
Within the Walls		181
Without the Walls		694
In Mid. and Surry		1388
City and Sub. Weſt.		445
		2708

Weekly, Sept. 2,	—	277
9.	—	324
16,	—	359
23,	—	361
30,	—	354
Oct. 7,	—	379
14,	—	364
21,	—	340
		2708

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1s. 9d. 1/2.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS*.

The LONDON GAZETTE, *October* 28.

Hague, October 23.

The following relation of the action of the 15th, at Campen, has been received here from an officer of diſtinction in the troops under the command of his ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, in a letter dated the 17th inſt.

M. De Caſtries having drawn his forces together, by forced marches, reached Rhynberg, and on the 14th obliged our light troops to quit their poſt there. His ſerene highneſs the hereditary prince was there in perſon, in order to ſupport them, but found it impracticable. His horſe was wounded in this ſhort, but briſk, affair. Major Gen. de Bock's corps, which his ſerene highneſs immediately ordered to join him, could not arrive till the next morning at ſix o'clock; Lieut. General Waldegrave's at eleven; and Lieut. General Howard's in the evening, when it grew dark. Four hanoverian battalions of thoſe that were deſtined for the ſiege, and were ſtill on their march, could not complete their junction the ſame night. It was neceſſary to engage at a ſufficient diſtance from the banks of the Rhine, in order to run no riſks in caſe of accident; eſpecially as our principal bridge was ſo much impaired by the current of high water, and the ſtorm there had been, that the troops and the cannon had paſſed it with difficulty.

The troops were poſted in ſuch a manner as to have Rhynberg in their front, and Oſſenburg in their rear.

The enemy left no more than five battalions and ſome ſquadrons at Rhynberg, and, marching by the left, came to encamp behind the convent of Campen. According to our intelligence of their ſtrength, they had not then been joined by their laſt troops, which were to arrive the next and following day. Hereupon his ſerene highneſs thought it abſolutely neceſſary to make uſe of his time that night, in order to ſurpriſe M. de Caſtries in his camp, and thereby to beat him if poſſible. His ſerene highneſs had under his command 20 battalions and as many ſquadrons; but, as has been ſaid before, ſeveral battalions had not been able to come up in time; and four of them, together with five ſquadrons, were left under Major Gen. Bock, in order to obſerve Rhynberg, and to attack that poſt, in caſe of ſucceſs on the ſide of Campen.

M. de Caſtries had 30 battalions and 38 ſquadrons.

His ſerene highneſs marched at ten o'clock in the evening. To reach the enemy's camp, it was neceſſary to overpower Fiſcher's corps, which occupied the convent of Campen, at half a league in front of the camp. This could not be done without firing ſome muſket-ſhot, which gave the alarm to M. de Caſtries, and enabled him, at the ſame time, to put his troops haſtily under arms. He was however attacked, and drove back twice. It was a terrible, and well-ſupplied fire of muſketry, from five in the morning till about nine at night, without ceaſing. His ſerene highneſs had his horſe killed under him, and received a ſlight hurt, by the ſame ſhot, in his leg. His highneſs, at length, ſeeing that it would be to no purpoſe to perſiſt in the attempt, of driving the enemy out of the wood, of which they had poſſeſſed themſelves, and our infantry having ſpent all their ammunition, he found himſelf obliged to order a retreat, which was executed without a briſk purſuit

* *See alſo, before, p.* 539, 540.

Purſuit from the enemy. Our loſs in this action is computed to be about 1200 men; and that of the enemy is thought to be much greater. We took a pair of colours, and two pieces of cannon, and loſt one of our own, which burſt. M. de Segur, lieutenant-general, M. de Wangen, brigadier-general, with ſeveral officers, and ſome hundreds of private men, were made priſoners; and, on our ſide, Lieut. Col. Pitt and Lord Downe, who were wounded, are in the hands of the enemy. Lieut. Gen. Waldegrave, Major-Gen. Griffin (who was ſlightly wounded in the thigh) Lord George Lenox, and ſeveral other officers, as well Britiſh as Hanoverians and Heſſians, cannot be ſufficiently commended. The cavalry behaved extremely well. Major-Gen. Elliot, Lieut. Col. Harvey, and another officer of rank, whoſe name is not known, were wounded, but not dangerouſly. The hereditary prince marched by Genderich on the 16th in the morning. An attack was made on an advanced body of our troops, which was poſted in a wood before Elverick, and extended along the Rhine, with its right at Geit, and ſome battalions beyond it to cover its flank. The firing both of cannon and ſmall arms laſted till night. A column of the enemy's infantry, which was thought to be the vanguard commanded by M. de Chabot, marched through Walach, and took poſt at a quarter of a league's diſtance, in our front, amongſt the thickets. The Rhine was ſo much ſwelled, and the banks of it, about the Carthuyſer Inſul, ſo overflowed, that the bridge which we had over that river was damaged to ſuch a degree, as made it neceſſary for us to repair, and remove it lower down. It was five o'clock in the morning before that work could be finiſhed, and the bridge refitted. The enemy were only half a league from us. We however repaſſed the Rhine, in their preſence, without the leaſt moleſtation. The paſſage could not poſſibly have been more ably conducted. The hereditary prince is now marching to Bruynen to fix his head quarters there.

Hague, Oct. 25. We have no accounts of any material alterations made lately in the poſition of the armies commanded by Prince Ferdinand or Marſhal Broglio. The French, on the other ſide of the Weſer, that had advanced as far as Northeim in the electorate of Hanover, have ſince fallen back to Gottingen. In the mean while the hereditary prince of Brunſwick remained on the 23d in his camp at Bruynen, which he occupied upon repaſſing the Rhine.

The king of Pruſſia, we hear, had reached the town of Dam in Luſatia on the 20th, in his way to Saxony; and Marſhal Daun was following him, at the diſtance of ſome few days march.

The town of Wittenberg, in Saxony, capitulated to the duke de Deux Ponts on the 15th.

Some light troops from the corps of French under the command of M. de Stainville, had made incurſions into Halberſtadt, but left it, after levying contributions, and taking hoſtages.

The body of Ruſſians that entered Berlin by capitulation the 9th inſt. quitted that city on the 13th; and have ſince retired into Poland by the way of Furſtenwalde.

To theſe accounts from our Gazette we ſhall add as follows.

From Colberg Gen. Werner marched to the Weſtern part of Pomerania, where he joined Gen. Stutterheim*, and attacked, on the 3d inſtant, a body of Swediſh troops poſted near Paſſevalck, took ſix pieces of cannon, and made about 500 priſoners, among whom are 16 officers, one of whom is a lieutenant-colonel. The loſs of the Swedes on this occaſion may amount to upwards of 1000 men; ours does not exceed 100 killed and wounded.

Before the Auſtrians and Ruſſians left Berlin, they raiſed a contribution of 1,900,000 rixdollars, diſpoſed of a great many effects belonging to his Pruſſian majeſty, and demoliſhed all the magazines they found in that capital: And, on the other ſide, the Imperial and Auſtrian army had made themſelves maſters of Torgau and Leipzig before they attacked Wittenberg.

Some letters from Denmark ſay, that the Daniſh troops in Holſtein are to be augmented to 40,000 men.

The archdutcheſs, conſort of the archduke Joſeph, made her publick entry into Vienna on the 6th inſt.

On the 27th ult. died, at Madrid, her Catholick majeſty, conſort of the preſent king, daughter of his majeſty the king of Poland, elector of Saxony.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE *for* October, 1760.

DIVINITY.

1. AN Exhortation to ejaculatory Prayer, with Forms, pr. 1s. Law.

2. Chriſtian and Critical Remarks on the Minor, pr. 1s. Keith.

SERMONS.

3. A Second Volume of Dr. Lardner's, pr. 5s. Noon.

4. An Addreſs to the Methodiſts. By Mr. Jephſon. Price 1s. 6d.

5. At a Viſitation. By Mr. Venn. Pr. 6d. Townſhend.

6. At Ditto. By Mr. Ward. Pr. 6d. Griffiths.

7. Twelve, upon the Law and the Goſpel. By Mr. Romaine. Pr. 3s. 9d. Worral. [Such ſtrange and unaccountable doctrines ſhould not, we think, be promulgated: As they are, we fear their effects will be very dangerous on the ignorant and unwary.]

8. At a Monthly Exerciſe of Prayer. By Mr. Brine. Pr. 1s. Keith.

9. Before an Aſſembly of Miniſters. By P. Holland. Pr. 6d. Waugh.

POETICAL

* *See, before, p.* 496.

POETICAL *and* ENTERTAINING.

10. Modern Honour; a Satire. Written by the late Dean Swift, in 1740. Pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

11. The Keekiad, pr. 1s.

12. The Minor; a Comedy. By Mr. Foote. (See p. 375.)

13. Sir Charles Grandiſon ſpiritualized, pr. 1s. 6d. Keith.

14. Life of Balbe Berton, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Woodgate.

15. The Tranſmigrating Soul, pr. 3s. Dodſley.

16. The Adventures of a Black Coat, pr. 2s. 6d. Williams.

17. The Adventures of a Guinea, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Becket.

18. The Hiſtory of Tom Fool, 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Waller.

19. Semiramis; a Tragedy, from the French of Voltaire. Pr. 1s. 6d. Kearſley.

20. Medea to Jaſon, pr. 1s. Hitch and Hawes.

21. The Coffee-Houſe, a Comedy. From the French of Voltaire. Pr. 1s. 6d. Wilkie.

22. Scandal at Tunbridge-wells, a Fable. Pr. 1s. Becket.

23. A Poetical Epiſtle to Sam. Johnſon, M. A. pr. 1s. Vaillant. [We are further convinced, hereby, that Mr. Murphy, as we always aſſerted, is an excellent poet, and a keen ſatyriſt,—but, that wits are very iraſcible.]

24. The Hiſtory of Frederick the Forſaken, 2 Vols. Pr. 6s. Noble.

25. The Rake of Taſte; or, The elegant Debauchee: A true Story. Pr. 2s. [Another ape of the Shandæan ſtyle and manner; idle, improbable, without wit, and almoſt deſtitute of modeſty; as it is very manifeſt its parent is, who has the front to promiſe more ſuch ſtuff,—if this attempt meets with encouragement.—*O tempora! O mores!*]

26. Genuine Memoirs of the celebrated Miſs Nancy D——n, pr. 1s. Stevens. [Very probably theſe memoirs relate many facts; yet we conceive the biographer is much inferior even to his trifling ſubject: However, whilſt there are a ſet of connoiſſeurs who warmly buſy themſelves about ladies of Miſs D's character, ſuch writers will be ſure of purchaſers for their ridiculous, yet pernicious wares.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. A Letter from the Rev. George Whitefield, B. A. to the Rev. Laurence Sterne, M. A. pr. 1s. [The liberty here taken with the names of theſe two gentlemen ſurely will hardly paſs unnoticed, and really deſerves puniſhment. Such wretched pieces would not merit the leaſt mention, but to introduce the following query: Is there not ſomewhat vile, and abominably wicked, in proſtituting ſcripture appellations and expreſſions, and the adorable names of the Divine Being, and our Ever-bleſſed Saviour, to the purpoſes of buffoonry and abuſe?]

28. The preſent State of the London Brewery, pr. 1s. Becket. [A very ſenſible, and very modeſt, plea for the brewers; and we think, if the calculations are juſt, it will deliver them from the popular odium their late attempt to raiſe the price of beer has laid them under.]

29. A Letter to an Hon. Brigadier-General, pr. 1s. Burd.

30. A Refutation of the Letter to an Hon. Brigadier-General, &c. pr. 1s. Stevens. [See p. 448.—We believe every impartial man, and real lover of true merit, will ſubſcribe to the defence (though no maſterly one) of the brave and generous T——d: But we are ſorry to obſerve ſuch low, ſuch illiberal abuſe of two or three characters, for which we yet ſee no room but to retain a grateful reſpect.]

31. A Letter from Mr. Foote to the Rev. Author of the Remarks, Critical and Chriſtian, on the Minor, pr. 1s. Coote. [We don't know but Mr. Foote, in his preſent characters of a polemick, a critick, and an apologiſt, may be as well received as in his theatrical ones of ſatiriſt and mimick. His very antagoniſt, if he has aught of the laughing animal about him, muſt, perforce, ſmooth his gloomy brow, and give to the muſcles of his face a more pleaſing form.]

32. Proceedings of the Corporation of Coventry, &c. pr. 1s. Stevens.

33. Great News from Hell, pr. 1s. Williams.

34. An exact Table of Fees of the Courts at Weſtminſter, pr. 2s. Worrall.

35 Theſaurus Ellipſium Latinarum, Autore Elia Palairet, pr. 6s. Nourſe.

36. A Letter to Mr. Foote, in anſwer to his, pr. 1s.

37. A Letter from the Manager of the Theatre at Tottenham-court to the Manager of the Theatre in the Haymarket, pr. 1s. Stevens.

38. A circumſtantial Account of Mr. Stirn, &c. By Mr. Crawford. Pr. 1s. Coote. (See p. 478.)

39. London in Miniature, pr. 3s. Corbet.

40. A Letter to Mr. Foote, &c. pr. 6d. Pote.

41. A Collection of Chirurgical Facts, &c. By John Batting, Surgeon. Pr. 2s. Walter.

42. Obſervations on the paſt Growth and preſent State of the City of London, pr. 1s. 6d. Whiſton and White.

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44. The preſent State of Letters, pr. 6d. Thruſh.

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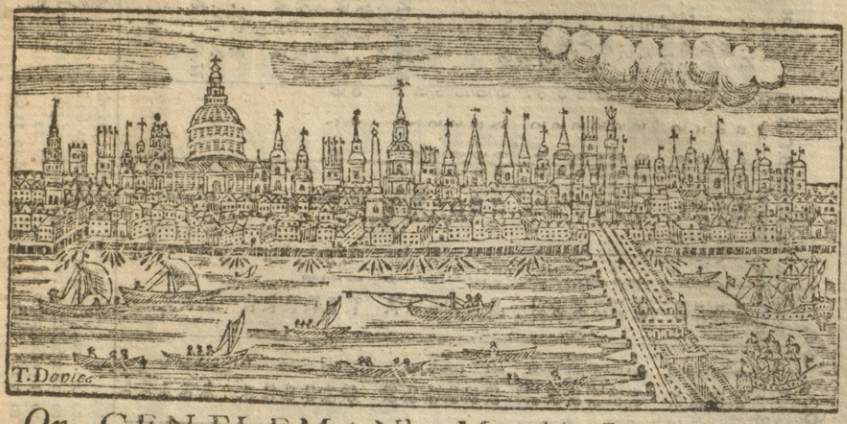
46. The Life and Opinions of Jeremiah Kunaſtrokius, pr. 2s. 6d. Cabe.

47. Trial of Earl Ferrers, pr. 3s. Billingſley.

48. The Hiſtory of the War, pr. 6d. Cooper.

49. A Collection of the Letters of the late Rev. James Harvey, A. M. 2 Vols. pr. 6s. Rivington. (See p. 550.)

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For NOVEMBER, 1760.

Conſiderations on the preſent German War, Extracts from 563—567
An Account of what happened at Berlin, previous to its being taken 567
Deſcription of that City 568
References to the View and Plan ibid.
The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors, 569—574
Proceedings on the late Militia Acts 569
Excellent Remarks on a Militia 570
Gunpowder Magazine removed, from Greenwich to Purfleet, with Reflections 572
An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent War 574—580
Proceedings in relation to the late Admiral Byng, &c. 575—580
Remarks on that extraordinary Caſe 578
M. De Vattel's excellent Sentiments of Religion 580—584
Anſwer to the Eſſay in favour of the Iriſh Papiſts 584
A Theological Queſtion 585
Of Morality, &c. 586
Queries to the Rev. Mr. W—ſley 587
Hermas's Reply, to Mr. T. A. in favour of the Methodiſts 588, 589
Additions to the Anſwer to Hermas 590
Dr. Bracken, of the Bite of a Mad Dog 591
Medicamentum ad Colicam 592
Salutarineſs, &c. of Air Trunks ibid.
Death of the Great Turenne 593
How his Loſs was taken at Paris ibid.
Letter from the King of Pruſſia, to the Marquis d'Argens 594
Liſt of killed and wounded at Campen 595
Miſtake, with regard to Dates, rectified ibid.
A full Account of the Death, Funeral, &c. &c. of his late Moſt Sacred Majeſty 596—599
Anthem performed at the Funeral 599
A regular Account of the Tranſactions of His preſent Moſt Gracious Majeſty, from his happy Acceſſion 599—604
His Majeſty's Moſt Gracious Speech 599
Account of Addreſſes, with the moſt remarkable ones at length 601—605
Slaughter of the Garriſon of Fort Loudoun 605
King of Pruſſia's great Victory 606
POETICAL ESSAYS ibid.—608
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER ibid.
Diſſenting Miniſters Addreſs 612
Of Sir Richard Greenville's Bravery 614
Anſwer to a Query ibid.
New Queries ibid.
A Welſh Petition 615
Marriages and Births; Deaths 616
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 611
Promotions, civil and military ibid.
Bankrupts 612
Courſe of Exchange ibid.
Monthly Bill of Mortality ibid.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 615
Catalogue of Books 616
Stocks, Grain, Wind, and Weather 562

With a BEAUTIFUL PROSPECT of the fine CITY of BERLIN, and an accurate and diſtinct PLAN thereof, elegantly engraved on COPPER.

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PRICES of STOCKS *in* NOVEMBER, 1760, *&c.*

Days	Bank Stock.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	S. Sea An. old.	S. Sea An. new	3 p. c. B. 1751.	3 p. Cent. Ann. red.	3 p. Cent. B. Conso.	3 p. c. B. 1726.	3½ Bank An. 1756.	3½ per C. B. 1758.	4 p. Cent. B. 1760.	perCent. Ind. Ann.	In. Bonds præm.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
29	110	142 ¼	91 ¼	82 ⅛		82 ½		83	82		87 ⅛	94 ⅝	81 ¼	15 o	6 2 6	N.W.	froft
30	110	142 ¼	91 ½	82 ⅛	82 ⅜	82 ⅝		82 ⅞	82 ⅛	86 ⅛	87 ⅛	94 ⅝	81 ¼	15 o	6 2 6	W.	fine
31	110	142 ⅜	93 ½	82 ⅛	83 ⅛	82 ⅝	82 ⅛	82 ⅞	82 ⅛	86 ¼	87 ⅛	94 ⅝	81 ¼	15 o	6 2 6	N.	froft fine
1	110	142	93	82 ⅝	83 ⅛	82 ¼	82 ¼	82 ⅞	82 ½	86 ¼	88 ¼	94 ⅝	81 ½	16 o	6 5 c	N. N. W.	froft rain
2	Sunday															N. W.	rain
3	109 ⅞	142	93	83	83 ⅛	82 ¾	82 ¼	83	82 ⅞	86 ¼	88	94 ⅝	81 ½	17 c	6 5 o	N. E.	rain
4	110	142	93 ½	83 ⅛	83 ⅛	82 ¾	82 ⅜	83	82 ⅛	86 ¼	88	94 ⅝	81 ½	18 o	6 5 o	S. E.	rain
5	110	142	93 ½	83 ⅛	83 ⅛	83	82 ⅝	83 ⅛	82 ⅛	86 ¼	88	94 ⅝	81 ½	18 o	6 5 o	W.	fine
6	110	142	93 ½	82 ⅝	83	82 ⅞	82 ⅝	82 ⅝	82	86 ¼	88	94 ⅝	81 ½	18 o	6 5 o	W.	rain
7	109 ⅜		93 ½	82 ⅝	82 ⅛	82	82	82 ⅝		85 ¼	87 ⅜	93 ⅞	81	18 o	6 5 o	W.	fine
8	109 ¼			81 ½	82	80 ⅞	80 ⅝	80 ⅞	80 ⅝	85	86 ¼	93 ¼	80 ¼	16 o	6 5 c	S. W.	rain
9	Sunday															S. W.	rain
10	109 ½			80 ¼	81 ⅛	80 ¾	80 ¼	81	80 ½	85	86 ⅜	93 ¼	80	14 o	6 7 6	S. W.	rain
11					80 ¼		80 ⅛	81 ¼			85 ⅛	93	79 ½	13 o	6 7 6	S.	cloudy
12	109	140 ¾		80 ⅛	80 ¼	80	79 ¼	80	79 ½	84	85 ⅛	92 ⅛	79 ½	10 o	6 5 c	S.	mild fair
13	108 ½	140 ½		79 ½	80	79 ⅝	79	79		83 ¼	84 ¼	92	78 ⅜	6 c	6 5 c	S. E.	froft
14	108	140 ½		79 ¼	79 ¼	79 ¼	79 ¼	79 ¼	78 ⅝	84	85 ⅛	92 ¼	78 ⅜	6 c	6 7 6	N. E.	froft
15	108			80 ¼			80	80			86	93	78 ⅜	6 o		N.W. by N.	froft
16	Sunday															N. W.	froft
17	108			80 ¼	80 ½	79 ⅝	79 ½	79 ½			86	93	78 ½	6 o	5 5 o	N. N. W.	rain
18	108	140		80	80 ¼	79 ½	79 ⅝	79 ⅝	79	84 ¼	85 ⅛	92 ½	78 ½	6 o	6 7 6	W. N. W.	fine
19	108 ½	139 ¾		80	80 ½	79 ½	79	79 ¼	78	84 ½	85 ½	92 ⅜	78 ½	8 c		W.	froft
20	108 ⅜	139 ¼		80	80 ½	78 ⅝	78 ⅞	78 ⅝	78	84	85	92	78	7 o		NW. by W.	froft
21	108 ⅜	139		79	79 ¼	78 ¼	78	78 ⅜	78	83 ½	84 ⅜	92	77	6 o		NW. by W.	froft
22	108 ⅜	139		78 ¾		78 ½	77 ¾	78 ⅝			84 ½	91 ¾	77	5 o		W.	fine
23	Sunday															N. W.	froft
24	107 ½	139		78 ¼	79	78 ¼	77 ¼	78	77 ⅝	83 ¼	84 ⅛	91 ⅝	77	7 o		N. W.	froft
25	107 ½	139		78 ¼	78 ⅜	78	77 ⅛	77 ⅞	77 ⅝	83	84 ⅛	91	76 ⅜	6 o		N.W. by N.	rain
26	107 ½	139		78 ¼	78 ⅜	78	77 ¼	78		82 ⅛	84 ⅛	91 ¼	76 ¼	6 o		S. E.	mild
27	107 ½	138 ⅛		78 ⅛	78 ¼	78 ¼		78 ⅛	77 ½	83 ⅜	84	92		5 o		W.	cloudy
28	107 ¼	139 ½		78 ¼		78	77 ⅞	78 ¼		83 ⅛	84	91		5 o		W.	mild

Price of Corn.	Mark-Lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes	Glocester.	Birmingham.	London
	Wheat 28s to 32s qu.	71 10s to 81 10s	61. 10s to 81 15s	81 5s to 10l	71. 15s to 9l	08l. 02s load	34s to 48 qr	30s to 4 0 qr	4s to 4 8d b.	4s 2d to 4s 6d b.	Hops 35s. cwt
	Barley 14s to 17s od	13s to 16s 6d	15s. to 18s. od.	27s to 29s 6d	17s to 16s od	19s to 21s qr	14s to 17	16s to 18s 6d	2s 3d to 2s 5d	2s 2d to 2s 5d	Hay per load 54s.
	Oats 14s to 16s od	14s to 16s 6d	13s to 16s 6d	18s to 20s	14s 6d to 16s	14s to 16s 6d	19s to 24	15s to 15s 6d	2s to 2s 4d	1s 9d to 2s	Coals 38s. per chald.
	Beans 20s to 23s od	21s to 24s.	21s 6d to 23s	36s to 40s	23s 6d to 25s	23s to 25s	34s to 40	23s to 30s	3s 2d to 3s 4d	2s 10d to 3s 6d	

☞ LOTTERY TICKETS. November 3. 5l. 10s. 6d.—12. 5l. 12s. 0d.—13. 5l. 7s. 6d.—15. 5l. 1s. 0d.—17. 4l. 16s. 0d.—25. 5l. 1s. 0d.

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
For NOVEMBER, 1760.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A Remarkable pamphlet has lately appeared under the title of *Conſiderations on the preſent German War*, to which is prefixed the following advertiſement:

"As the author of theſe conſiderations has ventured to differ from the commonly received opinion, it may be of uſe to confirm his ſentences with the higheſt and moſt unexceptionable authority; that of his Pruſſian Majeſty, who, in a writing, ſaid to have been drawn up by himſelf, ſpeaks in the following manner:

As no German prince has a right to meddle with the internal policy of Great Britain, nor with the conſtitutions of its government, I have ſome reaſons to hope, that the Engliſh nation will not meddle with the domeſtick affairs of the Empire. And I entertain thoſe hopes the more, becauſe England has no reaſon to meddle with this quarrel from any conſideration of its commerce, or otherwiſe. And although it had a greater inclination for one German court than for another, yet I think it too unreaſonable to pretend, that ſuch powerful and reſpectable princes, as thoſe of the Empire are, ſhould be obliged to rule their conduct upon the inclinations of thoſe amongſt the Engliſh, who ſtrive to make their countrymen enter into foreign quarrels, that are of no manner of concern to England.

Reſcript to a manifeſto of his Pruſſian majeſty, delivered and printed at the ſame time, by his miniſter at London, in the year 1754."

The author begins with obſerving that, though we are ſuperior to the French at ſea, we are inferior to them at land upon the continent of Europe; therefore we ſhould never engage in a war againſt them at land in Europe, but when we can put ourſelves at the head of a powerful confederacy, as king William did ſoon after the revolution. And, after ſhewing, that we had no call, either from intereſt or religion, to engage in the preſent German war, he goes on thus:

"But ſhall France be ſuffered to conquer H—r? No one, who is in the leaſt acquainted with the ſtate of Europe, and the conſtitution of the Empire, can ſuppoſe the crown of France ſhould entertain a thought of making a real and permanent conqueſt of H—r; France enters Germany as a friend and ally of the Empire, and as guarantee of the treaty of Weſtphalia, and as ſuch cannot pretend to make a real conqueſt there: That would be quarrelling with its allies in the very act of aſſiſting them. An electorate of the Empire is not to be annihilated, but by the deſtruction of the whole Germanic conſtitution. For a king of France to make himſelf e—r of H—r, and to eject a whole family out of its rights, would be ſo great an act of violence, that every member in the Empire would riſe againſt it. Sweden and Denmark could not but take the alarm at it. And if France were to pretend to hold the e—te in its own right, what muſt become of the intermediate ſtates? Would the French conquer them too? That muſt commit them in eternal quarrels with every member of the Germanic body. Would the Empire ſuffer a great part of Germany, and two or three electorates, at once to be cut off from its dominions, and made part of the kingdom of France? It is the very thing which England ſhould wiſh the French to attempt, in order to unite all Germany againſt them.

Would they then hold the electorate by itſelf, detached from all their other dominions? H—r, in that caſe, might prove the church-yard of the French, as well

well as Italy has been, and the other parts of Germany. Nor would England have any reaſon to envy France the impracticable taſk of defending a country, ſurrounded with enemies, and ſeparated from its other dominions. But, in reality, the conſtitution of Europe makes every thing of this kind abſolutely impoſſible. All that France can propoſe, after the greateſt ſucceſs there, can be only to make a temporary poſſeſſion of the country during the war, to hold it in depoſit, as the k. of P. did the electorate of Saxony. And, if this were to happen, doubtleſs every good man ought to be ſorry for it: But wherein conſiſts that ſuperlative greatneſs of the evil, that Britain ſhould thus move heaven and earth, and riſque every danger to prevent it. The French, it is true, would poſſeſs themſelves of the revenues of the country, and all the taxes, which the people now pay to their ſovereign, would be paid to France. But would England be ſo much impoveriſhed? Or would the crown of France be ſo very formidably enriched by the acquiſition? A French army, in the country, would themſelves probably find a uſe for all the money they could raiſe there: But ſuppoſe a very diſintereſted general ſhould be able to remit a couple of hundred thouſand pounds from H——r to Verſailles, which is probably more than the French revenue would ever gain by it, is there any kind of œconomy in our having put ourſelves in three years time to an expence of twelve millions, to prevent France from getting ſix hundred thouſand pounds out of Germany?

But the poor people, it may be ſaid, deſerve our compaſſion. True, they do ſo, and for that reaſon we ought to let them alone, and not make their country the theatre of war, which muſt ruin them. A ſmall ſtate, which is invaded by the armies of one infinitely greater than itſelf, is doubtleſs under a great misfortune; all reſiſtance is uſeleſs, and it has nothing to do but ſubmit. But there is a way of doubling this misfortune; and that is, by having another great ſtate, almoſt equal to the invader, undertake the defence of it. If the country ſubmit, it has but one army to maintain, and may, in the beginning, yield upon terms, which are tolerable: But if it be defended, it has then two armies in it, and is ſure to be oppreſſed by them both. An army is a many headed monſter that muſt be fed, and the defending army ought to have as many mouths as the attacking; and each will get but all they can from the poor inhabitants.

We have indeed heard, with concern, of turning a country into a mere deſert. But what was the reaſon? Not becauſe the country was conquered; that is a reaſon for preſerving it, but to prevent the danger of its being loſt. The preſent more humanized laws of war do not admit of burning of towns and deſtroying of countries, where there is no oppoſition made. "Before chriſtianity was eſtabliſhed in the world: When vanquiſhed provinces were laid waſte and depopulated, *ſays marſhal Saxe*, the fortifying of great towns might wear ſome appearance of reaſon; but now that war is carried on with more moderation and humanity, as being, by theſe meaſures, productive of more advantages to the conqueror, &c." Theſe more violent ravages are only committed in time of actual war, and are ſolely the conſequents of oppoſition. And when two great armies are carrying on a war in a country, each of them will make this deſtruction, when it happens to be neceſſary for them, to prevent their enemies finding ſubſiſtence in it, or purſuing them through it. Each of them will be apt to do it, without aſking themſelves whether they are the invaders or the defenders of it.

The Spaniards burnt their own country in queen Ann's war; and, if the French ſhould be able to throw over a body of men into England, while our armies are fighting in Germany, it ought to be done here. I do not ſay whether it would be done or not, but every horſe, cow, and ſheep, ought to be driven off or deſtroyed, and every ſtack, mill, and oven, burned or ruined. Theſe are evils which are not prevented, but made in a country by reſiſtance: They never follow from its being invaded, but frequently ariſe out of its being defended. Nothing of this kind was practiſed in H——r, while the French were victorious, and in quiet poſſeſſion of it: They would not deſtroy the country then for their own advantage. But let a ſuperior army come to drive them out, or let a defending army be obliged to abandon it, each will be apt to leave as little as poſſible behind them, to accommodate their enemies in their purſuit. Such are the calamities to which we wilfully expoſe a ſmall ſtate, by making it the ſeat of war between two potentates much greater than itſelf."

A

A little further he ſays: "But H——r is now attacked ſolely upon an Engliſh account, and therefore England ought to defend it. Certain it is, that the electorate is invaded merely on an Engliſh account—And will not this always be the caſe? Is it poſſible for that country to give our enemies leſs grounds of offence in any future quarrel, than it did in this? Could the French pretend to ſay, that the electorate had taken any part in the diſpute between the two nations about our poſſeſſions in America? Who does not ſee then, that the ſingle reaſon, why it is attacked, is becauſe the French know that we ſhall defend it? That the French therefore only march their troops thither, becauſe as we, by our ſuperiority at ſea, have the advantage in attacking the French ſettlements in America, and the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; ſo the French, by their ſuperiority at land, and their greater nearneſs to H——r, are ſure to have the advantage, by meeting the Engliſh troops there. They would not go thither, unleſs they were certain of finding us there: They always will go thither, as long as the Engliſh councils reſolve to oppoſe them there. The reaſon is, that it is not worth their while to march their troops ſo far from home, from any other motive but that." After this the author goes on to ſhew, that the k. of P. never did give us any great aſſiſtance in the defence of H——: That no ſucceſs he can have againſt his own enemies could enable him to aſſiſt us effectually in an attack by land upon France: And that we never can compel France, by a war in Germany, to agree to any reaſonable terms of peace.

"In ſhort, ſays he, if we are to perſiſt in this ruinous and impracticable German war, let the wealth and power of the nation be as great as they will, it is England and not France which muſt ſue for a peace. Whatever be our ſucceſſes, France is untouched; whenever the French government knows that they can ſend thither an army ſuperior to ours, they will attack us; whenever we are too ſtrong for them, they will not ſend: But, far from being ruined by the intermiſſion of a ſingle campaign in Germany, they are thereby only made the ſtronger for the next. Why then ſhould France ſue for Peace, when at worſt they have only to ſtand ſtill, and keep their money at home, and their troops upon their frontiers, holding the appearance of marching into Germany, and our ruin is compleated? For we muſt be at ſtill the ſame expence; and, after having got ſix and thirty millions in debt, muſt go on to eight and forty.

But we have been ſo long talking of the magnanimity of our ally, that many perſons will not give up their opinion of his ability to ſerve us. He has been called the magnanimous by too great an authority to admit a doubt of his having it in his power to do great things for us. For the ſake of ſuch perſons, it may be of uſe to think of his will, and reflect a little on what foundation that general perſuaſion reſts, of his being ſo much our friend, or how far we can determine whether he is moſt inclined to do us good or hurt. The entering into this conſideration will be an apology to the reader for having preſumed to differ ſo much from the received opinion; and as what I have to offer will chiefly conſiſt of reminding him of paſt facts, he will himſelf judge of their conſequences.

One of the inconveniencies, neceſſarily ariſing out of the number of our preſent news writers, is their being all of them obliged to aim at popularity. Hence whatever happens to be the prevailing opinion of the time, theſe are vying with each other, which ſhall ſay moſt in favour of that opinion, and carry the concluſions drawn from it to the greateſt height. And as at leaſt ninety nine hundredth parts of the people take their opinions from the papers, every thing is hereby run to exceſs. Wiſe men repeat what weaker men write, not thinking themſelves concerned to exerciſe their judgment about matters derived from ſo ſlight an authority; but they are heard as their own, and thereby acquire the ſtrongeſt authority. Great men in their country retirements talk the news in common converſation, not as really matter of opinion, but merely to find chat for their country viſiters; fools repeat this after them with the addition of Such a great man told me: And thus, by the ſeaſon when gentlemen come to town, theſe crude fancies are ripened up for them, and ſeriouſly repreſented as the ſenſe of the nation. Let any man recollect the ſeveral violent prejudices, which the kingdom has run into, and he will find moſt of them derived from this ſource. Not to go ſo far back as the laſt war, when the magnanimity of the queen of Hungary, and the perfidiouſneſs of the k. of P——. were the favourite topicks; let him think only how the

preſent

preſent war opened with the moſt violent encomiums on the bravery and good conduct of general Blakeney. Not a day paſt, for three months together, without our reading ſome article or other in his favour. And all theſe things affirmed and received for true, during a time when, from the very circumſtances of the ſiege and the iſland, every man might have known, that no one could have received a ſingle line from him or the garriſon, and when, for any thing theſe writers could tell, this old gentleman might have been dead a fortnight before the ſiege of St. Philip's began. Yet what was ſaid by the news-writers upon ſo ſlight a foundation, was repeated by gentlemen in the country; and by winter, when they came to parliament, this was conſidered as the ſenſe of the nation, and he was made a lord upon the credit of it. After him the k. of P—— became the favourite of theſe authors. Had he done any thing for Britain? Had he in his former life ever ſhewn the leaſt favourable diſpoſition to us? Had we not long been condemning him as ſerving the cauſe of France, raiſing a civil war in the Empire, and embroiling our allies, and making the moſt ſolemn treaties give way to his ambition? Did we not think him at leaſt capable of penning memorials, which were appeals to the people againſt our government, and keeping a miniſter here to converſe among our merchants, and ſpread theſe ſeeds of diſaffection? Did he not appear to us a prince, that in the mere wantonneſs of malice, was braving the nation's honour at ſea, ſpeaking in the moſt diſreſpectful terms of our late gracious ſovereign at his own court, and inſulting him at others by ſending one of our rebels for an ambaſſador? Had we not condemned him as breaking again the faith of treaties, and even after he had gotten all he claimed in Sileſia, attacking our allies afreſh, to ſave our enemies the French?

We ſet out in the preſent war with the ſame opinion of him, and the firſt ſcene of it was, as was then thought, to have been opened with ſuch a determined act of hoſtility as princes do not often forgive. We knew the court of Ruſſia's diſpoſitions to attack him, and gave 500,000 pounds for 55,000 Ruſſians to make a diverſion, ſeemingly to eat him up. Soldiers are apt enough to riot in their hoſtilities. when in an enemy's country, and Ruſſian ſoldiers were not then known to be more gentle ravagers than Germans: But it was determined by the expreſs articles of this treaty, that they ſhould have all the plunder; and that they might be ſure to take enough, we were to allow them nothing elſe to live upon: Whatever be the licence of war, ſuch things do not ordinarily make the articles of a treaty."

From hence he concludes, that the k. of P—— would not, if he cou'd, aſſiſt us in making an effectual attack upon France.

After this he explains what ought to be meant by a continental connection, and when we ought to embrace it. Then he ſhews, that the German war has not diverted France from any thing they could have done againſt us at ſea or in America; and he concludes thus:

"I know it is ſaid that we have money enough; I acknowledge that hitherto we have felt no want of it: But ſurely the moſt ſanguine among us will not ſay that an expence of fifteen millions is to be continued fifteen years longer. Should other wiſe and good men think, that we cannot ſupport ſuch an enormous expence beyond another year, yet no one, as a friend of his country, would be fond of giving his reaſons for it. There are others indeed, who think that the greater debt we incur, the better; becauſe then, ſay they, we ſhall be ſo much the nearer wiping out the whole. This third ſort are not the people which I ſhall reaſon with; I only wiſh that the two former would bethink themſelves in time of the dangers to which they expoſe the publick from them, by running the war into an expence ſo much beyond our abilities.

I am as thankful as any man for the taking of Montreal, but that ſervice has been compleated by the regiments which were there before; the nation therefore has this year been at no expence of tranſports, &c. upon that account. Nor has any expedition which we know of been formed this year, any more than the laſt, againſt the French iſlands. While the only poſſeſſions of value belonging to our enemies out of France, have lain open to our conqueſts, our men of war have been watching a few broken-back'd ſhips in the Villaine for want of other employment; yet, without any new expedition hitherto failed, or any freſh national attempts, more than the continuation of thoſe of laſt year, our expences have increaſed. I have hitherto ſpoke of fifteen millions, but will not the real charge of this year

1760,

1760 be eighteen millions? And have we not even ſtill heard of memorials, complaining, that enough is not done for the German ſervice? As the demands for the Britiſh war muſt neceſſarily be reduced, thoſe for the German ſeem to be increaſing.

We are now, it is ſaid, going to create twelve millions new debt, with an expence poſſibly of twenty: If indeed a Britiſh parliament will concur to fix in the unbiaſſed mind of our gracious ſovereign, ſo very erroneous a ſtandard of loyalty. Can gentlemen think of going on thus to load our national induſtry with the intereſt of twelve millions a year, for a ſervice, in which, ſuppoſing our army to be as ſucceſsful as we pleaſe, it will be hard to point out any benefit, even of the ſmalleſt value, which can reſult to Britain. We may talk as we pleaſe of a French bankruptcy; but can any man prove, that our enemies may not go on ſeven years longer? Will any man avow the running his country a hundred millions farther in debt? Dare we imagine, that our credit can extend ſo far, or our manufactures and exports bear the load of ſuch intereſt? I will leave the reader to picture to himſelf what muſt happen long before we have gone ſuch a length. Shall we then, when all the neighbouring nations have been drawing their money out of our hands, and quarelling with us for their principal; with all the conſuſions of bankruptcy; in that general ſtate of diſtruſt, which every individual muſt have of his neighbour; with our ſwords poſſibly aimed at each other's throats; ſhall we then be able to raiſe ten millions within the year to protect the electorate, or to defend ourſelves.

Some of my readers will recollect upon this occaſion the hiſtory of one of the firſt of the ancient ſtates, which, though under a popular government, was eſteemed the wiſeſt; till that fatal period, when, being engaged in a war at home with their only dangerous rival, which was ſuperior to them at land, but which they triumphed over every year at ſea with a fleet of two hundred ſail; they at length, when their riches and naval power were at their greateſt heighth, and their enemy's coaſt lay all open to them, neglected their own war to go upon a diſtant land war, in ſupport of a little remote ſtate, ſcarce heard of before, and made important only by that alliance. We ſhall ſoon, I hope, ſee the miſtake of perſiſting in any ſuch impracticable attempts, and ſhall not give occaſion for poſterity to paſs the ſame judgment upon our German war, as the wiſe Roman did upon the Sicilian: *Hic primum opes illius civitatis victæ, comminutæ, depreſſæque ſunt: hoc portu Athenienſium nobilitatis, imperii, gloriæ naufragium factum, exiſtimatur.* Cic. in Ver.

An Account of what happened at Berlin, *previous to the* Ruſſians *getting Poſſeſſion of that City, dated* Magdeburg, October 11. (See p. 559.)

AT the cloſe of laſt month, the Ruſſians ſent off a detachment from their army in Sileſia, under the command of general Czernicheff, to make an incurſion in the march of Brandenburgh. The 3d inſtant general Tettleben appeared with a few thouſand men, moſtly cavalry, before the gates of Berlin, and ſummoned the city to ſurrender, or pay an exorbitant ranſom. Field Marſhal Lehwald having refuſed to do either, and made preparations for a brave defence, the enemy began at two o'clock to fire with their cannon and cohorns, not againſt the ramparts, but upon the town, having for this purpoſe erected a battery before Hall-gate. This fire laſted till ſix o'clock, in which ſpace of time they threw above 300 royal granadoes, red hot balls, &c. into the city, ſome of which reached the caſtle. After a few hours ſilence, the bombardment was renewed at nine in the evening, and laſted till midnight. Several houſes took fire, as did likewiſe the wool market, but it was happily extinguiſhed. During this bombardment, 150 grenadiers made three aſſaults on Hall-gate, and that of Cottbus; they even penetrated as far as the barricade, but the battalion of Lange played them ſo briſkly with muſketry, that they were obliged to retire with the loſs of fifty men. The 4th the enemy remained in the neighbouring thickets, and fired but a few ſhot.

Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, who had taken the command of general Stutterheim's corps, marched the ſecond from Zedenick to Templin, in order to act againſt the Swedes, whilſt general Werner was to advance againſt the Swediſh corps under general Ebrenſchwerd at Paſewalck; but the Prince hearing that the capital was in danger, haſtened back from Templin to its relief. His cavalry arrived at Ber in the third, and the infantry the next day, the former having marched eleven German miles in twenty-four hours, and the foot ſoldiers almoſt as many. The troops were ſo fatigued, that it was impoſſible for them to attempt any thing that day.

The fifth in the morning, prince Eugene iſſued from the city to attack the Ruſſians, but they retired with ſuch ſpeed, that he could pick up no more than two of them.

horſes being quite jaded with the preceding forced marches.

General Tottleben, who had retired that day from Berlin as far as Copenick, returned the 6th, with a much greater force, which we take to have been the whole corps under general Czernicheff; after which the prince of Wirtemberg brought his troops before the Royal gate, and encamped there.

The 7th, the Ruſſians made a new attack upon Hall-gate, but were repulſed with loſs by colonel Kleiſt, who was arrived from the corps under the command of general Hulſen. The ſame day there was a furious cannonade between the Ruſſians and the prince of Wirtemberg's corps, which was no way deciſive, both parties having maintained their reſpective poſts. The enemy's cavalry were repulſed with loſs each time they advanced.

The 8th nothing was done, by reaſon of extraordinary tempeſtuous weather; but our people had intelligence, that the Ruſſians were joined by a conſiderable body of Auſtrians. The prince of Wirtemberg, ſeeing he could do nothing againſt forces ſo ſuperior to his, and moreover fearing to bring a greater calamity upon the city by a fruitleſs reſiſtance, retired the 9th in the morning to Spandau, along with General Hulſen's corps. The city of Berlin, having no walls on the ſide of Francfort, but only palliſadoes without any other kind of fortification, capitulated the ſame day.

One article of the capitulation of Berlin was as follows:

IV. "Safeguards ſhall be granted to the royal palace, the palace of the princes, and other publick edifices; which ſhall be held ſacred as places of refuge."

To which Tottleben gave the following anſwer:

"As the other houſes will not be injured or pillaged, much leſs will the royal palaces be expoſed to ſuch treatment."

Deſcription of the City of BERLIN.

THE city now by a general name called Berlin, which is the capital of the king of Pruſſia, and the place where, in time of peace, he generally reſides, is ſituated upon both ſides of the river Spree, in a pleaſant and fruitful country, in 52 degrees 30 minutes latitude, and 14 degrees eaſt from the longitude of London. It now conſiſts of five different cities or towns, each diſtinguiſhed by its proper name, viz. Berlin, properly ſo called; Cullen, or Coln; Frederic's Iſland; Dorothy or New Town; and Frederic's Town, beſides very extenſive ſuburbs. Berlin ſtands upon the north ſide of the Spree, and is defended by that river on one ſide, and by a regular fortification on the other. Cullen ſtands next to it on the other ſide of the Spree, and Frederic's Iſland next to that, being divided from it by a large canal. Theſe two are defended by the Spree on one ſide, and by an irregular fortification on the other; but Dorothy Town and Frederic's Town, and all the ſuburbs, are quite open; ſo that it would have been madneſs to have thought of ſtanding a ſiege.

This city owes its vaſt increaſe to three cauſes: 1. To its being the capital of a very extenſive dominion. 2. To its having long been the refuge of all the perſecuted proteſtants in Germany, and many of thoſe in France. And, 3, to its being extremely well ſituated for trade, by having a navigable communication with the two great rivers, the Elbe and the Oder: With the former by means of the Spree, and with the latter by means of a canal cut from the Spree to the Oder, at Frankfort.

The houſes of this whole city are generally well built, the ſtreets wide, and the ſquares large and regular; and there are within the city, as well as round it, a vaſt number of magnificent buildings and fine gardens, both publick and private; a particular account of which we cannot enter into.

Explanation of the VIEW.

1. THE royal ſummer palace of Schonhouſe.—2. Spandau ſuburb.—3. The church and new ſteeple in Spandau ſuburb.—4. The royal pleaſure houſe and garden of Mon Bijoux.—5. St. George's church. 6. Garriſon church and ſchool.—7. Holy Ghoſt hoſpital and church.—8. St. Mary's church.—9. Gray Fryar church.—10. Reformed parochial church.—11. Frederic's great hoſpital.—12. Berlin ſtadt houſe.—13. The royal apothecary's hall.—14. St. Nicholas church.—15. The royal caſtle.—16. The arſenal.—17. The royal caſtle and dome church.—18. The obſervatory.—19. St. Peter's church.—20. St. Gertrau's hoſpital church.—21. St. Sebaſtian's church.—22. Jeruſalem new church.—23. Frederic's ſtadt new church.—24. Frederic's ſtadt French church.—25. The new Bohemian church.—26. The new Trinity church.—27. Dorothy ſtadt church.—28. Kampen's gardens.—29. The new building of Dorothy and Frederic ſtadt.—30. The Wiedendam bridge.—31. The cauſey.—32. The Wiedendam.—33. The highway along the Spree to the Lauſ bridge.

Explanation of the PLAN.

A. Berlin city.—B. Cullen city.—C. Frederic's iſland.—D. Dorothy ſtadt or new city.—E. Frederic's ſtadt or new city.—F. Cullen ſuburb.—G. Berlin ſuburb.—H. Spandau ſuburb.—1. The royal caſtle.—2. The royal ſtables.—3. The parade.—4. The arſenal.—5. Prince Henry's palace.—6. The opera houſe.—7. The new popiſh church.—8. The great ſtables.—9. The obſervatory and anatomy hall.—10. The Jeruſalem place.—11. The circle.—12. The octogon.—13. The ſquare.—14. The exerciſing ground.

The

Engd for the London Mag.

A Prospect of the City of Berlin.

A PLAN OF THE CITY OF BERLIN.

R. Benning sculp.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 510.

THE bill was accordingly presented to the house by Mr. John Pitt on the 30th, when it was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time, and to be printed. May the 8th it was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house, into which the house next day resolved itself, as it did again on the 10th, when the report was ordered to be received on the 12th; but on that day, as soon as the said order was read, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the mayor, aldermen, town-clerk, sheriffs, gentlemen, merchants, clergy, tradesmen, and others, inhabitants of the ancient city of Lincoln, whose names were thereunto subscribed; reciting, that by an act, relating to the militia, passed in the 31st of his majesty's reign, it was provided, that, when any militia-men should be ordered out into actual service, leaving families not of ability to support themselves during their absence, the overseer or overseers of the parish where such families reside should allow them such weekly allowance, for their support, until the return of such militia-men, as should be ordered by any one justice of the peace; which allowances should be reimbursed out of the county-stock; and alledging, that a considerable number of men, inhabitants of the said city, had entered themselves to serve in the militia of the county of Lincoln, as volunteers for several parishes and persons in the said county of Lincoln, yet were, nevertheless, supported by the county-stock of the city and county of the city of Lincoln; and taking notice of the said bill, then before the house; and praying, that, if the said bill should pass into a law, the petitioners might thereby, or otherwise, have such relief in the premises as to the house should seem meet.

This well-drawn and distinct petition was ordered to lie on the table until the report should be received from the said committee; which was then ordered to be received the next morning, as it was accordingly, when several of the amendments made by the committee were disagreed to; the rest, with amendments to several of them, were agreed to; and several clauses were added by the house; and another clause being offered, brought up, and twice read, the further consideration of the said report was adjourned till next morning, when the said clause was, with the leave of the house, withdrawn; several more amendments were made by the house to the bill; and it was ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, should be ingrossed, which it was by the 16th, when it was read a third time, an ingrossed clause added by way of Ryder, several amendments made by the house, and the bill passed and sent to the lords, where it was passed without any amendment, and received the royal assent by commission at the end of the session.

By this act a considerable alteration has been made with regard to the aforesaid allowances; for it is enacted, that, if any militia man, who shall have been accepted and enrolled as a substitute, hired man, or volunteer, before the passing of this act, or who shall have been chosen by lot, whether before or after the passing of this act, shall, when embodied and called out into actual service, and ordered to march, leave a family unable to support themselves, the overseers shall, by order of some one justice of the peace, pay out of the poor-rates of such parish, &c. a weekly allowance to such family, according to the usual and ordinary price of labour in husbandry there, viz. for one child under the age of ten years, the price of one day's labour; for two children under the age aforesaid, the price of two days labour; for three or four children under the age aforesaid, the price of three days labour; for five or more children under the age aforesaid, the price of four days labour; and for the wife of such militia-man, the price of one day's labour, &c. But that the families of such men *only* as shall be chosen by lot, and of the substitutes, hired men, and volunteers, already accepted and inrolled, shall, after the passing of this act, receive any such weekly allowance.

And, for removing the grievance so justly complained of by the above petition, it is enacted, that, where treasurers shall reimburse to overseers any money in pursuance of this act, on account of the

weekly allowance to the family of any militia-man ſerving in the militia of any county, or place, other than that wherein ſuch family ſhall dwell, they are to tranſmit an account thereof, ſigned by ſome juſtice for the place where ſuch family ſhall dwell, to the treaſurer of the county, &c. in the militia whereof ſuch militia-man ſhall ſerve, who is thereupon to repay him the ſums ſo reimburſed to ſuch overſeers; and the ſame are to be allowed in his accounts.

Theſe are all the parts of this act of which I think it neceſſary to give any abſtract, becauſe the officers and others, who may be affected by any other part of it, will probably have copies of the act, and therefore do not ſtand in need of any abſtract: And now I ſhall obſerve, that, whilſt this act was depending in the houſe, that is to ſay, on the 6th of May, as ſoon as the reſolutions of the ſupply-committee were that day agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill ſhould be brought in, purſuant to the 4th of the ſaid reſolutions *; and that Mr. John Pitt, Mr. Roſe Fuller, Mr. Charlton, and Mr. Bacon, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame; and, on the 9th of May, after reading part of the militia-act of the 31ſt of his majeſty's reign, for explaining the militia-act of the preceding ſeſſion, it was ordered, that it ſhould be an inſtruction to the ſaid gentlemen, to make proviſion, in the ſaid bill, for explaining ſo much of the ſaid act, as related to the money to be given to private militia-men upon their being ordered out into actual ſervice; and alſo, that no militia-man, who ſhould not, before the paſſing of the ſaid bill, have been trained and exerciſed, ſhould be intitled to have his cloaths for his own uſe, until he ſhall have ſerved for a certain ſpace of time after the delivery of the ſaid cloathing. Accordingly, a bill being drawn up purſuant to this order, and theſe inſtructions, it was preſented to the houſe, on the 14th, by Mr. John Pitt, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; after which it paſſed through both houſes, and received the royal aſſent by commiſſion at the end of the ſeſſion. By this act the guinea, which, by the act 31 Geo. II. is to be paid to every private man of every regiment or company of militia, when ordered out into actual ſervice, is to be paid to every man that ſhall afterwards be inrolled into ſuch regiment, or company, whilſt in actual ſervice; no man is to be intitled to his cloaths, for his own uſe, until he ſhall have ſerved three years, if unembodied, or one year, if embodied, after delivery of the cloaths; and the full pay of the militia is to commence from the date of his majeſty's warrant for drawing them out.

From theſe and former acts paſſed, relating to the militia, we may ſee how difficult it is to bring any new eſtabliſhment to perfection; but this eſtabliſhment highly deſerves all the pains that gentlemen have given, or can give, themſelves for the purpoſe. Some ſort of military force is certainly neceſſary for the defence of every nation; and it is equally certain, that the only proper military force for preſerving the liberties and privileges, as well as the lives and fortunes, of a free people, is a well-regulated and well-diſciplined militia, conſiſting chiefly of men of property or ſubſtance, and commanded by independent gentlemen of fortune, and of good character, in their reſpective counties. In the moſt abſolute governments no man's life, or property, is taken from him without ſome pretence of law, or juſtice: The moſt arbitrary tyrant, if he made a practice of murdering and robbing his ſubjects without any ſuch pretence, would ſoon loſe the power of doing miſchief, and become practically what the king of England is in theory; but a free people have a right to judge of the pretence, and to puniſh thoſe who for ſuch a purpoſe make uſe of a falſe or ſham pretence. For enabling them to exerciſe this right, they have liberties and privileges eſtabliſhed by their form of government; and theſe liberties and privileges they muſt take care to preſerve, which can be effectually and ſecurely done no way but by ſuch a militia as I have mentioned; for it is in the men of property and ſubſtance that all ſuch liberties and privileges are chiefly veſted; and therefore thoſe that have no property, or ſubſtance, may find, or at leaſt may expect to find, their account in deſtroying the liberties and privileges of thoſe that have.

In the reign of Richard II. this was really the caſe. In that reign, if the mob, or thoſe of little or no property, had been the only people that underſtood any thing of arms or military diſcipline, how could the citizens of London, how could the king, have oppoſed, much leſs defeated, the inſurrection under Wat Tyler? Their profeſſed deſign was to aboliſh all diſtinction, and reduce all the people of this kingdom to a perfect equality: In purſuance

* *See, before, p.* 343.

ſuance of this deſign they had cut off the heads of many lords, gentlemen, and eminent men, that had fallen into their hands: They had even forced their way into the tower and city of London, which they had plundered. But at laſt a number of brave and well diſciplined citizens took arms, I may ſay in deſpair, conſidering the odds of numbers, and, by a remarkable turn of providence, defeated this, to appearance, irreſiſtible inſurrection.

This ſhews how neceſſary it is to have the military force of the nation placed in the hands of men of ſubſtance and property; for mobs, by which I mean a numerous aſſembly of men of little or no property, are of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the freedom of government. By ſuch mobs free governments have been more frequently overturned than by ſtanding armies. Our own government, in the reign of Charles I. could never have been overturned, if all men of true ſenſe and virtue had not been baniſhed from both houſes of parliament, or terrified out of their ſenſes, by the enthuſiaſtical mobs of London and Weſtminſter; and ſuch mobs are always the more dangerous the more they are bred to arms and military diſcipline; which makes me afraid even of a militia, if it conſiſts of the dregs of the people, as hired ſubſtitutes will generally be. 'Tis true, they muſt, by law, be commanded by gentlemen of fortune; but all gentlemen of fortune are not independent: A luxurious, extravagant, or avaritious gentleman never can be ſo, let his fortune be what it will: He will be obedient to thoſe who can pay him for his obedience, and will execute their commands, be they what they will, if he can to do it with impunity.

Whether there was a neceſſity, upon the preſent occaſion, to call the militia out to, and to detain them ſo long in, actual ſervice, is a queſtion which I ſhall not preſume to determine; but this I will ſay, that, if it be laid down as a maxim, that, as often as the nation is engaged in any foreign war, the militia muſt not only be called out to actual ſervice, but marched into remote counties, and kept in places far remote from their habitations, during the whole time of their appointed ſervice, no man of any buſineſs or employment will ever liſt in the ſervice, who can poſſibly raiſe as much money as to hire a ſubſtitute; ſo that, as to the common men, they will generally and always be ſuch as the common ſoldiers of our army; and their being hirelings will give them ſuch a mean and mercenary way of thinking, as will render it more eaſy to make a bad uſe of them. I therefore wiſh that the number of our militia-men were ſo much increaſed, as to render it poſſible to inſure them, that they ſhould never be detained in actual ſervice above two months in a year, except when the kingdom is actually invaded. Such a ſhort time a ſubſtantial farmer, or tradeſman, might ſpare from his buſineſs; and even, as to labouring men, they could not in that time get ſuch a habit of idleneſs as to render them for ever incapable of labour. But, from what I have ſaid, I hope it will not be ſuppoſed that I am againſt our preſent eſtabliſhment of the militia: If we cannot have what we would, we muſt be content with what we can get, as what we now have will at leaſt increaſe the number of diſciplined men in the kingdom, and conſequently add to our ſecurity againſt any foreign invaſion; and the new regulation, by which the families of ſubſtitutes are deprived of any relief from their pariſh, will be a great relief to our pariſhes already overburdened with their poor's rates. 'Tis true, it will increaſe the price of ſubſtitutes; but this I take to be a publick advantage, as it will oblige more of our better ſort of people to ſerve their appointed time in perſon: And this we ought to take every poſſible method to promote; for the fewer ſubſtitutes we have in our militia, the more it may be depended on for the preſervation of our liberties and privileges, and the more the number of our diſciplined men will be increaſed; becauſe, at the end of every three years, the lot-men muſt be changed, and new militia-men choſen by lot; but ſubſtitutes may continue for life, and moſt of them will probably do ſo, if upon every change they can find a new lot man who is ready to hire them.

Nov. 21, there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of ſeveral noblemen, gentlemen, and others, inhabitants of Eaſt-Greenwich, and places adjacent in Kent, whoſe names were thereunto ſubſcribed, in behalf of themſelves and the reſt of the inhabitants; ſetting forth, that in the pariſh of Eaſt-Greenwich, and within a quarter of a mile, or thereabouts, of the town, in which there is a royal palace, and royal hoſpital for ſeamen, there is a ſtore-houſe, or magazine, wherein are frequently kept very great quantities of gunpowder, to the

amount, as the petitioners were informed, of 6000 barrels, or more; and that, beſide the great danger which muſt attend all places of that kind, the ſaid magazine ſtands in an open field, not incloſed by any fortification or defence whatſoever, whereby it was expoſed to treachery, and every other accident; and alledging, that the petitioners apprehended, if through treachery, or by lightning, or any other accident, the ſaid magazine ſhould take fire, among many great miſchiefs which would follow, not only the lives and properties of the petitioners, but the ſaid palace and hoſpital, the king's yards and ſtores at Deptford and Woolwich, and the banks and navigation of the river Thames, and the ſhips ſailing and at anchor therein, would be inevitably deſtroyed, and inconceivable damage accrue to the cities of London and Weſtminſter; and further alledging, that the ſaid magazine was then in a dangerous condition, being propped on all ſides; that the props were, as the petitioners were credibly informed, decaying at the foundation; and that, in caſe it ſhould fall, the powder muſt, moſt certainly, take fire, and all the before-mentioned calamities inevitably happen; and therefore praying the whole houſe to take the premiſes into conſideration, and that the ſaid magazine might be taken down, and removed to ſome more convenient place; or that the petitioners might have ſuch other relief in the premiſes, as to the houſe ſhould ſeem meet.

Under our then preſent adminiſtration I ſcarcely need inform the reader, that this remarkable petition was preſently referred to the conſideration of a committee, that they ſhould examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, with their opinion thereupon, to the houſe; and that they ſhould have power to ſend for perſons, papers, and records.

The very next day it was ordered, that the eſtimate for purchaſing lands, and erecting a powder-magazine for land and ſea ſervice, at Purfleet, near the river Thames, in Eſſex, together with barracks, guard houſe, and all other neceſſary conveniences, to anſwer the purpoſe of the then preſent magazine at Greenwich, (which was preſented to the houſe upon the 18th of December, 1754) be referred to the ſaid committee.

On the 5th of December, Mr. Cooke reported, from the ſaid committee, that they had examined the matter of the ſaid petition, and had directed him to report the ſame, together with their opinion thereupon, to the houſe; which report he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the table, where it was ordered, that the report ſhould lie upon the table, to be peruſed by the members: And on the 12th, it being moved to take the ſaid report into conſideration, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majeſty's command, acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty, having been informed of the ſubject matter of the ſaid petition, recommended it to the conſideration of the houſe; whereupon it was read, and the reſolutions of the committee were as follow:

1ſt, That the preſent magazine for gunpowder, near Greenwich, in Kent, is very improperly and dangerouſly ſituated; 2d, That, notwithſtanding great care has been taken to ſupport the ſaid magazine, the ſame is utterly incapable of being repaired; 3d, That Purfleet, in Eſſex, is a proper place for erecting a powder-magazine; and, 4th, That the houſe be moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill for taking down, and removing, the ſaid magazine at Greenwich. Of theſe reſolutions the firſt three were preſently agreed to; and then it was ordered, that the ſaid report ſhould be referred to the committee of ſupply, where it produced the reſolution of that committee of December the 18th*; and, as ſoon as that reſolution was agreed to, the aforeſaid third reſolution being again read, it was ordered, that leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill upon theſe two reſolutions; and that Mr. Cooke, Sir James Creed, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Lord Ligonier, Mr. Charles Frederick, Mr. Earle, Mr. Wilkinſon, Mr. Cocks, and Mr. Weſt, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame.

To theſe gentlemen were afterwards added Mr. Auditor Watſon, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Fairfax; and on the 15th of February the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Fairfax, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; after which it was ordered to be printed, together with the report upon which it was founded. The 26th it was read a ſecond time, and committed to a committee of the whole houſe. March the 11th, the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, went through the bill with ſeveral amendments, and ordered the report the next morning; but, upon the report, it was re-committed to a committee

* *See, before, p.* 340.

mittee of the whole house; and on the 26th, after reading part of the act of the then last session, intitled, *An Act for making Compensation to the Proprietors of such Lands, &c.* an instruction was ordered to the committee, that they should have power to receive a clause, or clauses, for obviating some doubts and difficulties, which had arisen upon the said act, with regard to the direction thereby given, for the payment of so much of the money, by the said act allowed, as a compensation for certain lands, &c. as the party or parties intitled to, or interested in, should be incapable, by law, to take and dispose of, into the hands of the deputy of the king's remembrancer of the Exchequer, for the time being, for the uses and purposes in the said act mentioned; after which the house resolved itself into the said committee, went through the bill with several amendments, which were, upon the report, agreed to on the 28th, and the bill, with the amendments, ordered to be ingrossed: And on the 31st the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the lords, where it passed without any amendment, and received the royal assent, by commission, on the 15th of April.

In the petition upon which the bill was founded, the danger to be apprehended from the situation and condition of this magazine was, perhaps, a little exaggerated; but it was certainly very great: Therefore it is surprising that it was not removed many years since; and this will be the more surprising if we consider, that in the session of parliament which began January 17, 1750, a petition of much the same import was, on the 11th of March, presented to the house, by the inhabitants in and about Greenwich, in which the petitioners informed the house, that they had made application to his majesty's board of ordnance, to have the said magazine entirely removed, and were told, that it was not in the power of the board to remove the king's magazine, or to make a purchase of land, and erect another elsewhere; which petition was then in the same manner referred to a committee, and a report made from that committee on the 19th, by which the house was so fully convinced of the danger set forth in the petition, that they addressed his majesty to give directions, that an estimate should be laid before the house, of the expence of removing the said magazine to some more convenient place, and further distance from the said town of Greenwich and cities of London and Westminster. Is it not surprising, then, that an affair in which the lives and properties of so many of his majesty's subjects, as well as a national magazine, was so immediately concerned, should have been allowed to sleep for ten years, without applying a remedy, which was every year in our power, and which might have been applied more conveniently in time of peace, when we had no occasion to borrow money at interest for the purpose, than now, in time of war, when we must borrow the money at 4 l. *per cent.* interest, for above 20 years, beside a high premium?

However, the applying a remedy, even now, does honour to our present administration, and the more as it has been long neglected; and by the act they seem to have chosen a very proper place; for Purfleet is, itself, but a very small village, and not near any considerable one *: But I hope the magazine will be made to consist of several distinct and separate small buildings, at such a distance from each other, as that the blowing up of one may not set fire to any of the rest; for all magazines of gunpowder, and likewise all magazines of naval stores, ought to consist of a number of such buildings, in proportion to the quantity of stores which it may, at any time, be necessary to lodge at that place; because, when a very large quantity of such stores is lodged in one building, it may, in time of war, be worth an enemy's while to bestow a very large sum in bribing some villain to set fire to it; but, when the enemy can propose, by such treachery, to destroy but a small quantity, they never will offer a large sum for that purpose; and there are men who for a large sum would become villains, and yet would with disdain spurn away the offer of a small sum for such a treacherous purpose.

And now, because of the connection, I shall here add an account of the following affair, which will shew what a religious regard both our sovereign and our parliament always have to the property of the subject, in every case where the parliamentary faith seems any way to be engaged. On the 22d of April, there was offered to be presented to the house a petition of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. and Edward Bridges Blacket, doctor in divinity, on behalf of themselves and others, who were proprietors of lands mentioned in an act of the then last session of parliament, intitled, *An Act for making*

* *See the Map of Essex, Lond. Mag. for* 1748, *p.* 344.

making Compensation to the Proprietors, &c. whereupon Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that his majesty, having been informed of the contents of the said petition, recommended it to the consideration of the house. Then the said petition was brought up, and read, reciting, that by the said act of the last session it was directed, that, if any lands, vested in trustees by the former act therein referred to, should belong to any body corporate, or person, not capable, by law, to take and dispose of the several sums of money which should be due and payable for their respective interests in such lands, then such money should be paid into the hands of the deputy-remembrancer of the court of Exchequer for the time being, for the use of such body corporate, or persons, under such disability, and which sums of money were thereby directed to be laid out in the purchase of other lands, in places most convenient for the persons interested; and the estates so to be purchased were directed to be settled to the same uses, intents, and purposes, as the former estates were settled at such time as they became vested in the trustees therein mentioned; and that, until such purchases should be made, the deputy-remembrancer should place such money out in parliamentary funds, or upon other good securities; and alledging, that, in pursuance of the last-mentioned act, debentures, amounting to the sum of 24,117l. 12s. 6d. had been made out, ready to be paid to the said deputy remembrancer, for the use of the proprietors of such lands: But doubts and difficulties having arisen, touching the execution of the said act, which had prevented the said deputy-remembrancer from receiving the said money from the office of ordnance, the said proprietors were like to be sufferers by the money's not being laid out on the publick funds, or other good securities, in regard the board of ordnance were not enabled to pay any interest for the principal sums due to the said proprietors, for any further time than until the 25th of August, 1759, on which day it was ready to have been paid to the said deputy-remembrancer; and that the petitioners had observed, by the votes of that house, that there was an instruction for making provision, in the bill, for applying a sum of money, &c.* but, in regard the petitioners lands, tenements, and hereditaments, were then in the possession of the crown, and the petitioners could not receive any rent or income therefrom, and they had not, by any means, prevented or delayed the said monies being laid out for their benefit, or the trusts in the said bill being carried into execution; therefore praying the house to take their case into consideration, and to give them such relief, in the premises, as to the house should seem just and reasonable.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

* *See, before, p.* 573.

An impartial and succinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progress of the present* WAR. *Continued from p.* 524.

THUS a part of the blame for the dishonour and national loss we had sustained was laid upon Gen. Fowke, by means of a council of war; which was as far as they could go; for a council of war cannot, by their sentence, or rather opinion, subject an officer to any higher punishment than that of suspension, or dismission. His majesty might, indeed, have afterwards ordered him to be tried by a court martial, whose sentence, if they had so pleased, might have been capital, as disobedience to orders is, by the mutiny-act, to be punished with death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted: But, as the council of war were so much divided in their opinion, it was probable that he would have been acquitted by a court-martial; and, as the general had never complained of any neglect or misconduct in the administration, there was no personal resentment against him; therefore the loading him with being, in some measure, one of the causes of the loss of Minorca, was deemed sufficient by those who stood in need of having their conduct vindicated, not only to the populace, but, perhaps, to a higher tribunal.

On the other hand, the imprudent, as well as unfortunate admiral Byng, had, by his first letter from Gibraltar*, excited the

* *See, before, p.* 18.

the reſentment of the directors, not only of our naval, but alſo of our land military; and the reſentment of both was, of courſe, raiſed to a very high pitch, becauſe they could not avoid laying the ſaid letter before his majeſty in council, though they took care not to expoſe it to publick view; nor did it ever appear till it was publiſhed by ſome of the admiral's friends, long after his confinement; and then the populace were too much exaſperated againſt him to hear with patience, or attention, any thing that could be advanced in his favour. To this I muſt add, that he was not, it is ſaid, perſonally of any great or amiable character; and the directors of our marine ſtood extremely in need of ſome ſort of vindication. In ſhort, every thing concurred for rendering it not only ſafe, but almoſt neceſſary, to make him a publick ſacrifice, if poſſible. Accordingly, from the time of his landing, he was kept in cloſe confinement, and ſome extraordinary methods were taken for ſecuring him, under an apprehenſion, real or pretended, of his intending to make his eſcape, tho' he never ſhewed the leaſt ſign of any ſuch intention, but, on the contrary, always appeared to be, and, I believe, really was, fully convinced, that he would be honourably acquitted upon a trial by a court-martial; and this his enemies were reſolved to endeavour to bring him to, tho' certainly with a view very different from his.

But, as many of the witneſſes were then in the Mediterranean, no ſuch trial could be brought on till after their being brought home, which was not till towards the end of the year. At laſt, all that were thought neceſſary being arrived, a court-martial was appointed to be held for his trial on board the St. George at Portſmouth, whither he was conducted in cuſtody; and the court was opened on the 27th of December, 1756, when the trial began, of which the reader may ſee an abſtract in your Magazine for 1757, p. 51 to 56 incluſive.

In this abſtract the reader may obſerve, that the warrant for Admiral Byng's execution was not ſigned by Admiral Forbes, who was then one of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty; and I muſt obſerve, that this did not proceed from his being abſent, but really from a ſcruple of conſcience, for which he gave his reaſons, it is ſaid, in writing; and thoſe reaſons having been ſince publiſhed, the reader may ſee them in your Magazine for 1760, p. 415.

As to the evidence upon the trial, no curious enquirer into truth would be ſatisfied with any abſtract that could be given of it; for every ſuch enquirer, if impartial, muſt have the whole before him, in order to form a judgment: Therefore I ſhall refer the reader to the trial itſelf, of which there were two copies printed, one by the judge-advocate, and another by Mr. Byng himſelf, between which there was no very material difference. But I muſt obſerve, that, though the reſolutions of the court appear to have been all unanimous, there were certainly diſputes, and ſome of them, it was ſaid, a little warm, among the members; for the court continued ſhut up five days before they could agree upon all their reſolutions; and, very ſoon after they were publiſhed, a pamphlet appear'd under the title of *A candid Examination of the Reſolutions and Sentence of the Court Martial, &c. by an old Sea-Officer*; which deſerves a reading before any gentleman can form a judgment, and of which the reader may ſee the ſubſtance in your Magazine for 1757, p. 134.

Some of the members of the court-martial began likewiſe to relent, and to repent of their having been acceſſory to the paſſing of ſo ſevere a ſentence; and of this his majeſty having had information, it occaſioned his ſending a meſſage to the houſe of commons on the 26th of February; which was delivered by William Pitt, Eſq; and which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1757, p. 145.

In conſequence of this meſſage a bill was that very day brought into that houſe, for releaſing from the obligation of the oath of ſecrecy the members of the ſaid court-martial, purſuant to the exception contained in the ſaid oath; which bill met with ſo favourable a reception from the commons, that it was paſſed by them and ſent to the lords on the 28th *: But, as it met with a very different reception from their lordſhips, I think it neceſſary to give an abſtract of the proceedings upon it in that houſe, as its fate was, perhaps, one of the cauſes which made a new miniſter ſee, that a coalition with ſome of the old was abſolutely neceſſary for keeping in motion the complicated machine of our government; for which purpoſe a miniſter has not only his ſovereign and two diſtinct houſes of parliament to manage, but he muſt at the ſame time give as much eaſe and ſatisfaction as poſſible to the people.

The bill, after reciting the ſaid act of the 22d of his preſent majeſty's reign, goes

* *See Lond. Mag. for 1758, p. 225.*

goes on thus: "And whereas Admiral John Byng has been, in pursuance of the said law, tried by a court-martial, and been sentenced by the same to be shot to death: And whereas application has been made, by a member of the said court-martial, in behalf of himself and several other members of the said court, praying earnestly to be released, by act of parliament, from the said part of the said oath; and alledging that they have something to disclose relative to the said sentence, which greatly affects their own consciences, and which it is necessary should be disclosed, in order to do justice to the said Admiral John Byng: Be it therefore enacted, by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for all and every person and persons, who constituted the said court martial appointed to try the said Adm. Byng, and they are hereby required, to disclose or discover, upon oath, before his majesty in council, or before a committee thereof, all and every the votes or opinions of any member or members of the said court-martial; any thing in the oath contained in the act herein before, in part, recited to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall extend to oblige any of the members of the said court-martial to disclose or discover any matter, or thing, other than such as he might voluntarily have disclosed, or discovered, in case such member had not taken the said oath of secrecy.

And it being agreed, that the several persons to be examined should be called in separately, and that they should be examined upon oath, and that the questions and answers should be taken down in writing at the bar by the clerk, and also that the oath of secrecy, directed by the act of parliament of the 22d year of his majesty's reign to be taken by the members of courts-martial held by virtue of that act, should be read to each of them before he should be examined; Vice-admiral Thomas Smith was called in, and sworn at the bar; and the said oath of secrecy was read to him, as follows:

"I A. B. do swear, That I will duly administer justice, according to the articles and orders established by an act, passed in the 22d year of the reign of his majesty King George the second, for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of his majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea, without partiality, favour, or affection; and, if any case shall arise, which is not particularly mentioned in the said articles and orders, I will duly administer justice according to my conscience, the best of my understanding, and the custom of the navy in the like cases: And I do further swear, That I will not, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of this court-martial, unless thereunto required by act of parliament.

So help me God."

It was moved, that the 12th article in the said act of the 22d year of his majesty's reign might be read; and the same was read accordingly. Then it was proposed that Vice-admiral Smith should be asked, Whether he now thinks, or, as far as he can recollect, ever did think, that he could have applied any part of that article to a man whose conduct he thought proceeded from error of judgment only: Which being objected to, the vice-admiral was directed to withdraw; and after debate, the question being waved for that time, the vice-admiral was called in again, and asked,

1. *Question.* Whether you know any matter that passed, previous to the sentence pronounced upon Admiral Byng, which may shew that sentence to have been unjust?

Answer. Indeed I do not.

2. *Question.* Whether you know any matter that passed, previous to the said sentence, which may shew that sentence to have been given through any undue practice or motive?

Answer. Indeed I do not.

3. *Question.* Whether you are desirous that the bill, now under the consideration of the house, for dispensing with the oath of secrecy, should pass into a law?

Answer. As for myself, I have no desire of it; but, if it will be a relief to the consciences of any of my brethren, it will not be disagreeable to me.

4. *Question.* Whether you are of opinion, that you have any particulars to reveal, relative to the case of, and the sentence passed upon, Admiral Byng, which you judge necessary for his majesty's information, and which you think likely to incline his majesty to mercy?

Answer.

Answer. I have not indeed, further than as I wrote, what seemed to be at that time the sense of the whole court, to a right honourable member of this house, (Lord Lyttelton) signifying, that, if it was necessary, the members would willingly attend, to set forth the reasons that induced them to recommend him to his majesty's mercy.

5. *Question.* Whether you think yourself restrained, by your oath of secrecy, from laying before his majesty those matters, for inducing his majesty's mercy, which are mentioned, or referred to, in that letter to my Lord Lyttelton?

Answer. As the sentence, and application for his majesty's mercy, were the unanimous resolutions of the court, I apprehend, that I am at liberty to give the reasons why I requested that mercy."

The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, of these questions were answered in the negative by all the members of the court-martial, except as follows. Admiral Norris, to the 1st question, begged to be excused answering, whilst he was under the oath of secrecy. Then it was proposed to ask him, whether he had any matter to disclose, that would shew the sentence to be unjust, if he was released from the oath of secrecy; but the putting of this question being objected to, it produced a debate; after which he was called in again, and the question being then put to him, he answered, No. To the 2d question he answered, No. To the 3d, Yes. And to the 4th he at first begged leave not to answer; but being afterwards, at his own desire, called in again, he answered, That, when he said he was desirous the act should take place, he understood that they were to have an opportunity of delivering their particular reasons for signing the sentence and letter of recommendation.

Capt. Geary, to the 1st, 2d, and 3d questions, answered, No. To the 4th he answered, Nothing, but what I have signed to by the sentence and letter of recommendation. This occasioned the following questions and answers.

Question. Whether, if the act was passed, you could better explain that sentence and letter than you are now able?

Answer. My oath of secrecy won't permit me to say any more.

Question. Whether you think, by your oath of secrecy, you are restrained from disclosing any thing but the vote and opinion of the members?

Answer. I am one of the members, and I humbly beg leave to think it my opinion.

Capt. John Moore, to the 1st and 2d question, answered, No. To the 3d he answered thus: I am very desirous it should, that I might be absolved from the oath: I have been under great concern when I have taken the oath; I don't mean upon this trial. To the 4th question he answered thus: I do not think myself at liberty, while I am under this oath, to answer that question. Upon this was put the following *Question:* Whether, if this bill was passed, you could better explain the sentence, and letter of recommendation, than you are now able? *Answer.* I could give better information what were my motives for signing that sentence and letter.

The Hon. Augustus Keppel, to the 1st and 2d questions, answered, No. To the 3d, Yes, undoubtedly. To the 4th he answered thus: I think that I can't answer that question without particularising the reasons for my vote and opinion. Upon this he was asked, Do you understand that these particular reasons are asked now? To which he answered, No.

The several examinations being ended, they were read over to the house by the clerk; and then a motion was made to reject the bill; which was agreed to without any debate; for a question is seldom opposed, in either house of parliament, when it is foreseen that a great majority will appear in its favour. But, in this country of liberty and common sense, even an act of parliament, which must have had the approbation of all the three branches of our legislature, is often very freely canvassed by the people without doors; and much more a question that has been agreed to by one, and rejected or disagreed to by the other, of our houses of parliament. Upon this occasion the same liberty was taken by many without doors; for it was said, that, as this bill released the members of the court-martial from their oath of secrecy, only so far as related to any discovery they might think fit to make before his majesty in council, or a committee thereof, the passing of the bill could not possibly be attended with any mischief; and therefore, if any one member of the court-martial had, for the sake of conscience, desired to be so far released from his oath of secrecy, as to enable him to declare to his majesty what he thought might procure mercy to a prisoner whom he, by mistaking the law,

had condemned to die, the bill, for the ſake of that one member, as well as for the ſake of mercy, ought to have been paſſed, and much rather when it was deſired by three or four of the members, and when all the members recommended the priſoner to mercy, at the very time they condemned him to die.

This argument was further enforced by adding as follows: That the ſevere ſentence of the court martial plainly appeared to have been founded upon their miſtaking the meaning of the word *negligence* in the 12th and 13th articles of war; for *negligence*, like the *culpa* of the Romans, admits of ſeveral degrees; and, as death is by theſe two articles inflicted abſolutely upon it, they muſt mean a great and wilful negligence, and not that ſort of negligence which proceeds from accidental non-attention, or human weakneſs, or from not having a greater ſhare of that virtue called Preſence of mind, than commonly falls to the ſhare of mankind; as this is a ſort of negligence which the braveſt and moſt experienced commander may be guilty of, nay, which every commander has, upon ſome occaſion or other, been guilty of; a ſort of negligence which the brave Benbow was guilty of, and by which he loſt his life, as well as the victory; for, when he ſaw that Kirby and Wade kept back, and did not come into the engagement, he might (and ought, as before his death he confeſſed) have ſent orders to the lieutenants to take the command of the ſhips, and confine their captains. Such a negligence, therefore, may be called miſconduct, but it cannot be called ſuch a criminal negligence as is meant in theſe two articles of war; otherwiſe, no commander can ever ſecure himſelf from being ſhot for negligence, if he happens to be tried by men who think differently from what he did during the engagement; and criticks of all kinds generally think in a very different manner from the man whoſe conduct, or performance, they are to criticiſe.

If the members of this court-martial thought, that by the word *negligence*, in theſe two articles of war, was meant the leaſt, the moſt excuſable ſort of negligence, they put a wrong interpretation upon the word, a meaning that the law never intended; and that they did ſo is evident by their unanimouſly recommending the priſoner to mercy, after having unanimouſly freed him from any imputation of cowardice or diſaffection; and, if they thought they could inflict no puniſhment upon him but death, they certainly miſtook their power. 'Tis true, after having voted, that the priſoner had fallen under the 12th article of war, they could not inflict any other puniſhment than that of death; but, if they had ſaid, in the 33d reſolution, that Admiral Byng did not, through miſconduct, do his utmoſt to relieve St. Philip's Caſtle, &c. and, in the 34th article, that Admiral Byng did not, through miſconduct, do his utmoſt to take, ſeize, &c. they could not have voted, that he had fallen under that article, but might have voted, that, from his miſconduct, he appeared to be incapable of any command in his majeſty's navy, and conſequently might have inflicted what puniſhment they thought fit.

But, it ſeems, the gentlemen thought, that they were as much tied down to the letter of the law as our common law-courts are in civil affairs, not knowing, or having been informed, that by our law there is a very great difference between civil and criminal affairs: In civil affairs we make a diſtinction between juſtice and equity; and, in conſequence of that diſtinction, our common law-courts are obliged, in moſt caſes, to determine according to the rigour of the law; but, as we have adopted the maxim, adopted by all nations, that the rigour of the law may often be injurious, *ſummum jus eſt ſumma injuria*, therefore we have eſtabliſhed a court of equity, where a perſon injured by the rigour of the law may be relieved upon application. This is the caſe with reſpect to all proceedings in civil affairs; but in criminal affairs we have no diſtinction between juſtice and equity, nor any court of equity to grant relief to any perſon injuriouſly condemned according to the rigour of the law; therefore, in the trial of crimes, even our common law-courts have, in many caſes, departed from the rigour of the common law, or the letter of the ſtatute; and, by adopting the humane maxim, that penal ſtatutes ought to be conſtrued favourably for the ſubject, they have made themſelves a court of equity as well as juſtice; and, if our common law-courts have done ſo, ſurely our courts-martial ought much rather to do ſo. They ought to conſider, that, though in civil affairs no judgment can be called unjuſt that is according to law, notwithſtanding its being ſo very far from being equitable, that the perſon againſt whom it was paſſed would certainly be relieved by

by an application to a court of equity, yet in criminal trials a ſentence according to ſtrict law muſt be unjuſt, if the court ought to have put an equitable conſtruction upon the law: And, if this had been duly conſidered, perhaps few of this court-martial would have anſwered to the A firſt queſtion in the manner they did; for it was certainly never meant to puniſh the leaſt overſight in a ſea-officer with death; conſequently, according to the aforeſaid humane maxim eſtabliſhed in all criminal caſes, they ought, they were in conſcience obliged, to put an equitable B conſtruction upon the ſtatute, and not agree to any reſolution that might lead towards their declaring, that the priſoner had fallen under the 12th article of war; which, indeed, is not plainly and expreſsly done by any of the previous reſolutions; and therefore the 33d and 34th C reſolutions may juſtly be ſaid to be a little captious; for an officer does not fall under that article of war by not doing his utmoſt to deſtroy an enemy, or aſſiſt a friend, unleſs it can be juſtly ſaid, that he failed doing ſo through cowardice, negligence, or diſaffection. D

Laſtly, it was ſaid, that, though it appeared, from the record of this trial, that the members of the court-martial were unanimous in their votes upon all the material reſolutions they had agreed to, yet the ſeveral members might have had very different reaſons for their way of voting. E A member's vote conſiſts in his pronouncing the ſingle monoſyllable, Yes, or No; but his opinion conſiſts in the reaſons he gave for that Yes, or No; and thoſe reaſons no member could, conſiſtently with his oath of ſecrecy, diſcloſe, without an act of parliament, becauſe by that F oath he ſwears, not to diſcloſe, or diſcover, the vote, *or opinion*, of any particular member, unleſs thereunto required by act of parliament. Thoſe reaſons, if explained, might have inclined his majeſty to mercy: But this no member of the court-martial had a right to enquire into, G or could poſſibly judge of; and therefore the 4th queſtion, before mentioned, ſeemed to be of no ſignification: At leaſt, their declaring, in anſwer thereunto, that they had no particulars to reveal, which *they thought* likely to incline his majeſty to mercy, could not be an argument, with H any lord, for rejecting the bill; becauſe, if all the particulars had been revealed, his majeſty might have thought in a very different manner from what they did.

This is the ſubſtance of what was ſaid without doors upon the occaſion; and I have been the more particular in my account, becauſe I conſider this admiral's caſe is a precedent that may be of the moſt dangerous conſequence to the gentlemen of our navy, eſpecially as there is in our navy-act no clauſe like that in our mutiny-act, which provides, that no ſentence of death ſhall be given by any general court-martial, unleſs nine officers preſent concur, &c. I think it of the utmoſt importance to the liberties of this nation, to take care, that neither the gentlemen of our navy, nor the gentlemen of our army, ſhall ever find themſelves obliged, under the pain of death, as well as under the pain of diſmiſſion, to become the abſolute ſlaves of any prime miniſter, or any adminiſtration: And I will ſay, that our 12th naval article of war, interpreted as it ſeems to have been by this precedent, puts it into the power of a revengeful miniſter to get any naval officer, he pleaſes, condemned and executed, for having been negligent in his duty; but I hope no court-martial will ever hereafter condemn to death an officer for negligence, unleſs that negligence plainly appears to have been wilful, and with ſome wicked deſign, ſuch as that of ſacrificing his commander, or ſome gentleman under his command: And, if ever there ſhould be a ſuſpicion that any naval officer has been unjuſtly condemned to die, I hope our parliament will be always ready to paſs an act for releaſing the members of the court martial from their oath of ſecrecy, that the world may know, and be able to point out, the men who were the chief promoters of that condemnation; for, though this oath may in general be neceſſary, yet in ſome caſes it may be of the moſt dangerous conſequence, and was therefore ſtrenuouſly objected to in the houſe of lords, when the ſaid naval act of the 22d of his preſent majeſty's reign was paſſing through that houſe*.

It would, perhaps, have been more daring in Admiral Byng, to have conducted the fleet on a direct courſe to the enemy, according to the opinion of the court-martial in their 11th reſolution; and it would, perhaps, have been more reſolute in him, to have put a ſtop to his ſhip's firing, until ſhe got within piſtol-ſhot of the enemy, according to the opinion of the court-martial in their 26th reſolution; but, as both are diſputable points in naval military conduct, all that

* *See London Magazine for* 1749, *p.* 256.

can be inferred from hence is, that Mr. Byng was not a Wolfe, or a Hawke, to attempt gaining a victory by playing a desperate game. They, 'tis true, had afterwards the courage to do so; but neither of them would have done so, if the circumstances they were in had not made it necessary; and Mr. Byng did not think himself in any such circumstances, because he had reason to hope, that, if his squadron was not entirely ruined in that engagement, he would find such a reinforcement at Gibraltar, in consequence of his first letter from thence, as would enable him to return time enough to destroy the French squadron before their army at land could make themselves masters of Fort St. Philip's; and it is certain that, if fifteen instead of five ships, had been sent, Mr. Byng, if he had met with a fair wind to Gibraltar and back again, might have returned time enough to have demolished the French squadron before that fortress was surrendered, or even reduced to any very great distress, as he would then have had no occasion to wait for refitting any of his disabled ships.

There was, indeed, one reason, of a publick nature, for getting this admiral's conduct, at least, condemned by a court-martial; which was that of vindicating the character of our navy; for we ought to prevent its being thought, either abroad or at home, that any foreign squadron is able to cope with a British squadron that appears to be of equal force, if the latter be well and bravely conducted; but no such reason could render his death necessary, unless it was resolved, that the commander of every British squadron shall either defeat the enemy, or sacrifice himself and every ship of his squadron. Whatever was the resolution, as he had been condemned by the court-martial, and as the house of lords had rejected the bill for enabling the members of the court-martial to explain their reasons, either for condemning him to die, or for recommending him to mercy, his majesty did not think fit to grant him a pardon, or any new respite; and the respite which had been granted being expired, his sentence was carried into execution on board the Monarque, March 14, 1757; upon which solemn occasion he behaved with becoming decency and resolution, without shewing the least sign of timidity, as was publickly asserted by his friends, and not publickly contradicted by his enemies, though there wanted not people who, probably to oblige their patrons, endeavoured slily to insinuate the contrary.

Immediately before his death he delivered a paper to William Brough, Esq; marshal of the high court of admiralty, after a short speech to him; both which the reader may see in your Magazine for 1757, p. 146.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

By an Oversight the following Paragragh was omitted in its proper Place in the preceding History. The Reader is desired to read it after the Break, line 40, col. 1, p. 576.

[As soon as this bill was the first time read in the house of lords, a motion was, as usual, made for its being read a second time; whereupon some of their lordships took notice, that the bill, as appeared by the preamble, was founded upon a fact, of which they had no proof before them, nor any parliamentary knowledge; therefore, if they should order the bill to be read a second time, it was hoped, they would order all the members of the court-martial to attend, in order to know whether any, and which of them had made any such application as was mentioned in the preamble of the bill. This occasioned some debate; but at last it was agreed, that all the members of the court-martial should be examined; and then the bill was ordered to be read a second time, the next day, being March the second; after which it was ordered, that a message should be sent to the house of commons, to desire that they would give leave that the Hon. Augustus Keppel, James Douglas, Esq; and Peter Dennis, Esq; members of their house, might attend their lordships house the next morning, in order to be examined upon the second reading of the said bill: The other members of the court-martial were then ordered to attend for the same purpose; and such of the judges as were in town were likewise ordered to attend.

Accordingly, March the 2d, all the members of the court-martial having attended, the said bill was read a second time; and it being agreed, &c.]

De Vattel's SENTIMENTS *of* RELIGION.

Continued from p. 501.

"WE are going to see, in the following paragraphs, what are the duties and prerogatives of the prince in regard to the religion publickly established.

The

The prince, or the conductor, to whom the nation has intrusted the care of the government, and the exercise of the sovereign power, is obliged to watch over the preservation of the received religion, the worship established by law, and has a right to restrain those who attempt to A destroy or disturb it: But, to acquit himself of this duty in a manner equally just and wise, he ought never to lose sight of the equality in which he is called to act, and the reason of his being invested with it. Religion is of extreme importance to the welfare and tranquility of the society, B and the prince is obliged to have an eye to every thing in which the state is interested. This is all that calls him to interfere in religion, or to protect and defend it. He can then interfere only upon this footing; and consequently he can use his power against none but those whose C religious conduct is prejudicial or dangerous to the state, and cannot punish pretended crimes against God, where the vengeance alone belongs to the Sovereign Judge, the Searcher of hearts. Let us remember, that religion is no farther an affair of state than as it is exterior, and D publickly established: That of the heart can only depend on the conscience. The prince has a right to punish none but those that disturb society; and it would be very unjust for him to inflict pains and penalties on any person whatsoever for his private opinions, when that person neither E takes pains to divulge them, nor to obtain followers. It is a principle of fanaticism, a source of evils, and the most notorious injustice, for weak mortals to imagine that they ought to take up the cause of God, maintain his glory by acts of violence, and revenge him on his enemies. *Let us* F *only give to sovereigns*, said a great statesman and an excellent citizen*, let us give them, *for the common advantage, the power of punishing whatever is injurious to charity in society. It does not belong to human justice to become the revenger of the* G *cause that belongs to God.* Cicero, who was as able, and as great in state affairs, as in philosophy and eloquence, thought like the duke of Sully. In the laws he proposed, relating to religion, he says, on the subject of piety and interior religion: "If any one commits a fault, God will revenge it:" But he declares the crime capital that should be committed against the religious ceremonies established for the publick affairs, and in which the whole state is concerned†. The wise Romans were very far from persecuting a man for his creed! they only required that people should not disturb the publick order.

The creed, or the opinions of the people, their sentiments with respect to the deity, in a word, interior religion should, like piety, be the object of the prince's attention: He should neglect no means of enabling his subjects to discover the truth, and to entertain good sentiments; but he should employ, for this purpose, only mild and paternal methods‡. Here he cannot command. It is in external religion and its publick exercise that his authority is to be employed. His task is to preserve it, to prevent the disorders and troubles it may occasion. To preserve religion, he ought to maintain it in the purity of its institution, to take care that it be faithfully observed in all its publick acts and ceremonies, and to punish those who dare attack it openly: But he can require nothing by force, except silence, and ought never to oblige a person to bear a part in external ceremonies: He can only, by constraint, produce uneasiness or hypocrisy.

A diversity of opinions and worship has often produced disorders and fatal dissentions in a state; and, for this reason, many will suffer only one and the same religion. A prudent and equitable sovereign will see, in particular conjunctures, if it be proper to tolerate, or forbid, the exercise of several different kinds of worship.

But in general, we may boldly affirm, that the most safe and equitable means of preventing the disorders that may be occasioned by difference of religions, is an universal toleration of all the religions that have nothing dangerous in them, either with respect to manners, or the state. Let us suffer the interested priests to declaim; they would not trample under foot the laws of humanity, and those of God himself, to make their doctrines triumph,

* *The Duke de Sully. See his Memoirs, digested by M. de l' Ecluse, Tom.* V. *p.* 135, 136. † *Qui secus faxit, Deus ipse vindex erit.—Qui non paruerit, capitale esto.* De Legib. Lib. II. ‡ *Quas (religionis) non metu, sed ea conjunctione quæ est homini cum Deo, conservandas puto.* Cicero de Legib. Lib. I. *What a fine lesson does this Pagan philosopher give the Christians.*

triumph, if they were not the foundations on which are erected their opulence, luxury, and power. Cruſh only the ſpirit of perſecution, puniſh ſeverely whoever ſhall dare to diſturb others on account of their creed, and you will ſee all theſe ſects live in peace in their common country, A and be ambitious of ſhewing themſelves good citizens. Holland, and the ſtates of the king of Pruſſia, furniſh a proof of this: Calviniſts, Lutherans, Socinians, Jews, Catholicks, Pietiſts, all live in peace, becauſe they are equally protected by the ſovereign, and none are puniſhed B but the diſturbers of the tranquility of others.

If, in ſpite of the prince's care to preſerve the eſtabliſhed religion, the entire nation, or the greateſt part of it, ſhould be diſguſted with it, and deſire to have it changed, the ſovereign cannot do violence C to his people, nor reſtrain them in an affair of this nature. The publick religion was eſtabliſhed for the ſafety and advantage of the nation; but it is without efficacy when it ceaſes to influence the heart: The ſovereign has here no other authority beſides that which reſults from the truſts the na- D tion has repoſed in him; and the people have committed to him that of protecting their religion while they thought proper to profeſs it.

But at the ſame time it is very juſt, that the prince ſhould have the liberty of continuing in the profeſſion of his own reli- E gion, without loſing his crown: Provided that he protects the religion of the ſtate, this is all that can be required of him. In general, a difference of religion ſhould never make any prince loſe the prerogatives of ſovereignty, unleſs a fundamental law diſpoſes it otherwiſe. The pagan Romans F did not ceaſe to obey Conſtantine when he embraced Chriſtianity; nor did the Chriſtians revolt from Julian after he had quitted it.

We have eſtabliſhed liberty of conſcience for the people. However, we have alſo ſhewn, that the ſovereign has a right, G and is even under an obligation, to protect and maintain the religion of the ſtate, and not to ſuffer any perſon to attempt to alter or deſtroy it; that he may even, according to circumſtances, permit only one kind of publick worſhip throughout the whole country. Let us reconcile theſe duties and H various rights, (between which it may be thought that there is ſome contradiction) and, if poſſible, leave nothing to be deſired on ſo important and delicate a ſubject.

If the ſovereign will allow only the publick exerciſe of the ſame religion, let him oblige nobody to do any thing contrary to his conſcience; let no ſubject be forced to bear a part in a worſhip which he diſapproves, or profeſs a religion which he believes to be falſe: But let the ſubject, on his ſide, ſatisfy himſelf with his not having fallen into a ſhameful hypocriſy; let him ſerve God according to the light of his own knowledge, in ſecret, and in his own houſe, perſuaded that Providence does not call him to publick worſhip, ſince it has placed him in ſuch circumſtances, that he cannot diſcharge it without creating diſturbances in the ſtate. God would have us obey our ſovereign, and avoid every thing that may be pernicious to ſociety. Theſe are the immutable precepts of the law of nature: That of publick worſhip is conditional, and dependant on the effects it may produce. Interior worſhip is neceſſary in its own nature; and we ought to confine ourſelves to it in all caſes in which it is moſt convenient. Publick worſhip is appointed for the edification of men in glorifying God; but it oppoſes that end, and ceaſes to be laudable, on ſuch occaſions when it can only produce diſturbances and give offence. If any one believes it abſolutely neceſſary, let him leave the country where he is not allowed to perform it according to the dictates of his own conſcience, and join thoſe who openly profeſs the ſame religion as himſelf."

And again, in the 4th chapter of book ii. wherein he treats of the right of ſecurity, &c. he writes as follows: "Religion is, in every ſenſe, of great importance to a nation, and one of the moſt intereſting ſubjects on which the government can be employed. An independent people are, with reſpect to their religion, accountable to none but God; they have a right to conduct themſelves, in this reſpect, as in all others, according to the light of conſcience, and not to ſuffer any foreigner to interfere in an affair of ſo delicate a nature. The cuſtom, long kept up in Chriſtendom, of cauſing all the affairs of religion to be decided and regulated in a general council, could only be introduced by the ſingular circumſtance of the ſubmiſſion of the whole church to the ſame civil government, the Roman empire. When that empire was overthrown, and gave place to many independent kingdoms, this cuſtom was found contrary to the firſt elements of government, to the

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idea of independent ſtates and political ſocieties. It was, however, long ſupported by prejudice, ignorance, and ſuperſtition, by the authority of the popes, and the power of the clergy, and even reſpected at the time of the reformation. The ſtates who had embraced it offered to A ſubmit to the deciſions of an impartial council lawfully aſſembled. At preſent they boldly declare, that they depend on no power on earth, either with reſpect to religious or civil government. The general and abſolute authority of the pope and council is abſurd in every other ſyſtem B than that of thoſe popes who reſolved to make all Chriſtendom one ſingle body, of which they pretended to be the ſupreme head*. Thus even catholick ſovereigns have endeavoured to reſtrain this authority within ſuch limits as are conſiſtent with their ſupreme power: They do not C receive the decrees of the councils and the popes bulls, till after they have cauſed them to be examined; and theſe eccleſiaſtical laws are of no force in their dominions, without the conſent of the prince. We have ſufficiently eſtabliſhed, in the firſt book of this work, chap. xii. the D rights of a ſtate in matters of religion; and we refer to them here only to draw juſt conſequences from them with reſpect to the conduct which nations ought to obſerve with regard to each other.

It is, then, certain, that no one can interfere, in oppoſition to the will of a E nation, in its religious affairs, without violating its rights, and doing it an injury. Much leſs is any one allowed to employ force of arms to oblige it to receive a doctrine and a worſhip which he conſiders as divine. What right have men to proclaim themſelves the defenders and pro- F tectors of the cauſe of God? He always knows how, when he pleaſes, to lead the nations to the knowledge of himſelf by more certain means than thoſe of violence. Perſecutors make no true converts. The monſtrous maxim, of extending religion by the ſword, is a ſubverſion of the law G of nations, and the moſt terrible ſcourge of kingdoms. Every madman believes he fights the cauſe of God, and every ambitious man covers himſelf with this pretence. While Charlemagne ſpread fire and ſword through Saxony, to plant Chriſtianity there, the ſucceſſors of Ma- H homet ravaged Aſia and America, to eſtabliſh the Koran.

But it is an office of humanity to labour, by mild and lawful means, to perſuade a nation to receive a religion that is believed to be the only one that is true and ſalutary. Miſſionaries may be ſent to inſtruct the people, and this care is altogether conformable to the attention which every nation owes to the perfection and happineſs of others. But it muſt be obſerved, that, not to do any injury to the rights of a ſovereign, the miſſionaries ought to abſtain from preaching clandeſtinely, or without his permiſſion, a new doctrine to his people. He may refuſe to allow them the liberty of diſcharging their office; and, if he orders them to leave his dominions, they ought to obey. They have need of a very expreſs order from the King of kings for diſobeying lawfully a ſovereign who commands according to the extent of his power; and the prince who ſhall not be convinced of this extraordinary order of the Deity, will do no more than exert his authority by puniſhing a miſſionary for diſobedience: But, if the nation, or a conſiderable part of the people, are deſirous of keeping the miſſionary, and following his doctrine, we have eſtabliſhed elſewhere the rights of the nation, and thoſe of the citizens; where this difficulty is fully anſwered.

The ſubject is very delicate; and we cannot authoriſe an inconſiderate zeal for making proſelytes, without endangering the tranquility of all nations, and without expoſing, even thoſe who are engaged in making converts, to act inconſiſtently with their duty, at the very time when they believe they are accompliſhing the moſt meritorious work; for it is certainly performing a very bad office to a nation, and doing it an eſſential injury, to ſpread in the heart of it a falſe and dangerous religion. Now, there is no perſon who does not believe, that his religion alone is true and ſafe. Recommend, kindle in all hearts, the ardent zeal of the miſſionaries, and you will ſee Europe overflowed with Lamas, Berzes, and Derviſes; while the Monks of all kinds will ſpread over Aſia and Africa; Proteſtant miniſters will defy the inquiſition in Spain and Italy, while the Jeſuits will ſpread themſelves among the Proteſtants in order to bring them back into the pale of the church. Let the Catholicks reproach the Proteſtants as much as they pleaſe with their lukewarmneſs, the conduct of the laſt

* *See Section* 146 *and* Bodinus's Republick, *Book I. Chap.* 9. *with his citations, p. m.* 139.

laſt is more agreeable to reaſon, and the law of nations. True zeal applies itſelf to the taſk of making a holy religion flouriſh in the countries where it is received, and of rendering it uſeful with reſpect to the manners of the people, and to the ſtate; waiting the diſpoſitions of Providence for an invitation from foreign nations, or for a very evident Divine miſſion to preach it abroad, while it finds employment enough in its own country. Let us add, that, in order lawfully to undertake to preach a religion to the various people of the world, it is neceſſary that they ſhould be firſt informed of its truth by the moſt ſerious examination. But why do Chriſtians doubt of their religion? The Mahometan entertains no doubt of his. Be always ready to take advantage of your knowledge; repreſent clearly, and with ſincerity, the principles of your belief, to thoſe who deſire to hear you; inſtruct, perſuade by evidence; but ſeek not to draw by the fire of enthuſiaſm: It is enough for each of us to act conſiſtently with our own conſcience: Do this, and none will be refuſed the light, and a turbulent zeal will not trouble the peace of nations.

When a religion is perſecuted in one country, the foreign nations who profeſs it may intercede for their brethren; but this is all they can lawfully do, unleſs the perſecution be carried to an intolerable exceſs: Then, indeed, it becomes a caſe of manifeſt tyranny, in which all nations are permitted to ſuccour an unhappy people. A regard to their own ſafety may alſo authoriſe them to undertake the defence of the perſecuted. A king of France replied to the embaſſadors who ſolicited him to ſuffer his reformed ſubjects to live in peace, That he was maſter in his kingdom: But the Proteſtant ſovereigns, who ſaw a conſpiracy of all the Catholicks obſtinately bent on their deſtruction, were alſo maſters with reſpect to the ſuccouring men who might ſtrengthen their party, and help them to preſerve themſelves from the ruin with which they were threatened. There is no longer any queſtion to be made in relation to the diſtinction between different ſtates and nations, when it is become neceſſary to unite againſt madmen who would exterminate all thoſe who do not implicitly receive their doctrines."

To the Author of the London Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS the following remarks on an eſſay publiſhed in your Magazine of September laſt, (p. 445) in favour of the Iriſh Papiſts, may not be ſo edifying, or give that particular pleaſure, as the extract from the eſſay, yet I hope your wonted impartiality will allow you to oblige a conſtant reader of your uſeful repoſitory, by inſerting it therein.

I am, yours, A. Z.

The principal bent of the eſſay writer's reaſoning is, to repreſent the mutable ſtate of modes, manners, principles, and practices; and thence he infers the neceſſity of varying laws, as the cauſe of their being enacted may vary. I allow the juſtneſs of ſuch a poſition where the firſt occaſion hath ceaſed.

But this is not the caſe in the matter before us: Popery is popery ſtill; and, though diveſted of that formidable power by which it once trod on the necks of emperors and kings, through the increaſe of light, and the ſpreading of Proteſtant principles, yet the Papiſts boaſt of antiquity and infallibility to this day, and thereby adopt all the dominion and tyranny, the pride and ſuperſtition, of their church, which they alledge is, and hath been in all ages, invariably right.

The preſent debility of the Romiſh church reſults not from any variation from her original ſyſtem; nor is her ambition and thirſt of power abated: But the princes of Europe are more animated with the love of liberty, and ſhake off thoſe ſhackles with which ſuperſtition and implicit obedience had bound them. To ſuppoſe a change in ſyſtem, would deſtroy their boaſted unity, uniformity, and antiquity: Therefore the ſuppoſition of a change of principles is by no means to be admitted as any reaſon for extending the toleration any further than the neceſſity of former times hath fixed it.

As the argument taken from a change is futile, and of no avail, the author propoſes to take one from permanence and duration, that ſhall ſtrike light and conviction to the eye of every beholder. Power may gainſay, but cannot refute; malevolence may diſpute, but never can anſwer. This irrefragable argument begins thus: "Six generations have now paſſed away, according to the rates of purchaſe, and eſtimate of the life of man, ſince theſe people have offended, in word, or in deed. No riotings have been heard in their houſes, and no complainings in their ſtreets; they have been ſilent, and harmleſs as ſheep before their ſhearers," &c.

It is a new ſpecies of chronology, to meaſure hiſtory by this manner of calcu-

lation; but it is adapted to this purpoſe, that the reader's compaſſion may be moved at the people's being innocent, but grievouſly oppreſſed for ſuch a long ſeries of years. Would any one imagine, that (which is moſt certainly true) this people, thus characteriſed, not 120 years ago, cruelly maſſacred 20,000 people, by every ſpecies of cruelty and barbarity, the moſt ſavage heart could invent? Men, women, and children, fell in one general carnage: Every faculty was put to the rack to multiply their ſufferings, and find out tortures, and excruciating torments? What was the cauſe, and what offence had been given? It was hereſy; they were hereticks; and that was the ſole reaſon for this cruel attempt to exterminate them: No faith was to be kept with them; no ties of neighbourhood, no connections of nature, no ſocial obligation, could prevail to eſcape the cruel torment of deſtruction.

This obduracy and barbarity were the reſult of Popiſh principles. In the time of their adherence to King James II. the Proteſtants were diſarmed, many of them murdered: I ſay, the reſult of Popiſh principles; for human nature would recoil at theſe horrid barbarities, were there not the ſuggeſtion of corrupted principles, inducing theſe wretches to believe, that by deſtroying hereticks they did God ſervice.

Evident matters of fact refute his aſſertion, that no riotings have been heard in their houſes, nor complainings in their ſtreets. It is no more than a year ago, this harmleſs people, who are ſaid to be as ſheep before their ſhearers, committed acts of the greateſt outrage in Dublin, juſt at the time the French had planned their invaſion of Ireland; by the moſt atrocious riots inſulted the houſes of parliament, placed an old woman on the throne in contempt of his late majeſty, and proceeded to the utmoſt acts of violence in their power. It may be alledged, this was the mob. I allow it: But what people conſtituted that mob? The Iriſh. Papiſts, who durſt not of their own heads have attempted ſuch outrages, unleſs prompted by the machinations of their prieſts, to whom they yield an implicit obedience.

I deteſt perſecution as much as the writer of the Eſſay, but cannot think it prudence to relax the reins of government over a turbulent people, our enemies by their religion, and cruel upon principle.

November, 1760.

Sir, I know ſomething more of this people, and their principles and practices, than ſome others. I have been converſant amongſt them during a conſiderable part of my life.

Your Eſſay-writer tells the world, the Iriſh Papiſts are loyal to their ſovereign. This ſavours of the Jeſuit; and another ſovereign muſt be meant than his majeſty King George. Do they pray for him? don't they rather curſe him? I have heard both the Iriſh, and ſome Engliſh, Papiſts curſe the whole family of the Elector of Hanover as uſurpers and hereticks. It is againſt their will they are amenable to law; and a multitude of inſtances may be produced of their riotous conduct, and contempt of, inſtead of ſubmiſſion to, law.

Indeed, Sir, neither common ſenſe, nor ſenſe of any kind, can ſuppoſe that a people who boaſt of their unity and antiquity, who have ſullied the annals of many ages with the moſt horrible treaſons, and wrote, in bloody characters, that no faith ſhould be kept with hereticks, and who ſtill act on the ſame maxims, ſhould be ſet at full liberty to repeat their bloody tragedies, and make Ireland an *Aceldama* again.

When they are purged from their malignity; when they willingly renounce the political errors of Popery, and thoſe maxims which have filled Portugal with confuſion, and Europe with aſtoniſhment, and have given up their boaſted unity and antiquity, by diſclaiming the abominable impious cruelty of their fathers; when we have cauſe to believe in their declarations, and give credit to their oath, that they are ſound in loyalty, and true in their principles to the preſent happy eſtabliſhment; then relax the penal laws, and take off their quarantine.

But I deſpair of this deſirable event, whilſt their conſciences can be freed from the moſt ſolemn obligations, when the prieſt, who keeps the key of it, ſees a proſpect of ſome advantage to Holy Church, by releaſing them from their oaths.

Lancaſhire, Nov. 5, 1760.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I obſerve every thing relative to the ſacred ſcriptures is readily received by you, I preſume you will give the following theological queſtion a place in your Magazine.

DEUTERONOMY, ch. xiii. v. 6, &c.

" If thy brother the ſon of thy mother,
" or thy ſon, or thy daughter, or the
" wife of thy boſom, or thy friend, which
" is as thine own ſoul, entice thee ſecretly
" to idolatry, thou ſhalt ſurely kill, &c.

Undoubtedly there is a *climax* here: The great lawgiver meant it ſo; to preſerve which, ought not the *words* to be tranſpoſed,—thy ſon, thy daughter, thy friend, the wife of thy boſom, which is as thine own ſoul?

Certainly the matrimonial connection is, by all ties, both human and divine, the *cloſeſt*.

Thus will *that* text be made to run even, and coincide with *every paſſage* in the ſcriptures relative to that ſubject.—Geneſ. ii. 24 ver. Matt. xix. 6. Mark x. 8. Epheſ. v. 31.

Nov. 8, 1760. EDW. WATKINSON.

MORALITY.

IF a man's *moral conduct and behaviour* be ever ſo unexceptionable, yet if, in that expreſſive language of the Pſalmiſt, God is *not* ſet before him in that conduct and behaviour, he ſhall, in no caſe, enter into the kingdom of heaven.

A *Moral* man may live *well* and irreproachably; but if *(quatenus* Morality) he *does* right things, does *nothing* upon a *right principle*, he may be *temperate*, becauſe, by being ſo, he finds his account in it,—finds it greatly conducive to his health. Therefore he is *ſober*—for the ſame reaſon: His motive is—the preſervation of health. He is *punctual* to his word—ſtrictly juſt in his dealings—deteſts taking an advantage of any man's weakneſs: 'Tis through policy; his credit thereby ſtands unimpeached, and he is much in eſteem with mankind. He is *liberal* and beneficent to the diſtreſs'd: Why? It is a *relief to himſelf*, and eaſes the fellow-feeling and yearning of his own bowels. He is *chaſte*: If there is no *ſtimulus*, where is the merit? He is *loyal* to his king—*placable* to his enemies—and ſo much of a philoſopher, as to have gained a conqueſt over his *paſſions*. But if, all this while, *God* is out of the queſtion, God has nothing to do with it, nor will put it to his account. It may be conſtitution,—it may be policy,—it may be humanity,—it may be what you pleaſe,—it is *not* Religion: Therefore God takes *no* cognizance of it.

When, on the other hand, a man forbears from taking revenge *becauſe* God hath forbid it, and conſidereth the poor and needy *becauſe* God hath commanded it, the motive is *juſt*, and what it *ought* to be. When he puts out the *adulterous* eye, rather than offend God; and when, though the wine be full mixed,—it moveth itſelf aright,—and giveth its colour in the cup,—he will not ſuffer his heart to be overcharged with *ſurfeiting* and *drunkenneſs*, becauſe the divine law would be violated, here again the motive is *juſt*: And ſo, with regard to every *virtue*, he practiſes it becauſe it is the will of his Father which is in heaven, that he ſhould add to his faith virtue, &c. and refrains from every *vice* becauſe God is of purer eyes than to behold iniquity. This is *pure* Religion.

An earneſt deſire of popular applauſe, or fame, may *impel* men to do juſtice, to love mercy, and ſteadily walk in the paths of virtue. The prophet ſays, " The heart is deceitful above all things: Who can know it?" Is not this admonition enough for every one to *trace* the ſecret ſprings, and thoroughly inveſtigate by what motive he is drawn to do a *good*, or a *generous* action; or what withholds him from perpetrating a *bad* one?

In every action, enterpriſe, or undertaking, eſpecially what is momentous, concerning, and important, we ſhould ſet God always before us, Pſalm xvi. 9. Thus, for inſtance, when a man expoſtulates with himſelf concerning any unlawful thing,—" Can I do this great wickedneſs, and ſin againſt heaven?" and, out of conſcience towards God, *withholds* himſelf from the commiſſion, and *bravely* gets the better of the temptation, God will place ſuch virtue to his account. So, on the other ſide, when a man, out of conſcience towards God, forgives his bittereſt, relentleſs enemy, and can even bring himſelf to that Chriſtian diſpoſition as to feed ſuch a one when he has neither bread to eat, nor raiment to put on, it is Religion towards God,—God will note it in his book, Pſ. lvi. 8. His reward is with *him*.

But, when he acquits himſelf well to the *world*, (a *Moral* man) without view or regard to God, (having not God in all his thoughts, Pſ. x. 4.) *to* the world he ſacrificeth, and *from* the world he is to look for his reward.

Perhaps this may be thought too abſtracted; but it is conſonant to *Scripture*. Nothing but *Religion can* recommend us to *God*: Mere *Morality*, without Religion, will *not* be accepted by *him*.

To the Reverend Mr. W—LEY.

REV. SIR,

AS you publickly profeſs yourſelf a Preſbyter of the Church of England, yet in ſeveral particulars act the very reverſe, your kind ſolution of the following Queries, to reconcile, if poſſible, ſuch inconſiſtencies, will much oblige me, with many more of our Epiſcopal communion; which, I imagine, you are in duty bound to do.

I am, your humble ſervant

STEPHEN CHURCH.

Query I. Why have you not, all this time, cleared yourſelf of thoſe perſonal reflections, enthuſiaſtick flights, unſcriptural expreſſions, and rude behaviour, as quoted from your own writings, that you ſtand ſtill charged with by a learned author of diſtinction; or is ſilence a tacit confeſſion of guilt?

II. How can you conſiſtently charge your people to attend the worſhip of our church, and not diſſenters meetings, in a late treatiſe, if ſhe be, as you modeſtly call her in a former, *A mere rope of ſand?*

III. Whe-

III. Whether this political direction clasheth not with the tenor of your Christian library; an odd collection of mutilated writings of dissenters of all sorts: not even Oliver's Anti-baptist chaplain, Mr. Dale, nor that termagant lacy, and rank enthusiast, Madam Bourignon, excepted; an emblem of Noah's ark; yet all A equally recommended to the pious reader with the excellent and orthodox writers of our own church?

IV. Is not this presuming to appear as Prince of Letters, and declaring that you have a superior privilege, beyond all men, to print, preach, correct, or direct, just as you yourself shall please?

V. Whether your extraordinary Christian library is at last performed, according to the first proposals, and the expectation of the subscribers, who, instead of a medley of dissenters discourses of all sorts, so easily to be had any where compleat, expected, according to promise, select and learned abstracts and transla- C tions, abridged from the best church-writers, successively, all the way down, through every single century, from the apostles time to ours; with Ephraim Syrus included?

VI. If you be really a Church-of-England priest, as you publickly profess, why do you set up by yourself so singularly, and make such a dust about words, to bewilder the brains of D weak people; and hold some tenets so contrary to hers?

VII. Pray, why did you not carefully distinguish those places, in your New Testament, with Italicks, where you altered the old translation, and in your notes give the learned a good reason for so doing? or must the world take your own bare word for it, and esteem you E the first Protestant Pope that ever was in being?

VIII. Whether in philology and physick, as well as in theology, you do not rather assume too much, and superbly disdain some superiors?

IX. What relation has your spirit with electricity, and why meddle you with the works of the flesh?

X. How unlike St. Paul was you, after such F protestation against marrying, and writing in praise of celibacy, to join to a person you could have no issue by, when you had matrons enough to act, with pleasure, all offices of life, but that single one you should, in purity, have denied yourself?

XI. If you be a sincere friend to the esta- G blished church, as you would have us believe, how comes it that, though in print you own Episcopacy to be *Jure Divino*, in private you deny the same, and say, The dissenters have far the better of the argument?

XII. If you be a priest of our church, as at ordination you engaged, what did you propose by preaching up, at your morning-meetings, H for a Solemn League and Covenant, or something like it, to be most religiously entered into, and strictly observed, by your own people, producing a Northern example for the same, the better to induce them to obedience?

XIII. Was the abovesaid shackle invented and intended, had your hearers been so weak as to have been catched by it, to cut them off, with their own hands, from ever communicating, for the future, with any company of Christians but yourselves; and so render them, at last, all Quakers in disguise, only your learned self being at the head of them?

XIV. What do you mean, too, in commending and approving of these late comets of divinity, the crazy Camazars, or French prophets, according to their first setting-out; as you do still the Quakers, and imitate them so much?

B XV. How consistent with your scheme is your stinting of the spirit of your lay-preachers, in your late *Preservative*, to three or four minutes only, in their publick prayers; and well would it be if they would but better observe you?

XVI. If you be a true pastor of our Episcopal church, that gave you your gown and honour, and act as your oath, and priestly office, require; how can you in conscience, and consistently with such a sacred character, and profession, be guilty of such *canonical* disobedience, which neither your superior piety, nor precise stiffness, can in the least compensate for?

XVII. As a zealous Presbyter of the good old church of England, how, in the name of God, could you patiently sit, and suffer such a tragi-comical farce to be bare-facedly acted before you, as those whimsical votes of your own lay-teachers, those modern models of low divinity, assembled at an annual conference at *Leeds*, while you yourself, in *propria persona*, either as Pope, or Moderator, supremely presided, whether they should for the future, like bold champions, entirely separate, and for ever depart from the established church, (as I imagine will be the upshot of all at last) and publickly set up for a distinct sect by themselves, and freely, and familiarly, in publick, administer to one another (as Quakers refined) the two sacraments, as some of the warmer sort longed to be at, and at last, to my no small surprise and astonishment, really did so?

XVIII. If most votes had carried the day, what confusion would this madness have occasioned; and yet, whether it would not have been acting the honester part of the two?

XIX. Whether, to be plain with you, from the former premises, and others that possibly may hereafter appear, (when that worthy gentleman has done with you, and has got his queries answered, you are now engaged with) you be a right clergyman at all, but rather a cunning and designing Quaker in disguise, acting under hand, the second edition of Friend Barclay, and playing the part of Brother Robert over again? And it is to be feared that, through the pride of becoming the ever-memorable head of a party, under the rose you privately betray the church, as J—— did her master, with a kiss. If you be in the wrong, God confound

your devices! if in the right, may he display it to all people!

XX. Lastly, I also query, Whether you are not, in conscience and duty, bound to give a speedy, honest, clear, and categorical answer to these serious questions, and that *bona fide*, without any equivocations, or mental reservations; to purge yourself; to vindicate Episcopacy; to satisfy the publick; to prevent offences, &c. for the publick good?

Nov. 3, 1760.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, London, Nov. 3, 1760.

AS you was pleased to permit my vindication of the *Methodists* to appear in your Magazine for July last, I hope the same impartiality will indulge me with a place for a few remarks on Mr. T. A's reply. As I presume that our readers take in your Magazine regularly, I shall beg the favour of them to have the preceding letters in their eye whilst they read my rejoinder; for then they will readily excuse my not swelling the following remarks with long quotations. I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant.

HERMAS *to Mr.* T. A.

SIR,—I was extremly pleased with the two first periods of your answer to my vindication of the *Methodists*. I began to think I should meet with nothing but *Truth* offered with candour, and such remarks as tended only to promote *peace* and *good-will* amongst your fellow-creatures. That I was disappointed in my expectations, the following observations will too plainly discover: And I am truly sorryto find, by some of the subsequent passages in your long letter, that your friendship for truth, peace, and charity, is not very solid when you have the poor *Methodists* under consideration.

But, before I make any farther remarks on your answer, I must beg leave to premise,

1. That it is impossible you could receive any information, that the person vindicating the *Methodists*, under the name of *Hermas*, was the author of the *Address to the Clergy*, &c. And I do hereby solemnly affirm, in the presence of HIM who knoweth and will judge all hearts and transactions, that Mr. *John Wesley* had, or has, directly or indirectly, no hand in, or knowledge of, my writing a vindication of the *Methodists*. If you could so peremptorily suppose one fact that you could not possibly be informed of, I cannot help concluding that you are extremely apt to build arguments on the most extravagant conjectures.

2. That I do not think myself under any obligation to answer what you may have offered against particular persons. My humble attempt was, to vindicate the *Methodists* in general; and what I have to offer shall be with the same views, in support of my own arguments.

3. That, as we are both unknown to the generality of our readers, the merits of the controversy must rest upon the truth and propriety of our arguments. The facts we advance will be judged of according to the solid or superficial reasons we produce in their support. I, indeed, write in behalf of a cause too often exploded from mere prejudice; but as, I hope, it will appear that many of your assertions are without foundation, and arguments chimerical, I cannot but flatter myself that men of solid reason (to whom only I would appeal) will think much better of the *Methodists* than you do, from the perusal of my well-meant vindication.

I now beg leave to proceed with your answer; and I acknowledge myself entirely of your opinion with regard to the weakness of that cause which calls for support from the civil magistrate: And yet it is very necessary that the civil power should keep a watchful eye over every cause that is disposed, from principle, to persecute and ruin the most innocent people who should presume to claim a liberty to think and act according to their own consciences in religious points. The Papist, Jacobite, and *such-like* causes ought to be, and indeed are, well guarded; and, should such a race of enthusiasts start up, as were the *Fifth-Monarchy Men* in the last century, I should esteem the magistrate worthy of high honour who suppressed them, by hanging the designing, and properly confining the distracted: But, till the *Methodists* trouble themselves with state-affairs, or commit any evil but that of peaceably meeting together to worship GOD, and promote each other's spiritual welfare, in my humble opinion, they are worthy of protection: And this sentiment I have heard from the mouth of a venerable judge in the Hon. court of King's-Bench.

But why don't the *Methodists*, one and all, take the benefit of the act of Toleration? Because they are not convinced that they are not dissenters. Whether they are or not, I am persuaded that they are guilty of no breach of the peace in their religious assemblies; and, whilst their meetings tend only to promote real piety, I hope they will continue to enjoy every blessing arising from the wisdom of our constitution and laws: But, if it can be proved that the *Methodists*, or any party under that denomination, ever meet for illegal purposes, let the magistrate interpose;—let him, by a regular execution of justice, oblige such wretches to become *wholly* wicked church-men, or wicked dissenters.

My answer, Sir, was fair, if it was not full. I was obliged to be concise; yet I endeavoured to answer every material charge you brought against the *Methodists*. How I succeeded, let us farther examine.

1. As to the orthographical mistakes in Mr. B. J's letter, I thought it was extremely low to take notice of them in publick. I think so still. And you seem to be not a little at a loss for a vindication of such a breach of politeness. After all that you *can* say, it will be deemed

deemed a *private* letter; and, if well intended, a ſmall degree of real friendſhip or charity would have concealed ſuch trifling defects.

If you had *attended* to what I offered on this head, you would not ſure ſo haſtily have concluded, that my endeavours were "to ſoften groſs glaring ignorance into a ſlight caſual inaccuracy." Ignorance in the art of fine writing A is no proof at all that a man has not a more conſiſtent knowledge of real religion than an univerſity-ſcholar. You cannot truly infer more, from a man's miſ-ſpelling or miſ-placing words, than that he is not ſo good a ſcholar as yourſelf; for, if you argue from ſuch defects in his capacity, that he is not ſo good a *Chriſtian* B as yourſelf, your arguments may *ſound* well, but then they cannot at the ſame time be *ſolid*.

The name of *Methodiſt* ſeems to be as full of meaning as any other. You can never know the principles and practices of any body of Chriſtians merely from their *name*. The name *Quaker* does not expreſs any thing in the preſent conduct of that ſociety: The name *Me-* C *thodiſt* was not taken by themſelves to expreſs their general conduct; but it was given them by their enemies, by way of expreſſing their contempt.

As the *Methodiſts* go into the highways and hedges, to invite the outcaſts of men to partake of the Goſpel-feaſt, it is no wonder if D they ſometimes addreſs themſelves to men who had "never had the Goſpel ſounded in their ears, but ſit in darkneſs, and in the ſhadow of death." Some ſuch benighted ſouls may ſtill be in your—in every pariſh. They will not come near the church; the church will not come near to them: Therefore *Providence* ſeems to have raiſed up a few zealous men E to rouſe their conſciences whilſt gratifying their curioſity. And, if they are inſtrumental to their converſion, ought not every miniſter to be glad; ought not the pious in every pariſh to give thanks to heaven? But, however they may preach to ſuch kinds of ſouls, it is notorious that ſome of the Methodiſt preachers are capable of giving great ſatisfaction to more en- F lightened and rational congregations.

It muſt give great comfort and conſolation to the *Methodiſts*, "that their doctrines are of an early date, and have been propagated, at different periods of time, in the ſucceeding ages of the church." It began with Chriſtianity: it was revived by the truly pious in all ages; G and latterly, in England, by *Wickliff*; in Germany, by *Luther*; and, at the Reformation, by men who died martyrs in its defence. It has *always* met with ſuch kind of oppoſition as you have been pleaſed to exhibit; but the *Truth*, as it is in JESUS, did always prevail; and I believe it ever will prevail, to the great glory of HIM who ruleth over all. H

All that you affirm, about the peſtilential notions, erroneous principles, enthuſiaſtick practices, &c. of the *Methodiſts*, muſt be eſteemed mere empty ſounds, till you can ſupport them by proofs and rational arguments.

2. You ſhould have obſerved, Sir, that I offered ſtronger reaſons for the *Methodiſts* being *Churchmen* than merely the paying the church-dues, and ſerving pariſh-offices: Therefore, till you have ſet them aſide, they will ſtand good; and what you offer upon the ſlighteſt part of my argument I need not oppoſe, as it is ſo very little to the purpoſe.

You ſtrangely miſtake when you affirm that I contend, "That ignorant laymen, men unable to read a ſyllable, might properly aſſume and exerciſe the office of a miniſter." What I ſaid upon this head is a full confutation of your charge; and I ſhall therefore reſt the argument where I left it in page 365, A. B. C.

You aſk, with the worthy *Scribes* and *Phariſees*, "By what authority teach they *theſe things?*" (*i. e.* in *my* opinion, the genuine Goſpel of Chriſt) "or, who gave them this authority? I hope it will not be eſteemed preſumption if I follow our Bleſſed Lord's example, and anſwer this queſtion by another,—By what authority did ever any reformation of heart and life begin in any nation, from the firſt preaching of *Chriſt* to this day? Anſwer this queſtion truly and fully, and I think it will be a very ſufficient reply to your own. And all that you advance about invading the Prieſtly office, and the like, having been fully anſwered by Mr. *Weſley* and others, I muſt leave you to ſtudy their arguments, and proceed to your next article.

3. Did I ever charge the clergy with having any ſhare in the Sacramental collections? The ſenſe of my expreſſions was plainly this, "That, upon driving the *Methodiſts* to diſſent, the clergy might have cauſe to lament the loſs of their church-dues; and the poor, loſing the alms given at the ſacrament, would have cauſe to condemn the promoters of ſuch a ſeparation." A little candour would have found out this meaning. But, ſuppoſing (for argument's ſake) that I had ſuggeſted that the clergy would have cauſe to lament the loſs of ſacrament-fees, would it not have been true?* Had I been obliged to diſſent from the church, the miniſter of my pariſh had loſt his fees for baptiſing my children: And are there not *ſome* of the clergy who are glad to partake of the offerings at the Lord's-ſupper, towards the ſupport of themſelves and indigent families? This is no great credit to ſuch as ought to put them above vulgar reproach. A little, out of their vaſt incomes, would take away all room for cenſure on this head. But, to return,

4. I cannot well underſtand how ſeditious ſentiments and actions can appear without words. If the preaching of the *Methodiſts* "raiſes diviſions, diſturbs the peace of private families and publick pariſhes, imbitters men's minds, alienates their affections, and diſſolves the neareſt and deareſt relations," this can be no proof of their ſeditious actions againſt the ſtate. It is ſomething remarkable, that in this dreadful catalogue of evils you have undeſignedly given a lively paraphraſe on our LORD's prophecy

prophecy of the events that would follow the preaching his glad tidings of salvation. The Gospel, in itself, had no tendency towards promoting such evils; but they arose entirely from the dispositions of such men as hated the light, and took pleasure in treating its followers with all kinds of opposition and abuse.

You must pardon me, Sir, if I really cannot believe, that "the *Methodists* threatened to reduce your worthy magistrate to the alms of a parish, and a morsel of bread:" Much less can I credit the strange story you tell, "That they have publickly sounded the alarm, that they would soon take possession of the pulpits; that those who have enlisted under Mr. W—ley only, are 100,000 strong, divided into distinct bands or classes, under approved commanders." You do not affirm that these threats were uttered in your hearing; and how you can offer such improbable tales, without the least shadow of proof, is to me utterly astonishing. If you could produce substantial proofs of these facts, it would be a service to your country to lay them before the proper judges; but, if you have built the whole of this horrible charge upon rumour, I would not wish my enemy to partake of your inward sensations.

I compared the proceedings of a *mob* to the artifice of *Nero*; which is no uncommon case. I never once imagined that "the mob consisted only of two church-wardens, one magistrate, with a domestick servant." But were there really no mob besides these worthy gentlemen? Did the mob never use their endeavours to effect what your worthy magistrate began? Why, then, do you complain, in your postscript to the first letter, "That the provocation given by the *Methodists* raises the just indignation of many accidental hearers, whose resentment carries them to some illegal treatment, for which they are prosecuted?" You may sound the praises of your magistrate with great justice; but, if you will insist upon skreening the mob under his worship's cloak, you do him no honour; and the superior magistrates will never justify his conduct, but whilst he is chastising the mob, and protecting the innocent. I know but little of the situation of religion in your neighbourhood, and am inclined to think, that your magistrate opposed the *Methodists* endeavours to promote it, from a persuasion, that such an opposition was doing his country service (which was the case of *Saul*, afterwards St. *Paul*, before him); yet, at the same time, I am conscious that, in prosecuting real *Methodists*, he prosecutes real members of the church of England, as well as of the church of CHRIST.

[*The rest is deferred to our next.*]

The following Addition, &c. to the Answer to HERMAS, *being sent too late for last Month, in Justice to the Author of that Answer, we give them as follow:*

The Reader is desired to subjoin to the End of the 8th Query, p. 517, after the Words Angel of Light,

——"I freely admit that there is such a power as Divine Grace to strengthen, to renew, to purify, to sanctify our nature; but I believe, that we can no more trace its rise and progress than we can trace the rise and progress of the wind, to which our Saviour compares the Spirit. As to a secret irresistible impulse, which may over-rule the natural faculties, this must destroy Free-agency, and consequently subvert the very foundations of virtue and vice, rewards and punishments. To suppose that every individual is furnished with a proper personal inward guide, must, in my opinion, supersede the use, impeach the sufficiency and perfection of the Scriptures; for, if every man has his own safe private guide, where is the necessity for a publick rule for the conduct of life.

The concluding Words of the Remarks should have been,

"But it is time, high time, to take leave of a person who has shewed his great judgment in the name he takes. *Hermas* was, indeed, a writer of great antiquity, and of as great singularity. He stands in the list of the writers of the primitive church; but his work contains not a passage of scripture, but abounds only with the most wild visionary conceits. Adieu!"

Dr. BRACKEN *of the Bite of a* MAD DOG.

WHEN a person is bit by a mad dog, let the part be immediately scarified, or cut with a razor, or sharp pen-knife, as deep (if in a fleshy part) as the dog's teeth might be supposed to enter; then take a narrow-mouth'd pitcher, or small pickle-pot, and put lighted tow, or a sheet of brown paper on fire, squeezing the paper together, so as to go into the pitcher, before you let it on fire; and this will rarefy the air in the vessel, so as to make it answer the end of a cupping-glass; and it must be applied with the mouth upon the part bit, while the flame is strong, viz. towards the latter end of the flaming, that by this means it may adhere strongly to the flesh: And after it has continued three or four minutes, if it will leave the skin easily by working it a little up at the edge, you may repeat the same operation three or four times successively, so as to draw out a good deal of blood: Or, if the part that is bit be such as not to admit of a narrow-mouthed pitcher, or pickle-pot, you may make a good cupping-glass of a wide-mouth'd gooseberry-bottle; the larger the bottle the better, but it should be very dry.

I mention this method because it often falls out that a surgeon is not near at hand; for, if there is one to be had immediately, and that he has his cupping-glasses and scarificator in order, he will perform the operation according to art; though, as the poison is quick in its passing into the refluent blood and juices, so should help be as near at hand as possible; wherefore the method I have mentioned may be put in practice till a surgeon can be had, who may apply

apply his cupping-glaſſes, &c. and, when the part has been cupped and ſcarified as above, then anoint it well with any kind of oil or fat, but rather oil of olive, or goose-greaſe, the laſt of which is a very penetrating greaſe, and will greatly help to ſheathe the poiſonous *saliva* of the mad dog; for, as a dog's teeth are not tubulated in the manner of the viper, which emits its poiſon through the holes in the teeth, from ſmall veſicles or bladders at the root of the teeth, when that creature bites; I ſay, as this is not the caſe, a great part of the *saliva*, or ſlaver, of the mad dog, ſtops upon the cuticle, or ſcarf-ſkin, when the dog bites; therefore the danger may be more eaſily prevented. And let it not appear ſtrange, that penetrating oils, or fatty ſubſtances, ſhould have a property of preventing the bad effects of theſe bites; when we are well aſſured, that the viper-catchers, who keep little dogs that will make a ſet or point at vipers, on the moſs grounds, only ſmear their hands over with the fat of vipers, and are void of fear; nor receive any harm, though the vipers bite them ever ſo much: And, though viper's fat is very penetrating, yet has it nothing of a ſpecifick quality whereby to deſtroy the venom of the bite, any more than other unctions or oily applications: And, for theſe reaſons, thoſe gentlemen who talk much of cinnabar and muſk, or the Tonquin medicine, &c. &c. are little verſed in natural philoſophy, the œconomy of the human body, or the *modus operandi* of medicine; for, let any common capacity only conſider the venomous *saliva* of a dog entering the true ſkin, (for there are two ſkins upon the human body, viz. the *cutis* and *cuticula*; the latter of which has not any blood-veſſels, but is formed of excrementitious matter from the *reticulum mucoſum*, as Malphigi terms it; and this ſkin is inſenſible, and ſpread all over the body, except under the nails, in order to defend the extremities of the nerves; otherwiſe, if we were ſtripped of this membrane, we ſhould "agoniſe at every pore," as Mr. Pope very juſtly expreſſes it: Now, the cuticle, or ſcarf-ſkin, being inſenſible, and void of blood-veſſels, the venomous *saliva* of the dog would not hurt us, though ſpread upon it, provided it was firm and not broken, and it might ſafely be waſhed off with water:) I ſay again, let any common man only conſider the venom entering by ſmall wounds made by the dog's teeth, and tell me whether he cannot equally believe the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation, or the tranſmigration of ſouls, as that any kind of medicine whatever, taken into the ſtomach of an animal, ſhall be able to ſtop the progreſs of the venomous *saliva*, and effectually ſecure us from its deadly effects.

It is a well-known truth, that *oil*, taken inwardly in pretty large doſes, has prevented the bad effects of arſenick, and other poiſons, when people have either wilfully or inadvertently taken ſuch ſubſtances; and, if the wound or wounds, made by the bite of a mad dog, are cupped and ſcarified, and oil or goose-greaſe rubbed well upon the part, it is more likely, by far, to ſubdue the poiſon, than *ſalt and water*, and ſuch applications as are no way warrantable by the true philoſophy now eſtabliſhed.

I have had many under my care who were bit by real mad dogs; and ſuch dogs have been tied up, and died mad; and, I thank God, none ever went mad that I had to do with, although bit in their hands and fingers ſo ſeverely that they dropped with blood; and my method was as deſcribed: But it is a comfortable conſideration, when we reflect upon it, viz. that moſt dogs, that are purſued as mad dogs, are not really ſo; for a dog that is purſued and beaten, and tumbled about in dirt, will, from the inſtinct of ſelf-preſervation, naturally defend himſelf, and fly at all others in his way; whereas a dog really mad will not go out of a ſtrait road on purpoſe to bite either man or beaſt.

I remember a carrier, who carried goods between Kirby-Lonſdale and Barnard Caſtle, that went mad, as he was travelling over Stainmoor, near two years after he had been bit by a mad dog: But in this caſe the poiſon had lodged at the very extremities of the circulating veſſels; and, till ſome bruiſe had happened to the part, or a ſore or ſcorbutick ſpot broke out where the dog's teeth had pierced the cuticle or ſcarf-ſkin, I ſay, till this happened, the poiſonous *saliva* of the dog had no ill effect upon the blood and juices of the man's body; but, when this venomous *saliva* is put in motion, it is ſo ſubtile and deletorious, that it runs as quick, almoſt, as a ſpark of fire among gunpowder, and throws the whole nervous ſyſtem into hurry and confuſion, which terminates in a moſt miſerable death. And, as to ſome of our faculty, pretending they have performed cures upon their patients, when the *hydrophobia*, or dread of water, has been on them, it is all a farce; ſince it is plain, that then the diſorder is in its laſt ſtage, and the patient irretrievable by our art: Therefore I apprehend, that ſuch caſes are miſ-ſtated, and the ſymptoms judged to be what in reality they were not; becauſe, in people of a delicate texture of fibres, and quick imagination, it is wonderful to ſee how they are affected when terrors of ſeveral kinds ſeize their *ſpirits*, as they term it; and hence ſuch a conſtitution and ſtructure of the animal *fibres*, would ſuffer moſt from the apprehenſion of having been bit by a mad dog; and the patient, having read or heard of an *hydrophobia*, or dread of water, might work him or her ſelf up to ſuch a pitch, that the doctor, unleſs he was well verſed in diſtinguiſhing between *diſeaſes* and *ſymptoms*, would be at a loſs to know whether it was, or was not, a genuine *hydrophobia*.

I am, yours,

HENRY BRACKEN.

Lancaſter,
Oct. 6, 1760.

MEDI-

MEDICAMENTUM *ad* COLICAM.

IN Colica terribili ſæviente Bilioſa, quùm dolor intolerandus horrendùm furit, detur hoc citò parabile remedium abſq; mora.

℞. Pulv. Rhabarb. ℈ii. opii. gr. i. ol. cinnam. gutt. iii. Ther. and. q. ſ. ut fiat bolus.—Inteſtinorum furias divinitùs quaſi ſopit & ſiſtit—crudelem tenſionem relaxat—flatus diſcutit—& conſtrictiones ſpaſmodicas ſolvit.

Repetatur pro rei exigentia.

EDW. WATKINSON.

On the Salutarineſs and great Uſefulneſs of AIR TRUNKS.

IT has been found by much experience, that long air trunks, fixed through the ceiling of the wards in goals, and alſo through the roof, to convey off inceſſantly the foul vapour which exhales and ariſes from the priſoners, do thereby effectually prevent its long ſtagnation to putrefy, which it is very prone to do; which putrefaction makes it noxious, even to a peſtilential degree: but it is thus happily prevented, as is evident by its preſerving the numerous French priſoners in England in good health; as alſo the Engliſh priſoners in France, where theſe air trunks have been fixed at my deſire; I having wrote to Monſieur Du Hamel, with whom I have long correſponded, who is Inſpector of all the Ports in France, to get it done. And if the ſame cheap and eaſy method was uſed in all the goals in England, &c. it would be an effectual means to preſerve many lives of priſoners, and alſo to prevent their bringing the Goal diſtemper into the courts of judicature at the aſſizes, by which many have died. It would alſo be a happy means to preſerve the inhabitants of towns where goals are, from any danger of getting the infectious diſtemper from the priſons.

Theſe air trunks have alſo been found of uſe in hoſpitals, by encreaſing the probability both of more recoveries, and more ſpeedy recoveries: which is not only a conſiderable benefit to thoſe patients, but alſo makes room for a quicker ſucceſſion of patients, whereby the charity is more extenſively enlarged to take in the more patients. This is, in the kindeſt and moſt compaſſionate manner, *to viſit the ſick and in priſon.*

They are alſo found beneficial in many other caſes, viz. by much refreſhing crowded rooms, and in conveying off the noxious vapours of founderies where metals are melted, &c. &c.

The ingenious Mr. Yeoman, who lives in Little Peter-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, made the firſt trial of them over the Houſe of Commons, where they were nine inches wide within; and over the Court of King's Bench in Weſtminſter Hall, where they were ſix inches wide within. They are ſometimes made wider, and ſometimes narrower; but the wider they are, the longer they ſhould be, the more effectually to promote the aſcent of the vapour up through them. One pan of a fine pair of ſcales, which was two inches diameter, being held within one of theſe trunks, the force of the aſcending air made it riſe, ſo as to require four grains to bring the ſcales to an equilibrium, and this when there was no perſon in the Houſe of Commons; but when there was a great number there, then, the air being warmer and lighter, more than twelve grains were required to bring the ſcales to an equilibrum; the more in proportion to the great number of perſons in the Houſe. Which clearly ſhews the reaſon why theſe trunks are ſo ſalutary and refreſhing, viz. by inceſſantly conveying off the vapour as it ariſes from human bodies, which the late Dr. Keil of Northampton has ſhewn to be at the rate of thirty-nine ounces in twenty-four hours, from a man here in England.

The above-mentioned Mr. Yeoman has put theſe air trunks into many gaols, hoſpitals, work-houſes, and crowded rooms. In all which places much refreſhment and benefit is found by them; which induced me to publiſh this ſhort account of them, in hopes thereby to make them the more extenſively beneficial to the Publick.

October 28, 1760. STEPHEN HALES.

The following Extracts from the Marchioneſs de Sevigné's *Letters cannot fail of being agreeable to thoſe of our Readers, who are concerned to ſee the Characters of the Illuſtrious departed ſet in a true Point of Light. They convey the Idea the* French *Nation had of the great* Turenne, *and the Diſmay and Confuſion of the People when the Tidings of his Death arrived at* Paris.

"I Cannot forbear thinking, my dear, of the aſtoniſhment and grief you will have been in, at the death of M. de Turenne. The Cardinal de Bouillon is inconſolable: he learnt the news of it from a gentleman of Louvignie's, who, willing to be the firſt to make his compliments of condolance on the occaſion, ſtopt his coach, as he was coming from Pontoiſe to Verſailles. The cardinal did not know what to make of his diſcourſe; and the gentleman on his part, finding he knew nothing of the matter, made off as faſt as he could. The cardinal immediately diſpatched one of his people after him, and ſoon learnt the fatal news; at which he inſtantly fainted away: he was directly carried back to Pontoiſe; where he has been theſe two days without eating a morſel, paſſing his whole time in continual tears and lamentations. Mad. de Guenegaud and Cavoir have been to ſee him; who are no leſs afflicted than himſelf. I have juſt wrote him a billet, which I think a pretty good one: I acquaint him therein, by way of advice, of the affliction you are in, both from the ſhare you take in all that concerns him, and from the ſincere eſteem and admiration you entertained for the deceaſed hero. Pray do not forget to write to him yourſelf: for I think you write particularly well upon ſuch ſubjects: in this caſe, indeed, you have nothing to do, but give a looſe to your pen. Paris is in a general conſternation of

of grief at this great loſs. We wait in the greateſt anxiety for another courier from Germany. Montecuculi, who was retreating, is returned back; and, doubtleſs, hopes to profit not a little, by an event ſo favourable for him. They ſay, that the troops gave a cry, that might have been heard at two leagues diſtance, when news was brought them of their general's death. No conſideration was capable of ſtopping them; they demanded to be led immediately to the fight; they were reſolved to avenge the death of him who had been their parent, their leader, their protector, and defender; that, while he was with them, they feared no danger, and were determined to avenge his death; "So lead us on," they cried, "think not to ſtop us; we are bent for the "fight." This I had from a gentleman who belonged to M. de Turenne, and was ſent from the camp to his majeſty. While he was relating all this, he was bathed in tears, and all the time that he was relat ng the circumſtances of his maſter's death. The ball ſtruck M. de Turenne directly acroſs the body. You may eaſily imagine he fell from his horſe, and expired; but he had juſt life enough left to crawl a ſtep or two forwards, and clinch his hands in the agonies of death; and then a cloak was thrown over the body. Boiſguyot, which is the perſon's name who made the relation, never quitted him till he was carried, with as little noiſe as poſſible, to the firſt houſe. M. de Lorges was about a league diſtant from the Place where the accident happened; judge what muſt be his condition, when he heard of it. His is the chief loſs, who muſt take charge of this army, and be anſwerable for all events, till the arrival of the Prince, who cannot join him in leſs than three weeks. As for me, I am thinking, twenty times in a day, of the poor Chevalier de Grignan: he certainly will never be able to ſupport this loſs, without loſing his reaſon. Indeed, every one who knew and loved M. de Turenne, are greatly to be pitied."

"I would fain have all that you write to me of M. de Turenne inſerted in a funeral oration. There is an uncommon beauty and energy in your ſtile; you had then all the force of eloquence that can be inſpired by grief. Think not that his memory can be loſt here, ſince your letter is arrived. That torrent which carries every thing along with it, cannot remove a memory ſo well eſtabliſhed: it is conſecrated to immortality; and that even in the hearts of a great number, whoſe ſentiments on this ſubject can never be effaced. I was the other day at Mr. de la Rochefoucault's; Mr. le Premier came thither, Madame de Lavardin, Mr. de Marſillac, and Madame de la Fayette. The converſation, which laſted two hours, turned wholly on the divine qualities of this true hero; the eyes of every one were bathed in tears; and you cannot believe how deep the grief for the loſs of him is engraven on all their hearts. You have exceeded us in nothing, but in the ſatisfaction of ſighing aloud, and of writing his panegyrick. We remarked one thing, which was, that he had not only been admired at his death. The largeneſs of his heart, the vaſt extent of his knowledge, the elevation of his mind; all this the world was full of during his life: how much higher the admiration of it was made to riſe by his death you may eaſily imagine. In a word, my dear, do not think that the death of this great man is regarded here like that of others. As for his ſoul, it is a miracle, which can proceed from nothing but the perfect eſteem every one had for him, that none of the devotees have yet taken it into their heads to doubt whether it be in a good ſtate; it is not poſſible to comprehend that ſin or guilt could find a place in his heart; his converſion, ſo ſincere, appeared to us like a baptiſm. Every one ſpeaks of the innocency of his manners, the purity of his intentions, his humility free from all manner of affectation, the ſentiments of ſolid glory his heart was filled with, without haughtineſs or oſtentation, loving virtue for its own ſake, without regarding the approbation of men, and, to crown all, a generous and chriſtian charity. Did not I tell you of the regiment that he cloathed? It coſt him fourteen thouſand francs; and left him almoſt without money. The Engliſh told Mr. de Lorges, that they would continue to ſerve this campaign to revenge his death; but that after this they would retire, not being able to ſerve under any other general after M. de Turenne. When ſome of the new troops grew a little impatient in the moraſſes, where they were almoſt up to the knees in water, the old ſoldiers animated them in this manner: What is it you complain of? It is plain you do not yet know M. de Turenne: he is more grieved than we ourſelves are, when we are under any difficulty; he is thinking of nothing this moment but removing us from hence; he wakes, while we ſleep; he is a father to us; it is eaſy to ſee that you are but young ſoldiers: thus they encouraged them. I return to the ſtate of his ſoul. It is really a remarkable thing that no zealot has yet thought fit to make a doubt, whether it has pleaſed God to receive with open arms one of the beſt and nobleſt ſouls he has created: Reflect a little upon this general aſſurance of his ſalvation, and you will find it is a kind of a miracle ſcarcely ever known but in his caſe. In a word, none has yet preſumed to doubt of his everlaſting reſt."

To theſe extracts we ſhall ſubjoin the laſt paſſages of this great man's life, from the *Bibliotheca Biographica*, lately publiſhed. "The king having in 1672 nominated him generaliſſimo of his troops when the inundation of the country had obliged him to retire, he paſt the Rhine at Weſel, and went to meet the elector of Brandenburg, who was coming to the aſſiſtance of the Dutch with 35000 men. He purſued him to his very capital, contrary to the orders of the court, and obliged him to ſue for peace. During a march, his ſoldiers having

found him near a bush, where he had laid himself down to take some rest, they immediately formed a cottage over him, of some boughs, and then covered him with their cloaks, to keep him from the snow, which began to fall. The troops suffered inconceivable hardships; but with this general, they would have gone to the end of the world. He gained, in 1674, the battles of Sintsheim and Ladenbourg, against the Germans. The following year the council of Vienna thought that they could not do better than to send Montecuculi to oppose him, the only one that was thought to be a match for him. They had each of them reduced war to an art. They passed four months in watching each other, and in marches and countermarches; at length Turenne thought he had brought his rival where he wanted near Sultsbach, when going to chuse a place to erect a battery, he was killed by a cannon shot. The same ball having carried away the arm of Saint Hillaire, lieutenant general of the artillery, his son could not forbear weeping: You should not weep for me, says his father to him, but for the loss of this great man. He was truly lamented by the soldiers and the people. Louis XIV. had him interred at St. Dennis, where the constable du Gueschin was. It was on July 2, 1675, that he was killed, at the age of 64. He was remarkable for the integrity of his manners, the purity of his intentions, his humility, free from all affectation, his humanity towards his officers and soldiers, the goodness of his heart, his moderation and equity, his love of virtue itself, without seeking the applause of mankind, his generous and Christian charity."

A LETTER, *said to be written by the King of* Prussia *to the Marquis* d'Argens, *from his Majesty's Head-Quarters at* Hamdorff, *near* Breslau, Aug. 27, 1760, *has been intercepted by the* Russians; *and the following is a Translation of it.*

"AT any other time, my dear marquis, the affair of the 15th would have decided the campaign: At present that action is no more than a scratch. A general engagement must determine our fate. It will soon happen, according to appearances; and then we may enjoy ourselves, if the issue of it be favourable. Mean while, I thank you for the sincere part you take in the late advantage gained. Many wiles, and much address, were required to bring on that action. Don't mention dangers; the late affair cost me only a coat and a horse. This was buying victory cheap.

I never received the other letter you speak of. We are in a manner blocked up, as to our correspondence, by the Russians on one side of the Oder, and by the Austrians on the other. A small combat was necessary to clear the way for the stage-coach, which I hope has delivered you my letter.

I never was in such an ugly situation as I am in this campaign. Believe me, nothing but a miracle can enable us to surmount all the difficulties which I foresee. I shall certainly do my duty in the action. But, my dear marquis, always remember that I do not despair of fortune, and that in my plans I am obliged to leave too much to chance, for want of means to form more solid projects. I have the labours of a Hercules to undergo, at an age when my strength leaves me, when my infirmities increase, and when, to tell you the truth, hope, the sole consolation of the wretched, begins to fail me.

You are not sufficiently acquainted with affairs, to form a clear idea of all the dangers that threaten the state. I know them, and conceal them. I keep all my fears to myself, and communicate to the publick only my hopes, and the few pieces of good news I can tell them. If the blow I propose to give should succeed, it will then be soon enough, my dear marquis, to manifest our joy. Till then do not let us flatter ourselves, lest a piece of bad news should sink our spirits too much. I lead here the life of a military monk. I have many things to think of. The rest of my time I devote to letters, which are my consolation, as they were that of the antient consuls, dictators, &c. I don't know whether I shall survive this war; but, if I should, I am fully resolved to pass the rest of my days in retirement, in the bosom of philosophy and friendship.

As soon as the correspondence is more free, you will do me a pleasure by writing oftener. I know not where we shall have our quarters this winter. My house at Breslau was destroyed in the late bombardment. Our enemies envy us even day-light and free air: They must, however, leave us some place; and, if it be safe, I shall rejoice to see you.

Pray, marquis, what will become of the peace between France and England? You see that your nation is blinder than you imagined. Those fools lost Canada and Pondicherry to please the Queen of Hungary and the Czarina. Heaven grant that Prince Ferdinand may pay them well for their zeal! The innocent officers and the poor soldiers are the chief sufferers by these things: The persons who alone are culpable feel nothing of them.—These are matters that happened to occur to me. I am in the train of writing; but I see I must make an end, that I may not tire you, or neglect my own business. Adieu, dear marquis.

Yours sincerely, &c."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

The following is the List of the Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners, of the Troops under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, *after the Action of* October *the 16th, near the Convent of* Campen. *(See p. 558.)*

BRITISH CAVALRY.

CONway's. 4 non-commissioned officers, 4 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Col. Johnston, 2 rank and file, wounded. Capt. Wilson, Lieut. Goldi-

Goldſworthy, Cornet Duſſe, and 25 rank and file, priſoners. 10 horſes killed, 4 wounded, 38 miſſing.

Inniſkilling. 2 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Col. Harvey, Major Hepburn, Cornet Sayer, and 5 rank and file, wounded. 1 private, priſoner. 4 horſes killed, 1 wounded, 1 miſſing.

Mordaunt's. Lieut. Briſcoe, 4 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Col. Pitt, Capt. Lieut. Renouard, Quarter-maſter Dobſon, and 3 rank and file, wounded. Lieut. Erſkine, Quarter-maſter Dobſon, 3 non-commiſſioned officers, and 27 rank and file, priſoners. 33 horſes killed, 7 wounded, 11 miſſing.

HANOVERIAN CAVALRY.

Hanoverian Horſe-guards. 1 private, killed. Major Ramdohr, and 1 private, wounded. 17 horſes killed, and 2 wounded.

Bock's. 3 rank and file, wounded. 3 horſes killed, and 6 miſſing.

HESSIAN CAVALRY.

Prince Frederick's. 1 private, killed, 5 rank and file, wounded. 11 ditto, priſoners. 16 horſes killed, and 3 wounded.

Bruſchenck's. 1 private, killed. 1 ditto, wounded. 3 horſes, miſſing.

Einſiedel's. 4 horſes, wounded.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

Kingſley's. 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 22 rank and file, killed. Capt. Grey, Lieuts. Nugent, Boſwell, Bailey, Pringle, and Power, and 49 rank and file, priſoners.

Welſh Fuſileers. 2 non-commiſſioned officers, 19 rank and file, killed. Major Marlay, Captains Gould and Fowler, Lieutenants Ferguſon, Grove, Orpin, Blakeney, Meccan, 4 non-commiſſioned officers, and 99 rank and file, wounded. Lieut. Col. Pole, Captains Gould and Fowler, and 44 rank and file, priſoners.

Home's. Lieut. Lindſay, Enſigns Barniſton, Walcot, and Panck, 2 non-commiſſioned officers, and 26 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Col. Lord Downe, Major Goodericke, Captain Don, Lieutenants Caſhell, Home, Wade, and Sterrop, 6 non-commiſſioned officers, and 99 rank and file, wounded. 45 rank and file, priſoners.

HANOVERIAN INFANTRY.

Old Zaſtrow's. 1 private, killed. 2 ditto, wounded.

Reden's. 4 rank and file, wounded.

Marechal's. Enſign Godecke, and 10 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Col. Hodenberg, Major Daſſel, Lieut. Ringlieb, Enſign Hedeman, 5 non-commiſſioned officers, and 63 rank and file, wounded. Capt. Hedeman, and 23 rank and file, priſoners.

Wrede's. 55 rank and file, killed. Captains Wrede and Weithe, Lieut. Scriba, 3 non-commiſſioned officers, and 132 rank and file, wounded. 1 non-commiſſioned officer, and 8 rank and file, priſoners.

Maydel's. 1 private wounded.

HESSIAN INFANTRY.

Second Battalion of Heſſian Guards. 1 private, killed. Enſign Kummel, and 11 rank and file, wounded; and 23 rank and file, priſoners.

Third Battalion of ditto. 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 2 rank and file, killed. Enſigns Reinhard and Gerſtein, 2 non-commiſſioned officers, and 19 rank and file, wounded.

The Hereditary Prince's. 14 rank and file, killed. Major Manſbach, Capt. Stockrath, Arnſtedt, and Hanſtein, Lieutenants Adelſheim, Rotſmann, Weſternhagen, and Ruffert, Enſigns Wigand, Mertz, Geiffer, Schaffers, 13 non-commiſſioned officers, and 103 rank and file, wounded. 2 non-commiſſioned officers, and 31 rank and file, priſoners.

Muller's. 1 private, killed. Lieut. Col. Rading, and 12 rank and file, priſoners.

Britiſh Grenadiers commanded by Lord George Lenox. Lieut. Horborough, and 6 rank and file, killed. Capt. Robinſon, Lieutenants Morniſton, Raverſton, Rind, Young, Spence, and Lane, 2 non-commiſſioned officers, and 79 rank and file, wounded, and 37 rank and file, priſoners.

Ditto commanded by Major Maxwell. 2 non-commiſſioned officers, 11 rank and file, killed. Captains Peyton, Roberts, and Tenant, Lieutenants Armſtrong, and Evans, and 40 rank and file, wounded; and 75 rank and file, priſoners.

Keith's Highlanders. Major Pollock, Lieut. Ogilvie, 4 non-commiſſioned officers, and 14 rank and file, killed. Capt. Campbell, Lieutenants Clunes, Burland, and M'Intoſh, and ſix rank and file, wounded; and Lieutenant Mackintoſh, and 10 rank and file, priſoners.

Campbell's Highlanders. Lieut. Macleod, and 23 rank and file, killed. Lieut. Stewart, and 4 rank and file, wounded; and 8 rank and file, priſoners.

Hanoverian Artillery. 2 rank and file, kill'd. 3 non-commiſſioned officers, and 11 rank and file, wounded.

Heſſian Artillery. 1 private, killed; 1 ditto, priſoner.

Total. 10 officers, 16 non-commiſſioned officers, and 221 rank and file, killed. 68 officers, 43 non-commiſſioned officers, and 812 rank and file, wounded. And 7 officers, 6 non-commiſſioned officers, and 429 rank and file, priſoners. 83 horſes killed, 30 wounded, and 50 miſſing.

Artillery. 1 piece of cannon, 14 ammunition-waggons, loſt. 47 horſes killed, and 3 miſſing.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AN author, in Lloyd's Evening Poſt, No. 519, after ſome remarks upon omens, obſerves, that the 25th of October, the day of his preſent majeſty's acceſſion, is the day on which the famous battle of Agincourt was fought by our King Henry the Vth. It is ſtrange that this author ſhould, in his hurry, have forgot, that the day, which in the year 1415 was the 25th of October, is now the 5th

of November; and I ſhall obſerve, that what we now call the 25th of October, was, in the year 1066, but the 14th of the ſame month, on which day was fought the famous battle of Haſtings, between William, then only duke of Normandy, and Harold, then king of England. But all ſuch obſervations are trifling, as there is not a day in the year on which we may not find that ſome memorable event has happened, if we will look into the little book called the Remembrancer. I am, &c.

Farther Particulars relating to the Death, Funeral, &c. of his late MOST SACRED MAJESTY, *of bleſſed Memory.* *(See p. 502)*

AS the time between his late Majeſty's being left alone, and found expiring, was ſo ſhort, there can be no other circumſtances in the intereſting ſcene, but thoſe few preceding the ſmall interval of his riſing in the morning, to his final departure, which, agreeable to what has come to our hands, were as follows:

That his Majeſty was waited on as uſual, without any apparent ſigns of indiſpoſition, drank his chocolate, inquired about the wind as if anxious for the arrival of mails, opened the window of his room, and perceiving it a fine day, ſaid, he would walk in the gardens: That his chocolate maker being the laſt perſon with his majeſty (who appropriated the early hours of the morning to retirement) obſerved him give a ſigh on quitting the preſence, and ſoon after hearing a noiſe, like the falling of a billet of wood from the fire, he returned, and found the king dropt from his ſeat, as if attempting to ring the bell. His majeſty, in the fall, received a ſmall hurt on his temple; proper aſſiſtance being immediately got, he was put to bed, and an attempt was made to bleed him, but not above an ounce could be procured.

It was his earneſt wiſh, that he might live to ſee a happy termination of the jarring troubles and wide ſpread carnage of war; for the monarch that could weep at the ſingle fall of a Wolfe, in the exultation of ſucceſs, could not but proportionably feel affliction, for its more complicated miſeries nearer home, in which ſuch numbers were involved; but unerring Providence judged proper to give his majeſty another kind of peace and repoſe, for which it was his conſtant endeavour to prepare, by acts of mercy, juſtice, and devotion.

Immediately on the king's demiſe, the great officers of ſtate were ſent for, and the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt firſt acquainted his preſent majeſty, then at Kew, with the important event.

The following is the account of what appeared to the ſurgeons upon opening the body of his late majeſty.

Kenſington palace, Oct. 26, 1760.

In obedience to the order tranſmitted to us, by the Right Hon. Mr. Vice Chamberlain; We, the underſigned, have this day opened and examined the body of his late majeſty, in the preſence of Sir Edward Wilmot, Bart. and Dr. Nicholls, two of his late majeſty's phyſicians; and firſt, on opening the belly, we found all the parts therein contained in a natural and healthy ſtate, except only that on the ſurface of the kidney there were ſome hydatids, or watry bladders, which, however, we determined could not have been at this time of any material conſequence.

A On opening the breaſt, we obſerved the pericardium, or bag, which contains the heart, extraordinarily diſtended, which was owing to a large effuſion of blood that had been diſcharged therein, from a rupture in the ſubſtance of the right ventricle of the heart. The quantity of the blood in the pericardium, was at leaſt a pint, the moſt part of which was B ſtrongly coagulated.

The rupture of the ventricle, and the conſequent effuſion of blood in the pericardium, were certainly the immediate cauſe of his late majeſty's ſudden death.

The brain, lungs, and all the other parts, were in a perfect ſtate.

C E. Wilmot, John Ranby,
Fr. Nicholls, C. Hawkins.

On Sunday evening, the 9th inſtant, about eight o'clock, his late majeſty's bowels were privately interred in king Henry VIIth's chapel. A party of horſe-guards preceded, who were followed by the lord-chamberlain (bearing his ſtaff of office) and other noblemen, in D two mourning coaches, with three footmen behind each with flambeaux; then came a ſecond party of horſe-guards, followed by another mourning coach and ſix, upon the front ſeat of which were two noblemen, and on the back ſeat lay a box, rather long, covered with purple velvet and gold nails, to which were fixed four golden handles. The noblemen who attended E being alighted, eight yeomen of the guard (who waited at the abbey door to receive the bowels) put a napkin through each handle, which was ſupported by two of them, and ſo carried into the chapel, preceded by the above noblemen, through the abbey, in which were poſted a party of the foot-guards, and depoſited in the F royal vault. The trumpets ſounded a dead march during the whole ceremony.

The next day the royal corpſe was conveyed from Kenſington palace, to the prince's chamber, near the houſe of lords, in the following order, viz.

The right honourable the earl of Rochford's coach, with ſix horſes, ſeveral ſervants behind G in livery, with lighted torches.

The Hon. Mr. Finch's coach, with two horſes, one ſervant behind, in livery, with a torch.

His grace the duke of Devonſhire's chariot, with ſix horſes, ſeveral ſervants behind, in livery, with torches.

Two horſe grenadiers, their ſwords drawn.

Two of the royal coaches, in mourning, with H ſix horſes each, the ſervants behind in mourning, with torches.

A large party of horſe grenadiers.

A royal coach in mourning, with ſix horſes, the ſervants behind in mourning, with torches.

The royal hearſe, covered with purple velvet, finely

finely ornamented with carved work. The royal arms being at the upper part on each ſide, and adorned at the top with ſeveral crowns. It was drawn by eight cream coloured horſes, with large purple velvet trappings, and followed by the royal trumpeters, in their rich habits, ſounding a dead march, and a large party of life-guards. A

The proceſſion was cloſed by one of the royal coaches out of mourning, with the blinds up, drawn by two horſes, and one ſervant behind, in a royal livery frock, with a torch.

On each ſide of all the royal carriages, except the laſt, a train of men walked in black cloaks, with lighted torches in their hands. B

At about a quarter paſt nine o'clock the proceſſion entered the Green-Park, from Hyde-Park, and paſſed ſlowly on through the Horſe-Guards to the grand entrance into the houſe of lords, where the royal corpſe was taken out, and carried up to the chamber, where it lay in ſtate. The concourſe of people was very great on this ſolemn occaſion.

The following inſcription, in Latin, was put upon his late majeſty's coffin.

Depoſitum

Sereniſſimi, Potentiſſimi, et Excellentiſſimi Monarchæ,

GEORGII SECUNDI,

Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regis, Fidei Defenſoris; Ducis Brunſvici et Luneberg, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Theſaurarii et Principis Electoris. D

Obiit 25 Die Octobris, Anno Domini 1760, Ætatis ſuæ 77, Regnique ſui 34.

[Thus Engliſhed:]

Here lie depoſited

The Remains of the Moſt Serene, Moſt Mighty, and Moſt Excellent Monarch, E

GEORGE the SECOND,

By the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, Arch-Treaſurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

He died the 25th Day of October, in the Year of our Lord 1760, in the 77th Year of his Age, and in the 34th Year of his Reign. F

On Tueſday the 11th, about nine o'clock, the remains of his late moſt excellent majeſty were carried from the prince's chamber to Weſtminſter-Abbey, and interred in the royal vault in Henry the VIIth's chapel. The proceſſion was very grand and ſolemn, according to the ceremonial following. There were ſo many thouſands of Spectators, that great numbers could not get near enough to ſee the proceſſion, and only ſaw, at a diſtance, the great light given by the Flambeaux and lamps. The bells in the city began the mourning toll at ſix o'clock. The guns in the Park were fired ſoon after the proceſſion began. G H

Knight marſhal's men with black ſtaves

Two and two,

Pages of the preſence

Pages of the back-ſtairs

Pages of the bed-chamber

Yeomen of the robes

Gentlemen uſhers quarter waiters

Pages of honour

Grooms of the privy chamber

Gentleman uſher aſſiſtant

Gentlemen uſhers daily waiters

Phyſicians to the king

Houſhold chaplains to the king

Deputy clerks of the cloſet

Equerries to his late majeſty

Clerks comptrollers and clerks of the green-cloth

The maſter of the king's houſhold

Gentlemen uſhers of the privy chamber

King's counſel — King's ſerjeants

King's ſollicitor — King's attorney

Prime ſerjeant

Barons younger ſons

Viſcounts younger ſons

Barons of the exchequer, and juſtices of both benches, according to their ſeniority

Lord chief baron — Lord chief juſtice of Common-pleas went as a privy-counſellor

Maſter of the rolls went as a privy-counſellor — Lord chief juſtice of the King's-Bench, being a peer, walked as ſuch

Bath king at arms

Knights of the Bath not lords nor privy-counſellors

Privy counſellors not peers of the realm

Barons eldeſt ſons

Earls younger ſons

Viſcounts eldeſt ſons

The comptroller of the king's houſhold — The treaſurer of the king's houſhold with their ſtaves

being a peer, walked as ſuch — being a peer of Ireland, walked as ſuch

Two purſuivants

Barons of Ireland

Barons of Great-Britain

Biſhops in their rochets

Marquiſſes younger ſons

Earls eldeſt ſons

A Purſuivant

Viſcounts of Ireland

Viſcounts of Great-Britain

Dukes younger ſons

Marquiſſes eldeſt ſons

One herald of arms

Earls of Ireland

Earls of Great-Britain

Earl of Effingham as exerciſing the office of earl marſhal of England

Dukes eldeſt ſons

One herald of arms

Marquiſſes

One herald of arms

Dukes

One herald of arms

Dukes having great offices

Lord privy-ſeal

Lord preſident of the council

Lord archbiſhop of York (no train borne)

Lord keeper bearing the purſe

(No train borne, nor mace carried)

Lord archbiſhop of Canterbury (no train borne)

Norroy king of arms

Maſter of the horſe Se-

Second gentleman uſher Daily waiter { Clarencieux king of arms carrying the crown on a purple velvet cuſhion } Firſt gentleman uſher Daily waiter

Lord chamberlain of the houſhold with his white ſtaff.

On this ſide	THE ROYAL BODY, carried by twelve yeomen of the guard, covered with a large pall of purple velvet, and lin'd with purple ſilk, with a fine Holland ſheet, adorned with ten large eſcutcheons of the imperial arms painted on ſattin, under a canopy of purple velvet	*On this ſide*
Supporters of the pall, three dukes		Supporters of the pall, three dukes.
The canopy borne by gentlemen of the privy chamber		The canopy borne by gentlemen of the privy chamber.
Ten gentlemen penſioners with their axes reverſed		Ten gentlemen penſioners with their axes reverſed

Gentleman uſher { Garter principal king of arms } Gentleman uſher of the black rod, the rod reverſed

Supporter to the chief mourner, a duke { The chief mourner, His train borne by two dukes, aſſiſted by the vice chamberlain } Supporter to the chief mourner, a duke

Two dukes and fourteen earls aſſiſtants to the chief mourner

Firſt gentleman uſher of the privy chamber

Groom of the ſtole

Lords of the bed-chamber

Second gentleman uſher of the privy chamber

The maſter of the robes

The grooms of the bed chamber

The remaining part of the band of gentlemen penſioners with their axes reverſed

Yeomen of the guard to cloſe the ceremony.

N. B. The knights of the garter, thiſtle, and bath, who walked in this proceſſion, wore the collars of their reſpective orders.

The proceſſion was from the Prince's chamber through the Old Palace-yard, on foot, to the great North door of the Abbey; and the way was railed in on both ſides, and floored, twenty feet wide, and was covered with an awning, with black bays on the floor, and under the awning; and the whole way to the Abbey, and in the Abbey, to the ſteps leading to King Henry the VIIth's Chapel, was lined on each ſide with the foot-guards.

The proceſſion, having entered the church, paſſed along down to the end of the North aiſle, and then croſs to the South aiſle, and from thence to the ſaid ſteps, and there fell off on each ſide, until the judges, the knights of the bath, the privy-counſellors, the peers, the body, and chief mourner, &c. were placed in King Henry the VIIth's chapel.

At the entrance within the church, the dean and prebendaries in their copes, attended by the choir, all having wax tapers in their hands, received the royal body, and fell into the proceſſion juſt before clarencieux king of arms, and ſo proceeded ſinging into King Henry the VIIth's chapel, where the body was depoſited on treſſels (the crown and cuſhion being laid at the head) and the canopy held over it by the gentlemen of the privy chamber, while the ſervice, according to the liturgy of the church of England, was read by the biſhop of Rocheſter, dean of Weſtminſter; and the chief mourner and his two ſupporters were ſeated on chairs placed for them at the head of the corpſe; and the lords aſſiſtants ſeated on ſtools on each ſide; and the lords of the bed-chamber, &c. were ſeated; and the peers and others took their ſeats in the ſtalls on each ſide of the choir.

When the part of the ſervice before the interment was read, the royal corpſe was carried to the vault, preceded by the lord chamberlain of the houſhold, the chief mourner, his ſupporters and aſſiſtants following, garter going before them, and the white-ſtaff officers of his late majeſty's houſhold, who placed themſelves near the vault.

The royal corpſe being interred, the dean of Weſtminſter went on with the office of burial, which ended, and an anthem ſung in the choir, garter king of arms proclaimed his late majeſty's ſtile as followeth.

Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God, to take out of this tranſitory life, unto his Divine mercy, the late moſt high, moſt mighty, and moſt excellent monarch, George the IId, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the

the faith, and ſovereign of the moſt noble order of the garter, duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, arch-treaſurer and elector of the holy Roman empire.

Let us beſeech Almighty God to bleſs and preſerve, with long life, health, and honour, and all wordly happineſs, the moſt high, moſt mighty, and moſt excellent monarch, our ſovereign lord George the IIId, now, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, and ſovereign of the moſt noble order of the garter, duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, arch-treaſurer and elector of the holy Roman empire.

GOD ſave King GEORGE the THIRD.

The following ANTHEM, *compoſed by Dr.* William Boyce, *Maſter of his Majeſty's Band of Muſicians, was performed at the Funeral.*

The ſouls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there ſhall no torment touch them.

In the ſight of the unwiſe they ſeem to die, but they are in peace.

For though they be puniſhed in the ſight of men, yet is their hope full of immortality.

The hope of the ungodly is like the ſmoke driven with the wind, and paſſeth away like a ſhadow.

But the righteous live for evermore.

Now are they numbered among the ſaints, and their lot is among the children of men.

They ſhall receive a glorious kingdom and a beautiful crown from the lord's hand.

As gold in the furnace hath he tried them, and received them as burnt-offerings.

They ſhall judge the nations, and have dominion over the people, and their lord ſhall reign for ever.

They ſhall be our guide unto death.

IN our laſt, p. 502 — 504 and 553, we gave every thing relating to his majeſty's happy acceſſion, and the conſequent proceedings thereon that had then come to our hands: We ſhall now obſerve, that his majeſty was proclaimed in the capital cities of Scotland and Ireland, and in all other places in the three kingdoms, with the uſual ſolemnity, and uncommon teſtimonies of joy and loyalty: All ranks and orders of people ſeem delighted with their ſovereign, and indeed every part of his behaviour and conduct ſince his acceſſion to the crown, promiſe a moſt auſpicious and glorious reign. On the 2d of November, his majeſty heard divine ſervice performed at the royal chapel at St. James's; and, a ſermon preached by Dr. Nicholls, maſter of the temple; having on the day before publiſhed a proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for preventing and puniſhing vice, immorality and profaneneſs. On the 5th a colonel's guard mounted at St. James's palace, and his majeſty came there to reſide for the winter. On the 8th a proclamation was iſſued further proroguing the parliament (ſee p. 553) to Tueſday November 18. On the 9th Dr. Potter preached before his majeſty at St. James's chapel, the ſword of ſtate being carried by the earl of Hertford, as it was on the 2d by lord De La War. On the 16th Dr. Wilſon preached before his majeſty, and the ſword of ſtate was carried by the earl of Rochford. On the 18th at half an hour after 10 o'clock, his majeſty went, with the uſual ſtate, the earls of Huntingdon and Bute attending him in his coach, from the royal palace at St. James's to the houſe of Peers, where, being ſeated on the throne, he ſent to command the attendance of the honourable houſe of commons, who accordingly went to the bar of the upper houſe, when his majeſty opened the ſeſſion with the following moſt gracious, eloquent, and excellent ſpeech.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

THE juſt concern, which I have felt in my own breaſt, on the ſudden death of the late king, my royal grandfather, makes me not doubt, but you muſt all have been deeply affected with ſo ſevere a loſs. The preſent critical, and difficult conjuncture, has made this loſs the more ſenſible, as he was the great ſupport of that ſyſtem, by which alone the liberties of Europe, and the weight, and influence, of theſe kingdoms, can be preſerved; and gave life to the meaſures, conducive to thoſe important ends.

I need not tell you the addition of weight which immediately falls upon me, in being called to the government of this free and powerful country, at ſuch a time, and under ſuch circumſtances. My conſolation is in the uprightneſs of my own intentions, your faithful and united aſſiſtance, and the bleſſing of heaven upon our joint endeavours, which I devoutly implore.

Born and educated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton; and the peculiar happineſs of my life will ever conſiſt in promoting the welfare of a people, whoſe loyalty and warm affection to me, I conſider as the greateſt and moſt permanent ſecurity of my throne; and I doubt not, but their ſteadineſs in thoſe principles will equal the firmneſs of my invariable reſolution to adhere to, and ſtrengthen this excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate; and to maintain the toleration inviolable. The civil and religious rights of my loving ſubjects are equally dear to me, with the moſt valuable prerogatives of my crown; and, as the ſureſt foundation of the whole, and the beſt means to draw down the divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpoſe to countenance, and encourage the practice of true religion and virtue.

I reflect, with pleaſure, on the ſucceſſes with which the Britiſh arms have been proſpered this laſt ſummer. The total reduction of the vaſt province of Canada, with the city of Montreal, is of the moſt intereſting conſequence, and muſt be as heavy a blow to my enemies, as it is a conqueſt glorious to us; the more

more glorious, becauſe effected almoſt without effuſion of blood, and with that humanity, which makes an amiable part of the character of this nation.

Our advantages gained in the Eaſt Indies have been ſignal; and muſt greatly diminiſh the ſtrength and trade of France in thoſe parts, as well as procure the moſt ſolid benefits to the commerce and wealth of my ſubjects.

In Germany, where the whole French force has been employed, the combined army, under the wiſe and able conduct of my general, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, has not only ſtopt their progreſs, but has gained advantages over them, notwithſtanding their boaſted ſuperiority, and their not having hitherto come to a general engagement.

My good brother and ally, the king of Pruſſia, although ſurrounded with numerous armies of enemies, has, with a magnanimity and perſeverance almoſt beyond example, not only withſtood their various attacks, but has obtained very conſiderable victories over them.

Of theſe events I ſhall ſay no more at this time, becauſe the nature of the war in thoſe parts has kept the campaign there ſtill depending.

As my navy is the principal article of our natural ſtrength, it gives me much ſatisfaction to receive it in ſuch good condition; whilſt the fleet of France is weakened to ſuch a degree, that the ſmall remains of it have continued blocked up by my ſhips in their own ports; at the ſame time the French trade is reduced to the loweſt ebb; and with joy of heart I ſee the commerce of my kingdoms, that great ſource of our riches, and fixed object of my never-failing care and protection, flouriſhing to an extent unknown in any former war.

The valour and intrepidity of my officers and forces, both at ſea and land, have been diſtinguiſhed ſo much to the glory of this nation, that I ſhould be wanting in juſtice to them, if I did not acknowledge it. This is a merit which I ſhall conſtantly encourage and reward; and I take this occaſion to declare, that the zealous and uſeful ſervice of the militia, in the preſent arduous conjuncture, is very acceptable to me.

In this ſtate I have found things at my acceſſion to the throne of my anceſtors; happy, in viewing the proſperous part of it; happier ſtill ſhould I have been, had I found my kingdoms, whoſe true intereſt I have entirely at heart, in full peace: But, ſince the ambition, injurious encroachments, and dangerous deſigns of my enemies, rendered the war both juſt and neceſſary, and the generous overture, made laſt winter, towards a congreſs or a pacification, has not yet produced a ſuitable return, I am determined, with your chearful and powerful aſſiſtance, to proſecute this war with vigour, in order to that deſirable object, a ſafe and honourable peace. For this purpoſe, it is abſolutely incumbent upon us to be early prepared; and I rely upon your zeal and hearty concurrence to ſupport the king of Pruſſia, and the reſt of my allies, and to make ample proviſion for carrying on the war, as the only means to bring our enemies to equitable terms of accommodation.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

The great uneaſineſs which I feel at this time is in conſidering the uncommon burdens neceſſarily brought upon my faithful ſubjects. I deſire only ſuch ſupplies, as ſhall be requiſite to proſecute the war with advantage, be adequate to the neceſſary ſervices; and that they may be provided for in the moſt ſure and effectual manner. You may depend upon the faithful and punctual application of what ſhall be granted. I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and alſo an account of the extraordinary expences, which, from the nature of the different and remote operations, have been unavoidably incurred.

It is with peculiar reluctance that I am obliged, at ſuch a time, to mention any thing which perſonally regards myſelf; but, as the grant of greateſt part of the civil-liſt revenues is now determined, I truſt in your duty and affection to me, to make the proper proviſion for ſupporting my civil government with honour and dignity. On my part, you may be aſſured of a regular and becoming œconomy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The eyes of all Europe are upon you. From your reſolutions, the Proteſtant intereſt hopes for protection, as well as all our friends for the preſervation of their independency; and our enemies fear the final diſappointment of their ambitious and deſtructive views. Let theſe hopes, and fears, be confirmed, and augmented, by the vigour, unanimity, and diſpatch, of your proceedings.

In this expectation, I am the more encouraged by a pleaſing circumſtance, which I look upon as one of the moſt auſpicious omens of my reign. That happy extinction of diviſions, and that union, and good harmony, which continue to prevail amongſt my ſubjects, afford me the moſt agreeable proſpect. The natural diſpoſition, and wiſh, of my heart, are to cement and promote them; and I promiſe myſelf, that nothing will ariſe, on your part, to interrupt, or diſturb, a ſituation ſo eſſential to the true and laſting felicity of this great people.

[It was remarked by many old people, that there never was ſo great a crowd of people, of almoſt all ranks, both in the park and in the houſes, to ſee his majeſty go to the houſe, on any ſimilar occaſion. Nor ever did the people appear ſo unanimous in teſtifying their applauſe. His majeſty was pleaſed to expreſs his ſatisfaction both in his countenance and behaviour, bowing from each window ſeveral times as he paſſed along. Her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales, with part of the royal family, were in the octagon room at Carleton-houſe, which looks into the park, to ſee his majeſty. The counteſs of Harrington's favou-

rite

rite room, in the park, was alſo filled with ladies, and all the garden walls lined with the genteeleſt company, as well as all the windows quite to the houſe of peers.]

Account of the ADDRESSES.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Leiceſter-Houſe, October 30.

THIS day the Right Hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, waited on his majeſty; and being introduced to his majeſty, by his grace the duke of Devonſhire, lord chamberlain of the houſhold, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder, made their compliments of condolance and congratulation in the following addreſs.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and faithful ſubjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, moſt humbly approach your royal preſence, to condole with your majeſty the unexpected and affecting loſs which your majeſty and the nation have ſuſtained, by the death of your illuſtrious grandfather, whoſe gentle and equal rule will be gratefully remembered by the preſent age, and whoſe wiſe and proſperous reign will be honoured by ſucceeding generations.

So ſudden and momentous an event, in this very critical juncture, would, indeed, be ſeverely felt by Great-Britain, and her magnanimous ally, had not the goodneſs of Almighty God placed her ſceptre in the hands of a prince, who, by his firſt declaration in council, has moſt graciouſly confirmed all the pleaſing hopes which had been early entertained of his virtue, wiſdom, and fortitude, as well as of his tender affection to this, his native country, and regard for her moſt excellent conſtitution, both in church and ſtate.

It is, therefore, with the ſincereſt and warmeſt love and veneration, that we congratulate your majeſty's moſt happy acceſſion to the government of a free, loyal, and united people.

And although we are ſenſible how painful it muſt be to your majeſty, to find your kingdoms engaged in a bloody and expenſive war, we doubt not but your majeſty, jealous of the honour of your crown, and attentive to the rights and commercial intereſts of your people, will ſtedfaſtly purſue the wiſdom and ſpirit of thoſe councils, by which that war hath hitherto been ſo ſucceſsfully conducted, until your majeſty ſhall be enabled, by the divine aſſiſtance, the tried and well regulated ardour of your fleets and armies, and the inexhauſtible affection of all your ſubjects, to eſtabliſh peace upon a juſt, honourable, and ſolid foundation.

May your majeſty graciouſly accept this earneſt of our duty and inviolable attachment to your ſacred perſon and government, and our humble aſſurances, that as it will be our conſtant prayer to the great ruler of princes, that your majeſty's reign may long continue over us, ſo it ſhall be always our ſtudy and endeavour, by every act of zeal, gratitude, and obedience, to render it happy and glorious to your majeſty.

Signed by order of court,

JAMES HODGES.

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer.

"I take very kindly your early and warm aſſurances of affection for my perſon, and government, and I give you my cordial thanks.

Firmneſs of councils, ſupported by ſuch generous efforts of a free, and united people, and ſeconded by ſuch intrepidity, and conduct, in my fleets and armies, will, I truſt, under the bleſſing of the Almighty, lead my kingdoms, in conjunction with my faithful allies, to a juſt, honourable, and laſting peace. My good city of London ſhall ever experience my watchful care for their liberties, commerce, and happineſs."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

Carleton-Houſe, October 30.

THIS day the Right Hon. the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, waited on her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales; and being introduced by Sir William Irby, Bart. chamberlain to her royal highneſs; Sir William Moreton, Knt. the recorder, made their compliments in the following ſpeech.

To her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

WE, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city of London, in common-council aſſembled, humbly beg leave to preſent to your royal highneſs, our moſt reſpectful compliments of condolance, on the death of our late moſt gracious ſovereign; and at the ſame time to congratulate your royal highneſs, upon your illuſtrious ſon's moſt happy acceſſion to the crown of theſe realms, amidſt the joyful acclamations of his faithful ſubjects.

To your royal highneſs's wiſe and tender care of his majeſty's early years, we ſtand indebted for the cultivation of the innate virtues of his princely mind, and for the foundation of all thoſe bleſſings which we truſt to enjoy under his auſpicious reign.

Long may your royal highneſs taſte the maternal ſatisfaction of ſeeing the royal object of your affection and ſolicitude; the darling of this his native country, the protector of our trade, the defender of our religion, laws and liberties, and the ornament and delight of human kind.

Signed by order of court,

JAMES HODGES.

November, 1760.

To which her royal highneſs was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this freſh mark of your attention to me. My warmeſt wiſhes have ever attended this great city; and the joy and happineſs of my life will conſiſt in the king, my ſon, exceeding in every thing your moſt ſanguine expectations."

They all had the honour to kiſs her royal highneſs's hand.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, November 7.

THIS day a moſt numerous body of the merchants of London, waited on his majeſty; and being introduced to his majeſty, by his grace the duke of Devonſhire, lord chamberlain of the houſhold, John Gore, Eſq; made their compliments of condolance and congratulation, in the following addreſs.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the merchants of London.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the merchants of London, humbly beg leave to approach your ſacred perſon, ſincerely to condole with your majeſty, on the loſs of our late moſt excellent ſovereign; and to congratulate your majeſty on your happy acceſſion to the throne of theſe kingdoms.

Permit us, Sir, to expreſs our gratitude to the memory of your illuſtrious grandfather, for the conſtant encouragement of commerce in time of peace, and its unparalleled extent and ſecurity, in the courſe of the preſent war.

Your majeſty's eminent virtues give us full aſſurance, that a continued protection and countenance of our national trade and manufactures will, at all times, appear among the bleſſings of your majeſty's reign.

The ſupport of publick credit, ſo neceſſary to enable your majeſty to vindicate the rights of the crown, and ſecure the welfare of your people, ſhall be the object of our moſt ſtrenuous efforts; and in every other inſtance we will exert our duty and zeal to promote your majeſty's glory, and the proſperity of your kingdoms.

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious anſwer.

"I take the higheſt ſatisfaction in this ſignal inſtance of duty and affection, from ſo conſiderable and opulent a body of my trading ſubjects. Nothing can be more acceptable to me, than your ſteady zeal for the ſupport of publick credit.

I am ſo truly ſenſible, that the preſent wealth of my kingdoms, amidſt the expences of ſuch an arduous war, flows from the happy extention of trade and commerce, that you may be aſſured of my conſtant protection and favour; and that I have nothing nearer to my heart, than the maintaining you, and all my trading ſubjects, in the full and free enjoyment of their rights, liberties, and privileges."

They were received very graciouſly, and all had the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

St. James's, Nov. 12, 1760.

THIS day the following addreſs of the univerſity of Cambridge was preſented to his majeſty, by his grace the duke of Newcaſtle, their chancellor; accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Sandby, maſter of Magdalen-college, vice-chancellor; the Right Hon. the earl of Hardwicke, high-ſteward; and ſeveral of the nobility, ſtudents in the univerſity; the biſhops of Norwich, Litchfield and Coventry, Cheſter, St. David's, Chicheſter, Peterborough, and Briſtol; with a great number of heads of houſes, doctors, and maſters of arts; all in their proper univerſity habits.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble addreſs of the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars, of the univerſity of Cambridge.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars, of your univerſity of Cambridge, lamenting with the ſincereſt grief, the death of our late moſt gracious ſovereign; and being truly ſenſible of the bleſſings we enjoyed under his glorious reign, humbly beg leave to approach your royal preſence, to teſtify our deepeſt concern for the ſevere and moſt affecting loſs, which your majeſty and theſe kingdoms have ſuſtained by that melancholy event; and, with hearts full of the ſincereſt duty, and moſt affectionate zeal, to congratulate your majeſty on your happy acceſſion to the throne of your royal anceſtors.

The remarkable proſperity and ſucceſs, which, by the divine Providence, have been vouchſafed to us, through the long and illuſtrious reign of your royal grandfather; the acknowledged lenity, moderation, and wiſdom, of his government; that uniform regard to our laws and conſtitution, which was the invariable rule of his conduct; that conſtant and inviolable integrity, with which his engagements were fulfilled; that firmneſs and reſolution, with which his counſels were directed; as they were productive of the moſt invaluable bleſſings, juſtly demand the moſt affectionate remembrance, and grateful acknowledgments, of a dutiful and happy people.

We, of this univerſity, in particular, who have been diſtinguiſhed by the moſt ſignal marks of his eſpecial favour, who have been honoured by repeated acts of his royal munificence; who have ever experienced the continued ſupport and encouragement of his moſt gracious countenance and protection, can never be ſo unmindful of our duty and obligations, as not to retain the moſt lively impreſſions, and on all occaſions teſtify the warmeſt ſenſe of gratitude towards our royal benefactor.

The pleaſing hopes, ſo juſtly raiſed in us, by the conſideration of your majeſty's princely

virtues, early implanted, and ſucceſsfully cultivated; of your eminent and publick regard to our holy religion, and your well known affection for our excellent conſtitution in church and ſtate, have, by your majeſty's moſt gracious and ſeaſonable declaration in council, been improved into the ſtrongeſt confidence, that every thing dear and valuable to us, will be preſerved, in its full extent, under your majeſty's auſpicious government.

Engaged as we are, by every principle of duty, we will not fail to offer up our moſt devout and fervent prayers, that your majeſty's gracious intentions to promote the welfare of your ſubjects, and to ſupport the dignity of your crown, may be ever attended with ſucceſs; that the dreadful effects of the preſent deſtructive, though neceſſary war, may be ſucceeded by the laſting bleſſings of an honourable and happy peace; and that your majeſty's throne may be ever fixed on that moſt ſolid and glorious foundation, on which it now ſtands, the united affections of a free and loyal people.

Permit us, Sir, with all humility, to add our moſt earneſt and faithful aſſurances to your majeſty, that your univerſity of Cambridge, ever firmly united in principles of loyalty and affection, to your royal and illuſtrious family, will invariably perſevere in the moſt dutiful attachment to your royal perſon and government; and that our zealous and unwearied endeavours ſhall be ever employed to impreſs deeply on the minds of the riſing generation, entruſted to our care, the moſt ſincere and awful reverence for our holy religion; the moſt zealous regard for that happy government under which we live; and the trueſt ſentiments of allegiance, fidelity, and affection, to your ſacred majeſty; that ſo, under the ſettled influence of theſe good principles, and by the wiſdom of your majeſty's counſels, the bleſſings which we now enjoy, may be perpetuated under the government of your royal and auguſt houſe.

Given under our common ſeal, this 10th day of November, 1760.

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious anſwer.

"I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal addreſs; the zeal and affection you ſhew to my perſon, family, and government, and the aſſurances you give me of educating the youth under your care, in a due reverence to our moſt holy religion, and in principles of zeal and affection to our happy eſtabliſhment in church and ſtate, are moſt acceptable to me, and cannot fail of recommending you to my favour and protection."

His majeſty was pleaſed to receive them very graciouſly; and they had all the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

Leiceſter-Houſe, Nov. 13. This day the univerſity of Cambridge waited upon her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales; and his grace the duke of Newcaſtle, their chancellor, made their compliments of condolance and congratulation.

To which her royal highneſs was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"I thank you for your very kind attention to me; and I feel moſt ſenſibly the duty and affection you expreſs to the king, my ſon."

Her royal highneſs received them very graciouſly; and they had all the honour to kiſs her royal highneſs's hand.

St. James's, Nov. 14, 1760.

THIS day the following humble addreſs of the univerſity of Oxford was preſented to his majeſty by the Rev. Dr. Browne, the vice-chancellor, accompanied by the earl of Litchfield their high-ſteward, his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the lord-keeper of the great ſeal, his grace the archbiſhop of York, and the following noblemen and biſhops, who had been formerly, or are at preſent, of the ſaid univerſity, viz. their graces the duke of Beaufort, duke of Leeds, and duke of Queenſberry, the marquis of Carnarvon, the earls of Suffolk, Northampton, Cardigan, Abingdon, Dartmouth, Aylesford, and Bath, lords Greville, Montagu, Say and Sele, Wenman, Parker, Beauchamp, North, and Dungarvon; the biſhops of Durham, Saliſbury, St. Aſaph, Worceſter, Oxford, Bangor, and Oſſory, lords Talbot and Mansfield, the chancellor of the Exchequer, and lord chief-juſtice Willes, together with many of the younger ſons of the nobility, and baronets, and a great number of the heads of houſes, doctors in divinity, law, and phyſick, the two proctors, and many maſters of arts, and batchelors of civil law, all in their proper academical habits, attended by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. and Peregrine Palmer, Eſq; their repreſentatives in parliament.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars, of your majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal univerſity of Oxford, beg leave to approach your royal preſence with our humble tribute of unfeigned duty and allegiance, and with our moſt cordial congratulations on your majeſty's happy acceſſion to the throne of your anceſtors; in full perſuaſion, that your majeſty alone can compenſate for the otherwiſe-irretrievable loſs theſe kingdoms muſt have ſuſtained, in the unexpected death of your royal grandfather; a prince who was called from his people at a time when he had filled their hearts with the utmoſt joy; in the midſt of their triumphs, thankſgivings, and congratulations; who lived to ſee his councils bleſſed with ſucceſs, and his arms with victory in every part of the globe; who lived to ſee the Britiſh name, under his auſpices, advanced to the higheſt pitch of dignity and grandeur, and concluded his long and proſperous reign, when full of years, and full of glory.

Our eyes are now turned on your majeſty's ſacred perſon, the heir of his crown, his virtues, and his fame; ordained, by the peculiar

favour of Providence, to finiſh and complete what is ſtill wanting towards the eſtabliſhment of general tranquility, and the attainment of an honourable and laſting peace; to repair the ruins and ravages of a deſtructive war, and to ſecure the domeſtick happineſs of your ſubjects, by preſerving and ſtrengthening the conſtitution both in church and ſtate.

Such extenſive bleſſings we may reaſonably hope from your majeſty's innate goodneſs and acknowledged virtue; from your tendereſt affection and regard for this your native country; from thoſe principles of religion and morality implanted in your royal breaſt by the precepts and example of your much-lamented father, cultivated from your early youth by the inſtructions of pious and learned prelates, and happily perfected under the guardian care and inſpection of a moſt excellent princeſs.

Your majeſty, having thus happily experienced the benefits of a literary and religious education, will naturally look down, with an indulgent eye, on places and perſons ſet apart for purpoſes ſo honourable and important. And your antient and loyal univerſity of Oxford, ever faithful to monarchy on the moſt trying occaſions, for their part humbly hope to render themſelves not unworthy of your royal protection and favour, by their aſſiduous endeavours, in their ſeveral ſtations and capacities, to anſwer the end of their inſtitution, the promotion of loyalty, learning, and religion.

Given at our houſe of convocation this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1760.

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to give the following moſt gracious anſwer.

"Your aſſurances of zeal and affection for my perſon and government are very acceptable to me. Sound principles of religious and civil duties, early inſtilled into the minds of youth, and confirmed by examples of true piety and loyalty, in ſo eminent a ſeat of learning, cannot fail to diffuſe the happieſt influences on church and ſtate, and will always enſure to you my conſtant protection and favour."

Leiceſter-Houſe, Nov. 14. This day the Rev. Dr. Browne, vice-chancellor, and the other members of the univerſity of Oxford, who before waited on his majeſty at St. James's, were introduced to her royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wales, by Sir William Irby, Bart. her vice-chamberlain; when the vice-chancellor made the compliments of the univerſity to her royal highneſs in an elegant ſpeech.

To which her royal highneſs was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"I return you my hearty thanks for this ſtrong mark of your affection to me, and feel moſt ſenſibly the duty and attachment you expreſs to the perſon and government of the king my ſon."

They had all the honour to kiſs her royal highneſs's hand.

Addreſſes to his majeſty have alſo been preſented from the biſhop and clergy of London, the commiſſioners of lieutenancy of the city of London, when William Baker, Eſq; one of the aldermen of this city received the honour of knighthood, From the college of phyſicians; the judges and gentlemen of the law; the South Sea company, and his majeſty declared himſelf their governor; the mayor, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the city of Briſtol; the judges, advocates and proctors of Doctor's Commons; the governors of queen Anne's bounty; the royal ſociety of London; the diſſenting miniſters. From Exeter, Worceſter, Portſmouth, York, Aberdeen, Cambridge, Ludlow, Great Yarmouth, Dumfries, Dorcheſter, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Ipſwich, Lincolnſhire, Lincoln, Stamford, Shrewſbury, the Trinity Houſe of Deptford Strond, the Trinity Houſe of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Monmouth, Wincheſter, Chipping-Wycombe, Tower-Hamlets, New Windſor, Shafteſbury, Weſtminſter, Southwark, Bath, Durham, Norwich, Northampton, Lancaſter, Southampton, Kingſton upon Hull, Chriſt Church, Hants; Caermarthen, county of Surry, Kingſton upon Thames, Guildford, Kirkaldy, Scarborough; the merchant adventurers of Newcaſtle upon Tyne; the merchant adventurers of Briſtol; the governors of the charity for the relief of poor widows and children of clergymen. To all which his majeſty returned moſt gracious anſwers, and the perſons who preſented them had the honour of kiſſing his majeſty's hand.

The addreſs of the archbiſhop, dean and chapter, archdeacon and clergy of the dioceſe of Canterbury was as follows:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE come into your majeſty's preſence with the deepeſt ſenſe of that awful and moſt unexpected ſtroke, by which God hath taken from us our late excellent king your grandfather, under whoſe juſt, and mild, and glorious reign theſe nations have flouriſhed ſo many years: yet we feel, at the ſame time, the ſincereſt and higheſt joy, on ſeeing his throne filled by your majeſty, heir to his royal virtues, as well as his dominions; who, even during your minority, were our hope and our comfort after the loſs of your princely father; and whoſe hereditary good diſpoſitions have been improved, by the tender care of the admirable princeſs your mother, into a character ſo amiable and worthy, that the affectionate reverence of all your people had long prepared them to receive you as a ſingular bleſſing, whenever providence ſhould call you to rule over this your native country.

But we of the clergy are bound in particular to honour your majeſty, as we do unfeignedly, for the exemplary regularity of your life; for your known regard to the doctrines and inſtitutions of the goſpel; for your gracious reſolution, ſo immediately declared, to preſerve and ſtrengthen the conſtitution, both in church and

and ſtate. Accordingly we beg leave moſt humbly to aſſure your majeſty, that in teaching our fellow ſubjects every part of their duty, we will be eſpecially careful to inculcate love to your majeſty's perſon, thankful obedience to your government, and a chearful ſupport of whatever burthens the expence of publick affairs may require: that as the light of our holy faith, when obſcured in this land by heatheniſm, firſt ſhone out afreſh in the Dioceſe to which we belong, we will exert a peculiar zeal to promote its luſtre continually; and as we ſtand the firſt in rank, will labour to approve ourſelves diſtinguiſhed examples to others, both in our inſtructions and our behaviour.

By exerciſing our function conſcientiouſly thus, we truſt we ſhall ſecure your majeſty's protection and favour; and, what alone we value more, the approbation and acceptance of the almighty; whom we earneſtly beſeech to reward your modeſt diffidence of yourſelf, as he did that of Solomon, with unequalled wiſdom and proſperity; to give you ſucceſs in the preſent neceſſary war, and enable you ſpeedily to conclude an honourable and laſting peace; to make you a bleſſed inſtrument in his hands for eſtabliſhing piety and virtue, liberty, unanimity and happineſs upon earth; to extend your majeſty's reign to the utmoſt duration of human life; and effectually incline you to ſerve him with ſuch faithfulneſs of heart, under all ſorts of trials, through the whole of your days, that in the end you may receive the brighteſt of thoſe crowns of righteouſneſs, which the Lord hath promiſed to them that love him.

On the 19th inſtant the houſe of peers preſented their addreſs of thanks to his majeſty, for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, when his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer.

"My LORDS,

I return you my hearty thanks for this very loyal and dutiful addreſs. Nothing can be more agreeable to me, than your unanimous concurrence in the ſeveral weighty matters which I laid before you. The aſſurances you give me of your fidelity and affection to my perſon and government, and of your zeal for the true intereſt of your country, and for the ſupport of my allies, afford me the higheſt ſatisfaction, and will have the beſt effect both at home and abroad. It ſhall be my conſtant endeavour to anſwer the expectations which you have formed of my reign."

On the 21ſt the hon. houſe of commons, alſo, waited on his majeſty with their addreſs, and received a moſt g acious anſwer. (ſee the chronologer.)

Williamſburgh in Virginia, Sept. 19.

ON Tueſday laſt an expreſs arrived in town, with letters to his honour, the governor, from colonel Byrd, containing a copy of the following letter from captain Demere, to the governor of South-Carolina, the reſolution of the officers of the garriſon of Fort Loudoun, and the capitulation thereof.

Fort Loudoun, Auguſt 8, 1760.

SIR,

This goes by an expreſs, to acquaint you that we have agreed upon the encloſed articles of capitulation, with the great warriour, and head men of the nation, which, conſidering the great diſtreſs we were in, I hope you will approve of. Nothing but the inclination theſe Indians have for a peace, could have ſaved us, for we ſhould have been obliged to abandon the fort this day, happen what would; and few of us would ever have reached Carolina. To morrow morning we ſet out, and we flatter ourſelves the Indians mean us no harm. We ſhall make all the diſpatch that our ſtarved condition will admit of.

The Indians expect, that immediately upon our arrival at Keoweel, the priſoners confined there will be releaſed, all thoughts of farther hoſtilities laid aſide, and an accommodation heartily ſet about; that a firm peace and well regulated trade may be eſtabliſhed, which they ſay will laſt for ever. We can diſcover nothing in their preſent behaviour that contradicts this, and hope, at leaſt, that nothing will be undertaken which may endanger us upon the march.

I am, SIR,

Your moſt obedient
and moſt humble ſervant,
PAUL DEMERE.

Fort Loudoun, Auguſt 6, 1760.

The officers being aſſembled by capt. Paul Demere, to concert proper meaſures to be purſued, in the preſent diſtreſs of the garriſon, it being repreſented that our proviſions are entirely exhauſted: That we having ſubſiſted upon horſe-fleſh, and ſuch ſupply of hogs and beans as the Indian women brought us by ſtealth, without any kind of bread ſince the 7th of July; by which means our men are greatly weakened, and muſt in a ſhort time become incapable of doing duty: That the enemy blockade us night and day: That for two nights paſt, conſiderable parties have deſerted, and ſome even have already thrown themſelves upon the mercy of the enemy: That the garriſon in general threaten to abandon us, and betake themſelves to the woods: That we have no reaſon to hope for ſeaſonable relief, having had no intelligence from any Britiſh ſettlement, ſince the 4th day of June: We are, therefore, unanimouſly of opinion, that it is impracticable to maintain the fort any longer; and that ſuch terms as can be procured from the Indians, conſiſtent with honour, be immediately accepted of, and the fort abandoned: That capt. Stuart go to Chotee, to treat with the warriors and head-men, and to procure the beſt terms he can. Signed by all the officers.

Notwithſtanding the capitulation, the garriſon had not marched above fifteen miles from

from the fort, when they were moſt treacherouſly ſurpriſed by a large party of Indians, and all the officers (except capt. Stuart) killed, together with about 25 of the privates; the reſt were made priſoners, and diſperſed through the nation. The Little Carpenter gave every thing he could command, to ſave capt. Stuart; and, having left the Indians, under pretence A of hunting, has conducted him ſafe to major Lewis, who was on Holſton River, with an advanced party of the Virginians.

Capt. Stuart, a doctor, and capt. Stuart's ſervant, are all that are yet come in, eſcorted by the Little Carpenter, his brother, two young fellows, with three Indian women. B

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Whitehall, Nov. 12, 1760.

LATE this evening a meſſenger arrived at the Earl of Holderneſſe's office at Whitehall, with the following letter from the Hon. Major-general Yorke, his majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary at the Hague.

Hague, Nov. 10, 1760.
Monday morning, ſix o'clock.

" MY LORD,

By a meſſenger this moment arrived from Magdebourg we have the great, glorious, and fortunate news, That it had pleaſed the Divine Providence to give his Pruſſian majeſty a complete victory over the whole Auſtrian army under Marſhal Daun, on the 3d inſtant, near Torgau. The King of Pruſſia ſent this account to Magdebourg; but, as the night was come on, his majeſty wrote word, that he could not ſend all the particulars. The meſſenger, who brought the account, ſaid that Marſhal Daun had been obliged to repaſs the Elbe; which muſt have had the moſt important conſequences in ſuch a ſeaſon. We learn, by the ſame meſſenger, that the Ruſſians were marched into Poland; and that General Laudohn, having failed in his attempt upon Coſel, had been obliged to retire into Upper Sileſia. B

I diſpatch this by Bullock the meſſenger, who accompanies the Pruſſian courier, on board a fiſhing-boat; and, as the weather is fine, and the wind fair, I make no doubt but that they will arrive ſpeedily in England.

I have the honour to congratulate your lordſhip moſt ſincerely upon this happy and provi- C dential event, which cannot but have the greateſt conſequences. Signed,

JOSEPH YORKE.

[On the receipt of this joyful news the Tower and Park guns were fired; and in the evening there were great bonfires and rejoicings at St. James's, Leiceſter-Houſe, &c.]

Poetical ESSAYS *in* NOVEMBER, 1760.

SCANDAL *at* TUNBRIDGE-WELLS; *A* FABLE.

'TWAS, if the Muſes well remember,
The third of this ſame month, September,
SCANDAL, a dame of faſhion, known
To all great families in town,
Forſook the almoſt-deſert air
Of Groſvenor and St. James's Square.
In London nothing can be done,
All the *beſt company* are gone.
No drum, or Hurricane, or rout,
Where prudes may help lame Slander out;
Nay, not ſo much as cards or balls
At any of the city-halls;
No Votaries of Gain or Cupid:
But all is dead, and dull, and ſtupid.
Wherefore, as modern ſtory tells,
SCANDAL drove down to Tunbridge-Wells;
With Falſhood, ever her dependant,
By way of Abigail attendant.
Now, with ſly leers and envious ſmiles,
She trails her robe along the tiles;
Now ſeeks with more than uſual Glee,
Her proper element of tea, [ſea;
Whence firſt ſhe ſprung, as Venus from the
And now, with a malignant look,
Runs o'er the names in Porter's book;
And as her cuſtom and her trade is,
Begins to ſneer and ſtout the ladies.
And firſt, this inſolent remarker
Made envious comments upon Barker:
" A Beauty! well, as I'm a ſinner,
I ne'er could find ſuch beauties in her.
Here's Heſketh too! —— indeed her face is
So ſweet, that it excels the Graces;
But then her perſon, and her figure,
Methinks, ſhould be a little bigger.
See too that aukward thing her ſiſter!
I'm quite aſtoniſh'd how I miſt her:
With what an air the girl advances,
And only mind her country-dances.
Here's Stawel too, who bears the honour
Of freſh nobility upon her!
I ſwear, and truth I hope's no treaſon,
I never could divine the reaſon.
Bleſs me! what's here? I did not ſee
Wiſe Montague, the *belle Eſprit!*
That ſtudies, reads, and writes, and talks,
The very Sappho of the walks!
Your humble ſervant ſweet miſs Stone!
The child is wonderfully grown:
And little Watkins ſo demure!
I like thoſe looks ſo grave and pure,
No better than the roguiſh ſmile
That plays about the lips of Liſle.
I hate you all: And ye ſhall ſoon
Feel the ſore laſh of keen lampoon.
Lampoon! it charms me, I'll indite it,
And ——————— ſhall write it."

Thus much ſhe ſaid: When, ſtrange to tell,
TRUTH, riſing from her ſacred cell,
In the deep bottom of the *Well*,
(Where, poets and phyſicians ſay,
She ſpends with *Heakh* the livelong day)

Shed o'er the place that ſolemn ſplendor,
Which all her native beauties lend her.
Say, ladies, have you never been
Spectators of the magick ſcene?
Whether the fate of great Macbeth,
Or Harlequin's love, birth, or death;
When, after many a thunder-clap,
Grim witches vaniſh through a trap;
Or haply the conſed'rate hags
Uſe brooomſticks for aërial nags;
But whether they may ſink or ſoar,
The Beldames are beheld no more ———
Thus ſuddenly, by fair TRUTH baniſh'd,
SCANDAL, with her attendant, vaniſh'd:
But how or where the Fury flew,
Except the Muſe, no creature knew.
Say, Muſe, how was it that we loſt her?
— Why, faith, ſhe ſlipt into the Glouceſter;
And, putting a romantick dreſs on,
Sneak'd back to town with poor M—p—ſſ—n.

On WINTER.

By Miſs A. HAYDEN.

Humida tempeſtas cœlum contraxit: et imbres
Niveſque deducunt jovem.
Nunc mare, nunc ſylvæ,
Thrcicio aquilone ſonant. HORACE.

HOARY *winter* now is here,
All its diſmal ſigns appear:
Wide around each naked tree,
Stripp'd of all the leaves, we ſee;
Which the winds, in tempeſts, bear,
Whiſtling thro' the chilly air.
Flora's painted pride is dead,
Nature, drooping, hangs her head;
Duſky clouds obſcure the ſkies:
Hark! the northern blaſts ariſe:
See, the naked branches bend,
Down the feather'd flakes deſcend;
Pale the face, that *nature* wears,
Snowy white alone appears.
Yonder, ſee, the fleecy breed,
Wont on dewy graſs to feed,
Dig amidſt the driven ſnow,
For the frozen herb below:
Round the cribs the cattle crowd,
Lowing for their food, aloud:
Now the treaſur'd ſtore they taſte,
Juſt reward for ſervice paſt.
Now, in flights, the woodcocks come,
Winter's region's ſtill their home:
After theſe the *ſhooter* goes,
Ancle-deep, thro' driven ſnows.
Now, no more, the tuneful throng
Pleaſe, with their melodious ſong;
But, all ſhiv'ring, ſeek around,
What ſcant morſel can be found:
Love, no more, their notes inſpires,
Winter chills their genial fires:
Nor, with *Sol*'s reflected beam,
Sparkles now the ſilver ſtream;
But, in icy fetters ty'd,
Ceaſes both to purl or glide.
Scarce my *pen* my hand can hold,
While I write, benumb'd with cold;
Now, my muſe, forego thy lyre,
Scenes, like theſe, no more inſpire:
Sullen *winter* ceaſe to ſing,
Wait to hail the jocund *ſpring*.

Biſhopſton, near Sarum,
Nov. 17, 1760.

STANZAS,

Occaſioned by the Death of his late Moſt Sacred MAJESTY. *By Mr.* WOTY.

AS late I mus'd, from obſervation free,
Beneath a weeping willow-tree;
The ſcenes of war revolving o'er, [ſhore:
And ſighing at the woes of poor Germania's

Sudden the ſky drew dark. The lord of light
Withdrew his chariot from my ſight;
Black look'd the river's gentle ſurge, [dirge.
While o'er its banks the raven croak'd his ſullen

I turn'd around,—when ſtrait my wond'ring eyes
Saw Britain's guardian genius riſe;
The luſtre of his cheek was fled, [head.
And with a comely grief was bent his awful

His manly ſorrow touch'd my aching heart,
And in his tears I bore a part.
Prone to commiſerate and relieve, [grieve.
I aſk'd what new diſtreſs occaſion'd him ro

Then frequent ſobbings from his boſom ſtole,
That ſpoke the pathos of his ſoul.
Full bitterly he wept, and weeping ſaid,—
"The good old king—the venerable GEORGE is dead.

"Who but laments this doleful tale to hear!
"Each generous native ſheds a tear;
"And proud rebellion, in her turn, ["urn."
"In mournful attitude ſtands penſive o'er his

Here paus'd the genius—ſtrait his hands he wrung,
And ev'ry action was a tongue,
Expreſſive of the mingled pain
His overflowing breaſt had labour'd to ſuſtain;

When ſudden he reſum'd—"I will not mourn,
"'Tis vain to wiſh his dear return."
"I will not mourn," he deign'd to ſay,
"Since Britons bow the knee unto his grand-ſon's ſway.

"Sweet are the virtues that adorn his mind,
"To ſoft benevolence inclin'd,
"Ever ſincere, and ever free,
"As this, his native iſle, the land of liberty.

"'Tis he ſhall break the thirſty lance of war,
"And place fair peace in triumph's car;
"A pyramid of fame ſhall raiſe, ["praiſe."
"And live to hear, and to deſerve his people's

Inſtant the ſable clouds began to fly;
Serener look'd the vivid ſky;
And on his heav'nly-burniſh'd throne,
The lord of light with rays of brighter glory ſhone.

The ſtreams exulted—and to ſhew their pride,
Devolv'd a ſtately, ſilver tide,
The Nereids rear'd their dewy heads,
And wav'd their ſedge-wrought bonnets in their liquid beds.

Once

Once more the joyful birds attun'd their throats,
And pour'd the ſweeteſt length of notes.
From hill to vale, from plain to plain,
All, all was mirth, was love, was harmony again.

On the Brevity and Uncertainty of Life.

MAN, born of woman, like a flow'r,
Short-liv'd is ſeen to riſe;
At morning blooms, at ev'ning hour
He withers, falls, and dies.
His joys deluſive ſhadows are,
And fickle as the wind:
As ſhips, as arrows in the air,
They leave no track behind.
Black clouds, and ſtorms continual, caſt
A horror on his head;
Till, overpower'd, he is at laſt
Borne to a duſty bed.
In midſt of life we are in death:
No place ſecure is found;
But, pointed all, to ſtop our breath
Ten thouſand darts fly round.
On whom, O Lord our God, but thee,
Can all our hopes depend?
Our only ſtrength thou art, whom we
By daily ſins offend.
We are thy ſons: Thro' thee we move
And drew our firſt, laſt breath:
O guide us, with thy tender love,
Safe thro' the vale of death.
Tho' juſtice arms thee with a frown,
Thou Lord of Mercy art:
Incline thy ears—to thee are known
The ſecrets of each heart.
O Father, Judge and Saviour, ſhow
O'er humbled man thy care:
From death's ſharp pains, and endleſs woe,
Thy people, children, ſpare.

In obitum Sereniſſimi Magnanimique Principis GEORGII II. *Regis, &c. &c. qui fatis ceſſit 25to die* Octobris, *anno* 1760, *annoque ætatis ſuæ ſecundo ſupra luſtrum quindecim.*

CONDITUR hîc regum decus! heu tutela Britanni
Nominis, et puræ Religionis amor:
Filius Heroum dignus, quo præſide rerum
Humano generi ſat tribuere Dii:
At vivit, totum quæ gloria compleat orbem,
Hæc menſura gravi vix fuit æqua Viro:
In regnis melior pars jam ſuper æthera ſcandit;
Omnibus in terris nomen ubique ſonat:
Nam bene ſi meritis dederint par fata ſepulchrum
Arcta foret tumulo terra Britanna ſuo.

AND. HENDERSON.

☞ *Our correſpondents muſt not be diſpleaſed, particularly our poetical ones, that we continue to defer many of their valuable favours: They may ſee how we are diſtreſſed for room at this buſy time. The paper ſigned* J. N. *and that from* Dunſter, *and the piece ſigned* E.D. *ſhall, however, be inſerted in our next: Till when our muſical contributors muſt alſo excuſe the omiſſion of the ſong ſet to muſic and minuet.*

THE *Monthly Chronologer.*

MONDAY, October 13.

NOTICE was given from the war-office, that his majeſty did not require the officers of the army or militia (except thoſe of the horſe and foot guards) to wear any other mourning than a black crape ſcarf round the arm and a black crape ſword-knot, with their uniforms, except when they come to court.

MONDAY, 27.

The time for prohibiting the exportation of gunpowder, &c. was continued for ſix months from October 29.

THURSDAY, 30.

At the admiralty ſeſſions, capt. John Tune, for piratically plundering a Dutch veſſel, on Aug. 5, 1758, received ſentence of death. Owen Burn, for a murder on the high ſeas, and Henry Skilling, for ſtealing ſtores, &c. out of a tranſport at Guadalupe, were acquitted.

Mr. Seaton's prize was adjudged to Mr. Scott, of Trinity college, Cambridge, for his poem on HEAVEN.

FRIDAY, 31.

Mary Fagan, ſentenced to death laſt ſeſſion, (ſee p. 553.) upon report to his majeſty was pardoned.

Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt. lord-mayor, attended by the bridge committee, laid the firſt ſtone of the new bridge at Blackfryars, (the inſcription on which we gave in our laſt, p. 555.) with great ceremony. Several gold, ſilver, and copper coins, of his late majeſty, were placed under the ſtone, together with a ſilver medal given to Mr. Mylne, the architect, by the Academy of St. Luke, with a copper rim round it, having the following inſcriptions: On one ſide, "In architectura præ-"ſtantiæ præmium (ipſa Roma Judice) Roberto "Mylne, Juveni Britanico, datum 1758."—— And on the other ſide, "Robertus Mylne, pon-"tis hujus architectori grato animo poſuit."

MONDAY, November 10.

Sir Matthew Blackiſton, Knt. lord-mayor, accompanied by the aldermen, &c. went in his coach, in a private manner, on account of his late majeſty's deceaſe, to Weſtminſter-hall, and

was

was ſworn into his office with the uſual ceremonies; after which his lordſhip returned to the Manſion-houſe to dinner, and the different companies returned to their reſpective halls to dinner.

THURSDAY, 13.

A duel was fought, in Hyde-park, between a captain in the guards and a merchant's clerk, on occaſion of one giving the other the lye, when the latter was dangerouſly wounded.

FRIDAY, 14.

At a proof at Woolwich warren, a ſmoke-ball burſt in gen. Deſaguliers's hand, and ſhattered his arm ſo terribly, that it was obliged to be cut off. Sir George Saville loſt the calf of his leg; lord Howe had moſt of his clothes torn off; ſir Robert Boothby loſt his thumb; and lord Eglington had his ſword broke by his ſide. His royal highneſs the duke of York, who ſtood cloſe by the general, providentially received no hurt.

SUNDAY, 16.

A ſtable, barns, ricks, &c. were conſumed by fire, at Silcheſter, near Reading.

MONDAY, 17.

The lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when No. 14094, was the firſt drawn ticket, and is entitled to 500l.

THURSDAY, 20.

The lords commiſſioners of appeal condemn'd ſome Dutch ſhips and their cargoes, as legal prizes.

The earl of Kinnoul arrived from the court of Portugal.

FRIDAY, 21.

His majeſty and the royal family were at Drury-lane theatre to ſee the tragedy of Richard the third. Never was ſeen ſuch a crowded houſe, which was filled before three o'clock, and prodigious numbers were diſappointed that came at the uſual hour. [Acting at the theatres was ſuſpended from his late majeſty's death till after his interment.]

SATURDAY, 22.

Thomas Chaloner, Eſq; an eminent grocer, was choſen alderman of Aldgate ward, in the room of alderman Scott, deceaſed.

MONDAY, 24.

Admiralty-Office. Rear admiral Rodney, by letters of the 21ſt inſtant, gives an account, that captain Ourry, of the Acteon, gave chace, on the 16th, to a French privateer of ſixteen guns, and near two hundred men, and drove her on ſhore between Cape Barfleur and La Hogue. The enemy threw their guns and carriages overboard during the chace; and as it blew hard at N. E. and a great ſea, the moment ſhe ſtruck, the maſts went over her ſide, and the ſea made a breach over her, and ſhe was effectually deſtroyed.

Alſo, that having ordered three cutters to ſcour the coaſt towards Dieppe, and endeavour to deſtroy the large fiſhery the enemy carry on from that place, they took four large fiſhing veſſels of ſixty tons each, with twenty-four men on board, and drove aſhore thirty others.

THURSDAY, 27.

Three Dutch ſhips were condemned, and two reſtored, by ſentence of the lords commiſſioners of appeals.

Since the addreſſes enumerated at page 604, addreſſes have been preſented from the biſhop and clergy of the dioceſe of Oxford; Dunbar, New Sarum, Leiceſter, Trinity-houſe, London, Banbury, Hereford, Oxford City, Coventry, Glouceſter, Malden, Burnt-iſland, Kinghorn, Plymouth, Maidenhead, Wallingford, Carmarthen, Liverpool, Tamworth, Warwickſhire, Staffordſhire, Grantham, Harwich, Marlborough, Great Bedwin, Chicheſter, Cardigan, Clifton Dartmouth Hardneſs. French Refugees, &c. Reading, King's Lynn, Quakers of Ireland, Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter, County of Surry, Rippon, Canterbury, Poole, St. Alban's, Univerſity of Aberdeen, Nottingham, Dublin, College of Dublin, Diſſenters of Ireland, Kilkenny, Iriſh Town, French Refugees in Ireland, Linlithgow, Wenlock, Berwick upon Tweed, Taunton, Montgomery, Carliſle.

The conſideration of Mr. Aſhley's memorial was adjourned to the 25th inſtant, (ſee p. 554) by the court of lord-mayor and aldermen.

The royal ſociety have appointed the Rev. Nevil Maſkelyne, F. R. S. accompanied by Mr. Robert Waddington, to go to the iſland of St. Helena, off the coaſt of Africa; and Mr. Charles Maſon, aſſiſtant obſerver at the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich, accompanied by Mr. Jeremiah Dixon, to go to Bencoolen, in the iſland of Sumatra, in the Eaſt-Indies, in order to obſerve the tranſit of the planet Venus over the Sun, which is to happen the ſixth of June next year: His late majeſty having graciouſly been pleaſed to grant money for defraying of the expences of the ſaid expeditions, and to order a ſhip of war to carry the latter obſervers to their place of deſtination. (See p. 613.)

A ſurvey has been taken to make a new turnpike road from the Doghouſe-Bar, Old-Street-road, by the Fountain at Peerleſs Pool, and from thence between the Green Gate and Shepherd and Shepherdeſs, to the Angel at Iſlington.

On Oct. 17, the laſt blaſt was given to complete the demolition of the fortifications of Louiſbourgh, and that town is now but a village of fiſhermen's cottages. (See p. 491.)

The Conqueror man of war, a new ſhip of 74 guns, coming round from Plymouth, was loſt on the iſland of St. Nicholas; the Crew and guns were ſaved. [The maſter and pilot were tried at a court-martial, and the former acquitted, but the latter ſentenced to be impriſoned for 18 months.]

Much damage, as uſual at this ſeaſon, has been done, both by land and ſea, by rains, ſtorms, tempeſts and hurricanes, in all parts of the world. In the Cattegatte, the Lyme man of war of 20 guns foundered, and about 50 of the crew periſhed.

A barn, ſeveral out-houſes, with a large quantity of corn were conſumed by fire, at Shimpling, near Dickleburg, in Norfolk.

A malt-houſe, granary, &c. were conſumed by fire at Rattlesden, in Suffolk.

One ſingle grain of wheat at Anjou, in France, produced, lately, 1439 grains!

From a ſingle horſe-bean, in a garden at Exton, in Rutlandſhire, belonging to Daniel Armſtrong, Eſq; caſually dropped in 1739, were produced, with common hoeing, 378 beans, and their produce, in four years, was 16 b ſhels!

There have been ſome mutinous diſturbances at Gibraltar, for which (we are told) a private centinel has been ſhot.

Laſt year, 4355 perſons died in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, of whom 1079 by the ſmall-pox, which are an hundredth part of all the inhabitants of that city.

There has been lately a new nation diſcovered in Italy, which has ſubſiſted there for many hundred years, without any notice being taken of them. Theſe people live in ſeveral villages, in the mountains lying to the north of the cities Verona and Vicenza, and ſpeak a language of their own, which hitherto was thought a corrupt German, but upon a cloſer enquiry is found to be very pure Daniſh. Signior Marco Pezzo has written a very learned diſſertation, to prove that theſe people are a remnant of the Cimbrians, defeated by Caius Marius.

Extract of a letter from the preſident of the college of Newhaven, in Connecticut.

Newhaven, Auguſt 16.

"A few days ago, a child belonging to Mr. Moſes Beecher of this town, had a cutaneous eruption, conſiderably reſembling the chicken-pox; the puſtules became very protuberant, near as big as duck-ſhot, the heads being dark coloured, and the reſt yelloviſh. Upon opening ſome of the puſtules, there appeared to be a great number of animals in them, which were ſcarce diſcernable by the naked eye, but ſeen to be animals by their ſwift motion in crawling. One of them was brought to the College, and being viewed in the microſcope, it appeared to be a perfect tortoiſe, or turtle, with upper and lower ſhells, each divided into about ten partitions, which were beautifully coloured, red, yellow and white. The head, tail and legs appeared very diſtinct; but the eyes did not grow in the head, but as it were out of the ſhoulders, and ſtood upon two pillars, very much reſembling thoſe of a lobſter. The eyes appeared like little globes of glaſs, were immoveable, and had no eye-lids: I judge that it was about a thouſandth part as big as a louſe. Thoſe tortoiſes which cauſe the common itch, are conſiderably different in ſhape."

THOMAS CLAP.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Oct. 30, JOHN Moſs, of Wells, Eſq; was married to Miſs Slade.

Nov. 3. Dr. Abernethy, of Edinburgh, to Mrs. Murray, with a fortune of 500l. per annum.

15. John Alexander Stainſby, of Lincoln's-Inn, Eſq; to Miſs Dod, daughter of the late Dr. Pierce Dod.

23. Hon. James Brudenell, to the Hon. Miſs Legge, ſiſter to the earl of Dartmouth.

Lately. William Wentworth Creſwell, Eſq; to Miſs Clarke, of Daventry.

Matthew Eyres, Eſq; to Miſs Gildart.

Rev. Dr. Roſe, rector of Graffham, in Suſſex, to Miſs Alexander.

Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Bart. member for Liverpoole, to Miſs Davis.

Francis Bowland, Eſq; to Miſs Travers.

Oct. 31. The lady of Lewis Brotherton, Eſq; was delivered of a daughter.

—— of Morgan Vane, Eſq; of a daughter.

Nov. 2. Lady of lord George Lenox, of a daughter.

5. —— of John Butler, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

18. Counteſs of Weſtmeath, of a ſon.

Lately. Lady of Capt. White, of a ſon.

Lady of Nicholas Gerrard Lynne, Eſq; of a ſon.

On Oct. 18. Lady of the Hon. Capt. Carey, of a ſon and heir.

A girl, of nine years of age, in the bailiwick of Trachewald and canton of Berne, in Switzerland, of a dead child, but perfectly and well formed.

DEATHS.

Oct. 26. ELizabeth Hilton, of Liverpoole, widow, aged 121 years.

Andrew Macdoual, of Bankton, Eſq; one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice, in North-Britain.

Dr. Sinclaire, of Edinburgh.

27. Capt. Hugh Clerk, an eminent merchant at Edinburgh.

28. John Fawcett, Eſq; recorder of Durham.

31. Miſs Charlotte Muſgrave, ſiſter of Sir Philip Muſgrave, Bart.

Nov. 3. John Fry Huſſey, of Eynſham, in Dorſetſhire, Eſq;

9. Hon. Mrs. Caryll, a daughter of the late lord viſcount Molyneux.

13. Elizabeth Hodgſon, of Scampſton, near York, aged 110.

James Green, jun. of Norfolk-ſtreet, Eſq;

15. Mr. William Giles, in partnerſhip with Sir Robert Ladbroke.

Mr. Claud Johnſton, an eminent merchant, aged 90.

16. Mr. Francis Sparrow, clerk of the Iriſh ſociety.

Peers Starkie, of Lancaſhire, Eſq;

17. Rev. Mr. Maryon, rector of White Rooding, Eſſex, a juſtice of peace, and poſſeſſed of 3000l. per annum.

20. Robert Scott, Eſq; alderman of Aldgate Ward.

Lately. Rev. Mr. Sedgwick, maſter of Queen's-college, Cambridge.

George

George Reveley, Eſq; at Alicant, in Spain.

George Meredith, of Holt, in Norfolk, Eſq;

Sir John Smith, of Queen's-ſquare, Knt.

Archibald Macaulay, Eſq; formerly lord provoſt of Edinburgh.

William Walmſley, Eſq; agent to ſeveral regiments.

Sir William Henry Saunderſon, Bart. a promiſing youth. The title is extinct.

Peter Beſnard, Eſq; of the Treaſury, in Ireland, very rich.

Drury Ottley, Eſq; a Weſt-India merchant.

Sir Charles Peyton, of Hammerſmith, Bart. nephew and heir of the late Sir Yelverton Peyton, captain of the Hector man of war, who was broke ſome years before his death.

John Fonblingue, Eſq; an eminent merchant.

John Wheelwright, Eſq; aged 71, member of the king's council at Boſton, in New-England.

In North-Holland, on Oct. 15. Lord George Murray, attainted for being in the rebellion, in 1745. By his death, his ſon comes to the ſucceſſion of the title of duke of Athol, which he would have loſt, if his father had ſurvived the preſent duke.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Edward Comer, M. A. was preſented to the rectory of Little Cheney, in Dorſetſhire.—Mr. Rawlinſon, to the rectory of Orſey, in Cumberland.—Mr. Simmonds, to the rectory of Redgrave, in Suffolk.—Mr. Williams, to the vicarage of Etherington, in Devonſhire.—Mr. Gardner, to the vicarage of Sibbertoft, in Northamptonſhire.—Mr. Leach, to the rectory of Harpington, in Cheſhire.—Mr. John Alexander, to the rectory of Aylmerton and Felbrigg, in Norfolk.—John Moore, B. A. to the vicarage of Tutbury, in Wiltſhire.—William Raſtall, M. A. to a prebend of Southwell.—Dr. Swanne, to the living of Woolſton, in Warwickſhire.—Mr. Shaftoe, to the rectory of Brancepeth, in the county of Durham.—Mr. Harper, to the rectory of Binbrook, in Wiltſhire.—Mr. Cary, to the rectory of Stanhow, in Norfolk.—Mr. Lindey, to the vicarage of Updale, in Leiceſterſhire.—George Stokes, B. A. to the vicarage of Heddlebury, in Oxfordſhire.—Joſeph Green, B. A. to the vicarage of Upleighton, in Hampſhire.—Mr. Newman, to the vicarage of Foulden, in Norfolk.—Mr. Hudſon, to the vicarage of Bramford, in Suffolk.—Mr. Ingram, to the living of Waringford, in Eſſex.—Mr. Redman, to the archdeaconry of Surry.—Mr. Hanmer, to the rectories of Horſted and Cottiſhall, in Norfolk.—Mr. Cockſhut, to the rectory of Baleſby, in Lincolnſhire.—Mr. Price, to the vicarage of Mixey, Bucks.—Dr. Plumbtree, elected preſident of Queen's-college, Cambridge.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable the Rev. George Ballard, LL. B. to hold the rectories of Ringſtone, in Oxfordſhire, and of Apple-Dean, in Glouceſterſhire.—To enable Nicholas Calwell, LL. B. to hold the vicarage of Shephall, with the rectory of Stevenage, in Hertfordſhire.—To enable John Harriſon, M. A. to hold the rectories of Aſhington and Faulkbourne, in Eſſex.—To enable George Atwood, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Milverton, with the rectory of North-Perrot, in Somerſetſhire.—To enable Mr. Stillingfleet, to hold the rectory of Haſtlebury, and vicarage of Lendridge, in Worceſterſhire.

PROMOTIONS CIVIL *and* MILITARY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHitehall, Nov. 1. The duke of Newcaſtle, Henry Bilſon Legge, James Grenville, Eſqrs. lord North, and James Oſwald, Eſq; were appointed to be commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

———, Nov. 25. The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Granville Leveſon, earl Gower, the office of keeper, and the cuſtody of his majeſty's great wardrobe, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Robinſon, knight of the Bath.

The king has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Francis, earl of Huntingdon, the office of maſter of his majeſty's horſes, in the room of the Right Hon. Granville Leveſon, earl Gower.

The king has been graciouſly pleaſed, by his royal ſign manual, directed to the Right Hon. Thomas, earl of Effingham, deputy to his grace Edward, duke of Norfolk, earl marſhal and hereditary earl marſhal of England, to grant unto Thomas Crouch, Eſq; and his heirs male, full power, licence, and authority, to aſſume, take, and uſe, the ſirname of Pyke; in compliance with the laſt will and teſtament of John Pyke, of Birdbrooke, in the county of Eſſex, Gent. deceaſed; and alſo to uſe and bear the coat armour which had been uſed and borne by the ſaid John Pyke.

St. James's, Nov. 24. The duke of Devonſhire was appointed lord chamberlain of the houſhold.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

Sir Harry Erſkine is reſtored to his rank in the army, appointed a major-general and colonel of the 67th regiment of foot, in the room of lord Frederick Cavendiſh, colonel of the 34th regiment, in the room of the earl of Effingham, colonel of the firſt troop of horſe grenadier guards, in the room of general Onſlow, deceaſed.—Hon. Edward Finch, ſurveyor of the private roads, in the room of Sir Harry Erſkine.—Hon. James Brudenell, maſter of the robes to his majeſty, in the room of Mr. Finch.—Richard Dalton, Eſq; librarian to his majeſty.—The duke of Richmond, the earl of March, and lord viſcount Weymouth, lords of the bedchamber to the king, in the room of the duke of Manchester, earl Fauconberg, and the earl of Orford, who have reſigned.—Clement Trafford, Eſq; high ſheriff of Lincolnſhire, knighted.—John Paterſon, Eſq; elected

elected ſecretary to the Iriſh ſociety, in the room of Mr. Sparrow, deceaſed.

B—KR—TS.

AARON Gomez Da Coſta, and Iſaac Gomez Da Coſta, of Hackney, wax-bleechers, and co-partners.
Thomas Beighton, of Scotland-yard, and John Blackmore, of Lambeth marſh, merchants.
John Robinſon, of North-Bruton Mews, carpenter.
William Lundie, of Beverley, linen draper.
Hugh Winckworth, of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, grocer.
Thomas Dixon, of Monk Weremouth Shore, in the county of Durham, ſhipwright.
Robert Spencer, of Berkway, in Hertfordſhire, dealer and chapman.
William Hicks, of Bath, carpenter.
William Smithſon, of Cockermouth, in Cumberland, merchant.
Thomas Beighton, of Scotland-yard, chapman.
Michael Jackſon, of Bradford, innholder, dealer and chapman.
George Morris, of St. George the Martyr, merchant.
John Robotham and Alexander Robotham, both of Draycott in the Clay, in Staffordſhire, timber-merchants.
Timothy Swainſon, of Covent-Garden, haberdaſher.
John Smith, of Frodſham, Cheſhire, dealer and chapman.
Thomas Stratton, of Swaffham, in Norfolk, draper.
George Pardon, of Dunſtable, vintner.

BILLS of Mortality from October 21, to November 18.

Chriſt.	Males 644	Fem. 578	1222
Buried	Males 728	Fem. 755	1483
Died under 2 Years old			535
Between 2 and 5			150
5 and 10			44
10 and 20			62
20 and 30			95
30 and 40			127
40 and 50			150
50 and 60			105
60 and 70			84
70 and 80			99
80 and 90			30
90 and 100			2
			1483

Buried	Within the Walls	117
	Without the Walls	337
	In Mid. and Surry	709
	City and Sub. Weſt.	320
		1483

Weekly, Oct. 28,	348
Nov. 4,	367
11,	387
18,	381
	1483

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 1s. 9d. ½.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Thurſday, Nov. 27, 1760.

Amſterdam	35 2.
Ditto at Sight	34 10.
Rotterdam	35 3.
Antwerp	No Price.
Hamburgh	32 2.
Paris 1 Day's Date	30 ½.
Ditto at 2 Uſance	30 ⅛.
Bourdeaux ditto	30 ⅛.
Cadiz	39 ¼ a ⅜.
Madrid	39 ¼ a ⅜.
Bilboa	39 ¼ a ⅜.
Leghorn	49 ⅞.
Genoa	49.
Venice	51 ⅜ a ½.
Liſbon	5s. 6d.
Oporto	5s. 5d. ½.
Dublin	7.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, in and about the cities of London and Weſtminſter, moſt humbly beg leave to approach your majeſty's throne, to expreſs our deep ſenſe of the great loſs your majeſty, your kingdoms, and Europe in general, have ſuſtain'd by the death of his late majeſty, your royal grandfather; and, with hearts full of affection and joy, to congratulate your majeſty's happy and peaceable ſucceſſion to the imperial crown of theſe realms.

The numerous bleſſings theſe nations enjoyed, for a long ſeries of years, under his late majeſty's auſpicious government, and the great events that were depending in Europe, made the preſervation of your royal grandfather's important life, the common deſire and earneſt prayer of all good men in theſe nations; and their concern for his ſudden removal, would have been much more painful and durable, had not the knowledge of your majeſty's virtues, and great abilities for government, alleviated our anxieties, diſſipated our fears, and filled us with the moſt pleaſing proſpects of the ſure continuance of our proſperity.

Illuſtrious and ancient deſcent, princely education, prime of life, dignity of perſon, early piety and virtue, love of probity and truth, regard to liberty and the rights of conſcience, and your known affection to this your native country, peculiarly endear your majeſty to all your ſubjects, and promiſe them every thing their hearts can wiſh from the beſt of kings.

Your majeſty aſcends the throne in a time of difficulty, and amidſt all the great expences and uncertainties of war. We adore the good providence of God, for the diſtinguiſhing ſucceſſes that have attended it; and we truſt, that, by his conſtant bleſſing on your majeſty's counſels and arms, your majeſty will ſoon become the glorious and happy inſtrument of eſtabliſhing ſuch a peace in Europe, as ſhall effectually ſupport the proteſtant religion and liberties, and ſecure the proſperity of theſe kingdoms upon ſolid and immoveable foundations.

We

We recollect, with joy and unfeigned gratitude, that glorious æra, which ſettled the ſucceſſion to the throne of Great Britain, in your majeſty's royal houſe, and perpetuated to theſe nations, under God, the free and undiſturbed enjoyment of all their civil and religious liberties. And we humbly beg leave to aſſure you, moſt gracious ſovereign, that entirely confiding in your majeſty's great goodneſs and juſtice, for our ſhare in the protection and bleſſings of your majeſty's government, we ſhall not fail, from dictates of conſcience and gratitude, to be examples ourſelves of loyalty and duty, and to inculcate on all, who attend our miniſtry, that ſubmiſſion and obedience, which they owe to your majeſty's authority and government.

Nor ſhall we ceaſe to offer up our moſt ardent ſupplications to Almighty God, that he would render your majeſty's proſperity ſo diſtinguiſhed, as that when Great Britain, in future ages, wiſhes well to any of her moſt beloved kings, the deſcendants of your royal houſe and family, your felicity, moſt illuſtrious prince! may bound all her deſires, and ſhe may, with joy and triumph ſay ——May their reigns be as long, as glorious, and as happy, as your majeſty's!

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious anſwer.

"I thank you for this loyal and affectionate addreſs, you may be aſſured of my protection, and of my care and attention to ſupport the proteſtant intereſt, and to maintain the toleration inviolable."

His majeſty was pleaſed to receive them very graciouſly, and they had all the honour to kiſs his majeſty's hand.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE following calculations (made from Dr. Halley's Tables) of the tranſit of Venus over the Sun's diſk, the 6th of June, 1761, I preſume may be acceptable to the generality of your readers: By giving them a place in your Magazine, you will confer a favour on,

Sir, your very humble Servant,

Spalding, Aug. 23, 1760. THOMAS ALLEN.

		D.	H.	′	″
Equal time of conjunction in Venus's orb, 1761, June		5	17	40	23
Equal time of ecliptic conjunction — — —			17	44	30
		S.	o		
Mean anomaly of the Sun — — —		11	6	9	28
Mean anomaly of Venus — — —		10	7	28	47
Heliocentric place of Venus in the ecliptic — —	♌		15	35	50
Aſcending node — — — —	☊		14	29	37
Inclination — — — —				3	55
Geocentric lat. S. A. — — — —				9	49
Diameter of the Sun — — —				31	40
Diameter of Venus — — — —		8	1	1	20
Angle of the viſible path over the diſk and ecliptic			o	26	
Neareſt diſtance of the centers of the Sun and Venus				9	43

From whence the following times are deduced:

	D.	H.	′	″	
Firſt Contact, or beginning, 1761, June — —	6	2	2	34	In the morning, at the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich, apparent time.
Central ingreſs — — — —		2	15	16	
Total immerſion — — —		2	28	10	
Neareſt approximation of centers — — —		5	24	40	
Ecliptic conjunction — — — —		5	46	22	
Emerſion — — — —		8	19	16	
Central egreſs — — —		8	32	10	
Laſt contact, or end of the tranſit — —		8	44	40	
Time of Sun-riſing — — — —		3	47	54	
Central duration — — —		6	16	54	
Whole duration — — — —		6	42	6	

The apparent motion of Venus over the diſk, on ſome places of the earth, will be conſiderably accelerated, whilſt on others retarded, by means of the planet's parallax; which aſtronomers are in hopes will be more accurately determined by the obſervations intended to be made on this extraordinary phenomenon.

A MATHEMATICAL QUESTION, *by* Tho. Allen, *of* Spalding, Lincolnſhire.

IT is required to determine the greateſt cylinder that can be formed out of a ſolid, generated by the rotation of a curve about its axis, whoſe equation is $ax^{\frac{1}{2}} = y^{\frac{2}{3}}$.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AT the earneſt requeſt of a very intelligent friend, I lately peruſed Campbell's Lives of the Engliſh Admirals, a work which anſwered

swered the character of the performance, and, in my opinion, does honour not only to the author, but also to our country: But, amidst numberless heroic actions of our brave countrymen, a most memorable transaction has escaped the observation of this judicious writer. The old English maxim was either to die or conquer; and, in case of death, to sell life as dear as possible. An illustrious proof of this we meet with in the very remarkable conduct and behaviour of Sir Rich. Greenville, in the glorious reign of Q. Elizabeth, a reign distinguished in the annals of our country for martial prowess and military atchievements. Sir Richard was promoted to the deserved honour of the flag. In a cruise off the Azores against the Spaniards, being separated from his squadron by distress of weather, he fell in with the whole fleet of the enemy, consisting of no less than 53 sail of ships. He never scrupled the weight of their metal, or feared the superiority of numbers; but, with undaunted courage, and only his own single ship, began the attack, sunk nine, and disabled many of their ships: At length, having consumed his powder and ammunition, lost his masts, and having no hope of relief or assistance, most of his men being killed or wounded, he was requested by the surviving part of the officers and crew to surrender to the enemy. The brave admiral rejected the proposal with a most generous disdain, and declared he would rather die a thousand deaths than bring the least dishonour to his queen, his country, or himself. Spent and exhausted with fatigue and wounds, he breathed out his soul in the following words: "I resign my life with the utmost pleasure and satisfaction. I have acted the part of a good subject and a gallant commander. I have finished my course, a course devoted to religion and honour, to my queen and country. My soul quits this earthly tabernacle with joy triumphant, and I make no doubt that posterity will reverence and perpetuate my memory, as they will pay a due regard to a brave soldier and an honest man." This was the end, the happy exit of the renowned Sir Richard Greenville. May his successors remember and imitate his virtues! I am your's,

E. B.

[*The Life of the brave* Greenville *in our next.*]

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN compliance with the request of your correspondent Christo-Britannus, I presume to transmit a few cursory remarks in relation to his query.——I consider deists as enemies to my country. Christianity is now incorporated into our laws, is, and has been for ages, an undoubted, and, I think, an invaluable part of our legal constitution. He, then, who attempts to destroy or diminish the credit of Christianity, violates the most solemn institutions of his country. He can never be supposed to be a good moral man, because christianity explains and enforces morality, in the strongest terms, and to the utmost extent, and none should ridicule what others hold serious and sacred. That the wisdom of the public condemns practises of this nature, is plain from the punishment it inflicts. It is provided by our laws, that whoever scoffs at the Holy Scriptures, or exposes any part of them to contempt, is punishable by fine, imprisonment, and corporal punishment. It is also enacted, by a statute of the 9th and 10th of William III. that if any person, having been educated in, or at any time made profession of, the Christian religion, shall deny the Christian religion to be true, or the Holy Scriptures to be of Divine original, he shall, for the first offence, be incapable to hold any office, ecclesiastical, civil, or military, and for the second offence shall be disabled to be plaintiff, guardian, executor or administrator, to take any gift or legacy, or to bear any office, and shall be imprisoned for three years. As to the duty of the clergyman, if the premises should come to his knowledge, most certainly he should exclude the offending person from the holy communion: For can he be a worthy communicant, who prostitutes the most sacred ordinance of religion to the basest hypocrisy or the most daring impiety, who thus grossly prevaricates both with God and man? Of all evil-doers, none are so dangerous, none are so detestable, as infidels; and infidels among us are the worst of infidels. They are infidels in a Christian country, are no less than apostates from the Christian faith. I consider them as the bane of society, the very pest of mankind: Much worse are they than thieves and robbers. Thieves and robbers can only seize our goods and kill our bodies; but these can do more, and worse too, infect our principles and destroy our souls. I abhor from my very heart all enemies of my king and country; but much more those who are the enemies of my God and Saviour. I am your's,

E. W.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you consult the profit, as well as the pleasure of your readers, I request you to admit the following queries into your next Magazine.

I. If shocks, in the phrase of the methodists, or violent operations of the spirit overpower the natural faculties, must it not destroy free-agency, and consequently confound the distinctions of virtue and vice, and subvert the foundation of future rewards and punishments?

II. If every man be furnished with an inward light, as a proper private guide and director for the conduct of life, must it not supersede the use and necessity of revelation? For if every man has a safe private guide, of what service is a publick rule of life? Is not to follow the spirit to follow the scripture, which was endited by the spirit of God?

I am yours,

R. W.

T.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

The following humorous Welch petition, ſaid to have been formerly written by the celebrated Andrew Marvel, may now be entertaining to your readers, eſpecially as an union between Great-Britain and Ireland is become the common topic of converſation,

L.

SHEWETH,

THAT her country of Wales peing antient nurſerie for Pritiſh plood, aſcending from antike families; and having to her creat tiſcrace ſufferet many intignities from her cunning enemies, and hafing on tue conſiterations, many times pennet and puplifhet her criefs, tokether with her preteſtations, in hopes to have cood anſwers and ſatisfactions to the ſame from her cood coſens the parliament at Lonton; and contrary (look you) to her expectations, have cot nothing put contumelies and tiviſions; wherefore her plood peing hot, and her head full of politick puſineſſes, her is propoſet, in the nam: and appellations of all her ſhires, to tiſſenble and call a creat company of her politicc ſhentelmen of Wales, to pe ketheret in ſeſſions like a parliament, who ſhall lay apout them in inticatures, and ſentences, and reſenches, and pring to puniſhments her creat nalefactors and tefenters.

And whereas her countries pay creat ſtore of rents for peccarly cottaches to her creat lantlorts and politick ſhentlemen, peſide ſhillings and pences to Piſhips and Shidges, her will have publick laws contrivet in good faſhions, that neither her ſhudges or politick ſhentlemens carry away her ſhillings, or run up to Lonton to pe mate ſcoffs and mockeries, and pe ſent pack peccarly faſhions to her own countrie, without pennies in her pocket, or prains in her pate, and this her purpoſe ſhall pe firſt acreed py her Pritiſh purgeſſes.

This reſolfe ſhall pe had to conſutations py her Pritiſh Purgeſſes, and moreofer, part of her countries and Pritiſh ocean peing in fights and proſpect of Irelant, ant her ſometimes fear, that py creat ſtorms and troubled oceans and pigg floods, Irelant may pe plown to her, or her to Irelant, and the wild Iriſh come in creat crowds on foot (look you) inſtead of ſhips, and tread down her leeks, and eat up her cheeſe, to the utter conſtruction of her coots and families: It is in all humilities fow and proteſt to the politick wiſdom of Pritiſh Purgeſſes, and ſworn ofer py St. Taffy aken and aken, that her will nefer acree, conſent, or in her conſiterations and complyances, pe reſolvet, that Irelant pe plown ofe to Wales, and though her loſe her Iriſh coen, yet, py St. Taffy, her loſe herſelf a little petter, and her pray her Pritiſh Purgeſſes to nake orders in good faſhion, that no Lort-Teputy of Irelant paſs or repaſs through her oceans, or countries of Wales, till her firſt make reſolutions and proteſtations pefore her politick Purgeſſes, that her will not conſent that Irelant come ofer to Wales, either py ſea or py lant, to the utter conſtruction of her Welſh ſhentlemen, as well as Iriſh KEARN, who will pe worſe fagabond here than at home.

Ant all thoſe petitions and reſolutions ſhall pe record in her Pritiſh Parliament to pe called in creat haſte and expetitions.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

WHILST the hereditary prince, with his detachment from the allied army, was employed upon the Rhine, marſhal Broglio reſolved not to be entirely idle; and as he found that he could not venture to attack prince Ferdinand in his ſtrong camp, he ſent M. de Stainville, with a large detachment, into the principality of Halberſtadt, who penetrated as far as the capital, where he demanded a contribution of 1,500,000 livres; but, as they had before been pretty well drained, they could raiſe but 28,000, therefore Mr. Stainville took hoſtages for the reſt, and returned, without interruption, to the grand French army at Caſſel.

Since the affair of Campen, the only remarkable ſkirmiſh that has happened upon the Rhine, we had an account of as follows.

Arnhiem, Nov. 5. A body of 1200 French, part infantry, the reſt light cavalry, attempted, on the 27th ult. to ſurpriſe the Hanoverians in their camp, near Schermbeck; but, the hereditary prince having intelligence of their deſign, immediately called in his advanced poſts, abandoned his firſt tents, and poſted his infantry behind the others; he moreover ordered ſome regiments of horſe and huſſars to fetch a compaſs, and fall upon the back of the French, at the ſame time, in the perſuaſion that the Hanoverians were decamped, they were pillaging their tents, and whilſt the infantry ſallied from their ambuſcade, and gave them a volley from all their artillery. This ſtratagem ſucceeded: Of 1200 French, who marched from Weſel, ſcarcely 200 of them eſcaped.

Both the king of Pruſſia and marſhal Daun, continued their march through Luſatia into Saxony, and both paſſed the Elbe about the 25th ult. his Pruſſian majeſty at Coſwick, and marſhal Daun near Torgau. The former was there joined by the troops under prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, and thoſe under general Hulſen, ſo that his army amounted to 80,000 combatants. He then advanced up the Elbe, and marſhal Daun retreated, in order to join the imperial army, and the Wirtembergers who were between Leipſick and the Elbe, after which junction, his army was much ſuperior in numbers to that of his Pruſſian majeſty. On the 3d inſt. theſe two great armies joined battle, the fate of which, we have already given from the Gazette.

When marſhal Daun marched from Sileſia, he left there a large body of troops, under the command of general Laudohn; but we do not hear that this general has as yet attempted any thing,

thing, though he ſeems to have no army to oppoſe him, but the ſmall body of Pruſſians left there, under general Goltze, who is marched from Glogaw towards him: The Ruſſians ſeem not to have a deſign to make any further attempt this year upon Sileſia; and as to the Swedes, they are retiring again to their uſual winter quarters at Stralſund; ſo that both Ruſſians and Swedes ſeem reſolved to do as little as they can for the money they receive from France and Auſtria.

On the 6th ult. the diet of Poland aſſembled, and broke up again abruptly on the 8th, even before chuſing a marſhal, becauſe one of the deputies proteſted againſt holding a diet whilſt there were foreign troops in the kingdom.

But the diet of Sweden, which aſſembled ſoon after, are like to proceed to buſineſs, having choſen count Axel Ferſen, lieutenant-general, their grand marſhal, in oppoſition to count Adam Horn, by 571 voices, againſt 352.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, *for* November, 1760.

SERMONS.

1. Occaſioned by the Death of the King. By Mr. Franklin, pr. 6d. Franklin.

2. On ditto. By Samuel Stennet, pr. 6d. Ward.

3. On ditto. By John Palmer, pr. 6d. Henderſon.

4. On ditto. By D. Noble, pr. 6d. Noon.

5. Oration, on ditto. By E. Ratcliff, pr. 6d. Henderſon.

6. On the Death of Dr. Lawrence. By Dr. Fordyce, pr. 6d. Henderſon.

7. Preached on June 22. By Moſes Gregſon, pr. 6d. Buckland.

PHYSICK.

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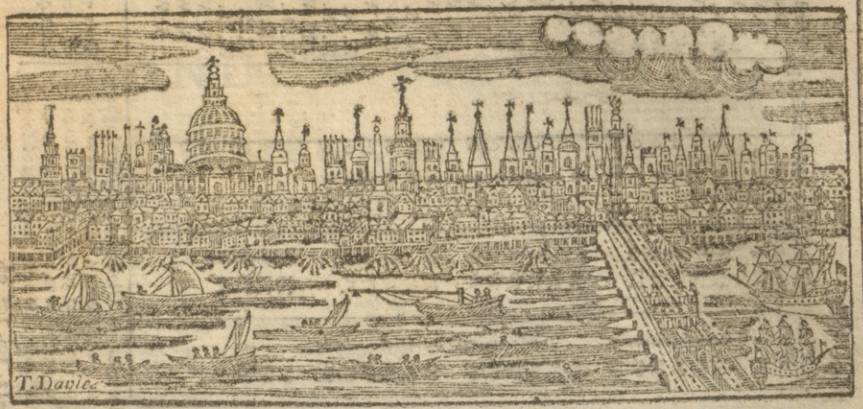
The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For DECEMBER, 1760.

Excellent Remarks on the preſent German War, &c. 619—622
Bad Conſequences the Purſuit of it may produce 622
Account of the barbarous Treatment of the Marche of Brandenburgh by the ſavage Ruſſians, Auſtrians, and Saxons 623
City of Dreſden deſcribed 624
The Hiſtory of the Seſſion of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, with an Account of all the material Queſtions therein determined, and of the political Diſputes thereby occaſioned without doors, 625—630
Obſervations on the preſent Methods of firing, &c. 630—633
Defects in Platoon-Firing 631
An impartial and ſuccinct Hiſtory of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent War 634—641
Cauſes of the Change of the Miniſtry 636
Hermas to Mr. T. A. in vindication of the Methodiſts 641—643
Account of the Devaſtations by a ſpout, or Water Spout, at the Village of Brackenthwaite, near Cockermouth, in the County of Cumberland 643—645
Defence of the Earl of Clarendon from ſome late Cenſures 646—649
A humourous Scene in Polly Honeycombe 650
Rev. Mr. John Weſley's Anſwer to ſome late Queries 651—653
Rife of the Methodiſts 651
Addreſs of the London Clergy 653
A Prelate's excellent Letter to his Majeſty 653
A ſenſible Letter on uniting ſmall Pariſhes, addreſſed to the Inhabitants of St. Helena and St. Ethelburga 654
The Quakers Addreſs 655
Account of the Battle of Torgau 656
Liſt of Generals 657
And of Admirals ibid
Qui bene latuit bene vixit ibid
Query to Mr. Romaine 658
Curious Experiment on the Barometer ibid
An extraordinary luſus Naturæ ibid
Uncommon ſcrophulous Caſe, with a Cut 659
POETICAL ESSAYS ibid.—662
A martial Song, ſet to Muſick 660
A new Minuet 661
The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 663
Advices from the Eaſt-Indies 664
Articles of the Capitulation of Fort Loudoun with the Cherokee Indians 663
Further Enumeration of Addreſſes 666
Tragical Accident 665
Marriages and Births; Deaths 667
Eccleſiaſtical Preferments 667
Promotions, civil and military ibid.
Bankrupts 668
Courſe of Exchange 669
Monthly Bill of Mortality 668
FOREIGN AFFAIRS 670
Catalogue of Books, with Remarks 671
Account of Polly Honeycomb 672
Stocks, Grain, Wind, and Weather 618

With a BEAUTIFUL VIEW of the CITY of DRESDEN, Capital of the Electorate of Saxony, finely engraved on a folio PLATE and a NEAT PLAN of the intended NEW ROAD, from ISLINGTON to DOGHOUSE BAR.

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29	107 ¾	139		79	79 ¼	78 ¼	78 ¼	78 ½	78	83 ¾	85	92 ¼	77 ¼	5 o		N. W.	rain
30	Sunday															N. W.	rain
1	108	139		79	79 ¼	78 ¾	78 ¼	78 ½	78	83 ¾	85 ¼	92 ¼	77 ¼	6 o		W. N. W.	rain
2	107 ¾	139 ¼		79	79 ¼	78 ¼	78	78 ½	77 ¾	83 ¾	85 ⅛	92 ⅛	77 ¼	5 o		N. W.	cloudy
3	108	139 ¼	90	79 ⅛	80	79	78 ⅝	78 ⅝	78 ¼	84	85 ⅛	92	77 ⅛	5 o		W. S. W.	cloudy
4	107 ¾	139 ¼		79 ¼	79 ¾	79	78 ⅝	78 ⅝	78	83 ¼	85 ⅛	92	77 ⅛	8 o		W. S. W.	rain
5	107 ¼	139 ⅛		79 ¼	79 ½	78 ⅞	78 ⅝	78 ⅝	78	83 ¼	85 ⅛	92 ⅛	77	7 o		W. S. W.	snow.
6	107 ¼						79				84 ⅞	92		7 o		W. N. W.	cloudy.
7	Sunday															N. W.	rain
8	107 ¼	140	90	79	79 ¼	79	78 ⅛	78 ⅛	78	83 ¼	84 ⅜	92	77	8 o		N. by. E.	cloudy
9	107 ¾	140	90	79	79 ¼	78 ⅜	78	78 ⅛	77 ⅞	83 ¼	84 ⅜	92	77	7 o		W.	cloudy
10	107 ½	140	90	78 ⅞	79	78 ⅜	78	78 ⅛	77 ¾	83	84	91 ⅝	76 ⅞	6 o		N. W.	rain
11	107 ½	140	90	78 ⅝	79	78	77 ⅞	78 ⅛	77 ¾	83 ⅛	84 ⅝	91	76 ⅞	6 o		W. by S.	cloudy
12	107 ¾	140	92	78 ¾	79 ⅛	78 ⅜	78	78 ⅛	78	83 ⅛	85	92	77	5 o		W. S. W.	rain
13	108	140	90	79	79 ¼	78 ¼	78 ¼	78 ¼	78 ¼	84	85 ¼	92 ⅛	77 ¼	5 o		N. W.	cloudy
14	Sunday															N. W.	cloudy
15	108		90	79 ½	79 ½	79	78 ⅜	79	78 ⅜	84	85 ¼	92 ⅝	77 ¼	6 o		S. W.	rain
16			90	79 ⅛	79 ⅛	79	78 ⅛	78 ⅞	78 ⅝	83 ½	85	92 ½	77	6 o		W. S. W.	rain
17	107 ⅜			79	79 ⅜	78 ⅜	78 ½	79	78 ½	83 ¼	85	92 ¼	77 ¼	5 o		S. S. W.	cloudy
18	107 ¾			78 ⅝	79 ⅛	78 ¼	78 ⅜	78 ⅜	77 ¾	83 ¼	84 ¾	92	77	5 o		S. W.	mist.
19				77	77 ½	77 ⅛	78 ¼	77 ⅜	76	82 ¾	84 ⅞	91 ½	76 ¼	2 o		W. N. W.	cloudy
20	107 ½			77 ¼	77 ½		76	76 ⅝			84 ½	91 ¼		1 o		W. N. W.	fine
21	Sunday															N. W.	cloudy
22	106 ¾		88	77	77 ¼		76	76	75 ⅜	82	83 ½	91	75 ½			W. N. W.	fair
23	106			77	77 ¼		76	76	75 ½	81 ⅞	83	91	75 ¼			N. W.	mist,
24	107			76 ¾	77 ¼		75 ⅝	75 ⅜	75	81 ½	82 ⅝	90 ½	75 ¼			W. S. W.	fair
25	106 ½			77			75 ½	75 ⅜					74 ½			W. S. W.	rain
26																S. W.	mild
27																S. W.	cloudy
28	Sunday															S. W.	cloudy

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THE LONDON MAGAZINE, For DECEMBER, 1760.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE extracts you give in your Magazine generally put me to the expence of purchaſing the book, which I ſeldom, if ever, repent of, becauſe the pleaſure of the peruſal always overballances the expence of the purchaſe. This was never more the caſe, than it was with regard to the extract you gave in your laſt, from *The Conſiderations on the German war*. I preſently ſent for the book, which I read with ſatisfaction, but conſidered with grief; my ſatisfaction aroſe from the author's having ſo fully and clearly made out moſt of the points he aims at, but I could not without grief conſider, what might be the conſequence of this German war, in which we are now ſo unhappily engaged, and ſo unequally matched. I ſay unhappily engaged, becauſe, in my opinion, our ſucceſs will put an end to the union and internal peace of Germany, which it is ſo much the intereſt of this nation to preſerve; and I ſay unequally matched, becauſe I judge from human appearances; for as the battle is not to the ſtrong nor the race to the ſwift, no man can pretend to judge of the events that may be brought about by the interpoſition of Providence; but to preſume ſuch an interpoſition, or to act, either in forming alliances, or beginning a war, as if we expected it, is not the moſt certain way of obtaining it.

When I talk of ſucceſs in our German war, I hope the reader will ſuppoſe I mean defenſive ſucceſs, that is to ſay, ſuch ſucceſs as may enable us to prevent our German allies from being diſpoſſeſſed by the iſſue of the war, of any thing they were poſſeſſed of at its commencement; for as to offenſive ſucceſs in Germany, by which I mean ſuch ſucceſs as may enable us to procure an increaſe of dominion to each, or any of our German allies, I think it is out of the queſtion. The leaſt attempt towards puſhing our ſucceſs ſo far, would unite moſt of the *now* neutral powers of Europe againſt us, and would provoke ſome of thoſe that have already declared, to act with more vigour than they have yet done in the proſecution of the war. Whilſt the iſſue of the war ſeems to hang in ſuſpence, whilſt the utmoſt our allies can do, even with our aſſiſtance, appears to be no more than to defend themſelves, the Dutch and the Daſes may be willing enough to reap the many advantages in trade they now enjoy by their neutrality; but can we ſuppoſe that either of them would patiently ſee any great addition made to the power either of Pruſſia or Hanover, who already poſſeſs ſuch extenſive territories upon the frontiers of both? And the empreſs queen, rather than ſee the power of thoſe two electorates increaſed, either by conqueſt or ſecularization, would probably give up all her dominions in Italy to Spain and Sardinia, upon condition of her being joined by them in the war.

This, I ſay, ſhe would probably do, and I ſay ſo, becauſe it would be her intereſt to do ſo; for neither the dominions nor the power of her houſe in Germany could ever be upon a ſtable foundation, were the power of theſe two electorates any way increaſed. Nay, I will go further, I will ſay, that both the one and the other muſt always be in danger, until the power of one of theſe electorates be ſo much reduced, as to bring it nearer upon a level with the other electorates of Germany, which leads me to enforce what I have already ſaid, that our ſucceſs, even our defenſive ſucceſs, in the preſent German war, muſt put an end to the union and internal peace of Germany; for from hiſtory, as well as the nature of mankind, we may lay it down as a certain maxim, that no country can expect any long continuance of its internal tranquility, after one

of its subjects has got possession of so much power, as to be able to carry on a war, with an equal chance of success, against the established government of his country; upon such a subject the government will always look with a jealous eye, and may from thence be induced to give him a just cause to take arms against it; but supposing it should act so prudently as not to give him any such cause, yet his own ambition will prompt him to take every opportunity for increasing his power, until he has got into his hands the supreme power of his country, and not till then, or until his power be considerably reduced, can his country expect any lasting internal tranquility.

These general observations I have made in order to shew, that if we have a regard solely to the true interest of Great Britain, we can have no good reason to be anxious about our success, in the present German war, at least not such a reason as ought to induce us to neglect prosecuting, in the most vigorous manner, our war against France at sea and in America, and much less such a reason as ought to induce us, to sacrifice any of the conquests we have already made, or may hereafter make, in Asia, Africa or America, for the sake of securing to any prince in Germany, what he was possessed of when the war first began in that country.

Upon this head I must differ from several late political writers, and even from the author of the Considerations, particularly with regard to what he says of the Mississippi, which p. 130, he is pleased to call a useless conquest. I wish it were made, I think it ought to have been made long before this time, and ought not to be entirely given up by any future treaty of peace. When we first resolved upon the present war against France, we certainly had, or ought to have had, three things in view. 1. To vindicate our rights against incroachments which the French had made upon us, during a long, pusillanimous, corrupt, and corrupting administration. 2. To procure satisfaction for the insults they had put upon us, and reparation for the expence and damage we might be put to or suffer by the war. and 3. To provide for our future security, against an enemy whom, by experience we knew, no treaties could bind, nor any good treatment oblige.

That future security is a good reason both for beginning and continuing a war, I believe very few will doubt; but lest any one should, I shall give the reader what is said upon this subject, by the judicious M. de Vattel, in his book upon the Law of Nations, which your extracts likewise made me purchase, and which I have with pleasure perused. In the 4th chap. of his 2d book, where he treats of the right of security, after having shewn that it is a perfect right, he writes thus;

"It is safest to prevent the evil, when it can be done. A nation has a right to resist an injurious attempt, and to make use of force and every honest means against the power that is actually engaged in opposition to it, and even to anticipate its machinations, always observing, not to attack it upon vague and uncertain suspicions, in order to avoid exposing itself to become an unjust aggressor.

When the evil is done, the same right of security authorizes the offended to endeavour to obtain a compleat reparation, and if necessary, to employ force for that purpose.

In short, the offended has a right to provide for his security for the future, and to punish the offender, by inflicting upon him a pain capable of deterring him afterwards from the like attempts, and of intimidating those who shall be tempted to imitate him. He may even, if necessary, put the aggressor out of the condition to injure him. He makes use of his right in all these measures, when guided by reason; and if any evil results from it to him who lays him under the necessity of acting thus, he can accuse none but his own injustice.

If then there is any where a nation of a restless and mischievous disposition, always ready to injure others, to traverse their designs, and to raise domestic troubles; it is not to be doubted, that all have a right to join in order to repress, chastise, and put it ever after out of its power to injure them. Such should be the just fruits of the policy which Machiavel praises in Cæsar Borgia. The conduct followed by Philip II. king of Spain, was adapted to unite all Europe against him; and it was from just reasons that Henry the Great formed the design of humbling a power, formidable by its forces, and pernicious by its maxims."

And in the first chapter of his 4th book, where he considers, how far war may be continued, after shewing how ambitious and false heroes, however deified by the injudicious admiration of the vulgar, may and ought to be treated, he writes thus:

"The love of peace should equally pre-

vent

vent the beginning of war, without neceſſity, or continuing it when this neceſſity ceaſes. A ſovereign who, for a juſt and important cauſe has been obliged to take arms, may puſh the operations of war till he has attained its lawful end; which is to procure juſtice and ſafety (book III. ſect. 28.)

If the cauſe be dubious, the juſt end of war can be only to bring the enemy to an equitable accommodation (book III. ſect. 38.) and conſequently can be continued no further. On the enemy's offering or accepting ſuch accommodation, a nation is to lay down its arms.

But if it has to do with a perfidious enemy, it would be imprudent to truſt either his words or his oaths; we may very juſtly, and prudence requires it, avail ourſelves of a ſucceſsful war, and puſh our advantages, till we have broken a dangerous and exceſſive power, or reduced the enemy to give us ſufficient ſecurity for his future good behaviour. In fine, if the enemy obſtinately rejects equitable conditions, he himſelf forces us to carry on our attacks to a total and definitive victory, by which he is abſolutely reduced and ſubjected. The uſe to be made of victory has been ſhewn above (book III. chap. VIII. IX. XIII."

Thus Mr. de Vattel writes, and thus all authors upon the ſame ſubject have written with regard to the right of ſecurity; therefore I may aſſert, that in our preſent war againſt France, we have a perfect right, and ought not only to conquer, but to inſiſt upon retaining whatever may be neceſſary for our future ſecurity in America; and I will ſay, that the conqueſt of the Miſſiſippi is for this purpoſe abſolutely neceſſary. If a French ſettlement be left upon that uſeful river, at leaſt upon this ſide of that river, I may venture to prophecy, that none of our ſouthern plantations upon the north continent of America can ever long enjoy any quiet, much leſs extend themſelves to the weſtward, as I hope they will do very faſt, if we, by the next treaty of peace, take due care of their future ſecurity.

But beſide this right of ſecurity which intitles, and even obliges us to drive the French from the Miſſiſippi, we have likewiſe a right of property. That river, both with regard to its courſe, and its mouth, was diſcovered by us long before the French certainly knew, that there was ſuch a river in America: Not only a grant, but even a ſettlement was made in the reign of Charles II. at the mouth of that river, and though the grantees had not money enough to carry on and eſtabliſh that ſettlement, yet their inability to do ſo, however much it might affect their perſonal right, could no way affect the national right to the river and country thus diſcovered. Therefore every ſettlement the French have now upon the Miſſiſippi, muſt be deemed an incroachment made upon the rights of this nation in America; and every one knows, that it was made with a profeſſed deſign which we had a right, from future ſecurity, and ought to have oppoſed in the moſt ſtrenuous manner, even ſuppoſing that we had otherwiſe had no right to have oppoſed it: I mean the deſign ſpecified in their firſt patent for that ſettlement, which was for eſtabliſhing a communication over land, and along the back of all our plantations, between the rivers St. Laurence and Miſſiſippi; but we were then courting the aſſiſtance of France againſt Spain, which we had attack'd in a manner not altogether juſtifiable, and for a reaſon, which I am ſure, was not Britiſh.

We have thus a double right to make a conqueſt of Miſſiſippi, and ſurely no one will ſay it would be uſeleſs, who conſiders the expence we were but this laſt ſummer put to, and the danger our ſouthern plantations are ſtill expoſed to, by the rebellion of the Cherokees; for they never would, nor could have rebelled, had they not been excited, and ſupplied with arms and ammunition by the French ſettlements upon the Miſſiſippi. * We have likewiſe another right of ſecurity, of which very little notice has as yet been taken, and which has not, I fear, been properly attended to, otherwiſe the fortifications of Louiſburgh would not have been demoliſhed. What I mean is the privilege which the French got by the treaty of Utrecht, of fiſhing in the gulph of St. Laurence and on the banks Newfoundland, and of drying their fiſh upon the weſtern coaſt of that Iſland. This privilege is now at an end, and I hope, that, for our future ſecurity, we will never renew it by any ſubſequent treaty of peace; for this fiſhery alone will always furniſh them with more and better ſeaman, than they can have by their trade to their ſugar iſlands, ſhould all of them be reſtored by any future fatal treaty.

I have ſaid, all their ſugar iſlands, becauſe I hope we ſhall be in poſſeſſion of every one of them, as well as the Miſſiſippi, before the end of next winter: I am

* *See* London Mag. *vol.* 24. *p.* 499.

am ſure we may, if the war in Germany be not made a diverſion on our part, inſtead of being a diverſion on the part of France. And I hope we ſhall not only take but hold; becauſe I am fully convinced, that all the French poſſeſſions in Aſia, Africa, and America, ſhould we conquer every one of them, will not be a ſufficient compenſation for the Britiſh treaſure that has been and may be ſpent, and the Britiſh blood that has been and may be ſpilt, in the preſent war. I ſhall admit that the French ſugar iſlands are of conſiderable value; but I cannot ſuppoſe, with the author of the conſiderations, that all the French colonies and plantations together will add 5,000,000 l a year to our national revenue, even ſhould all the French inhabitants remain in them, and continue to be as induſtrious under our government, as they were under the French; and as to our publick revenue they can add but very little, becauſe of the great expence we muſt be at in keeping a numerous garriſon in each of them.

I know it has been ſaid, that by conquering and reſolving to hold all the French poſſeſſions in Aſia, Africa, and America, we may excite the jealouſy of many of the powers of Europe, which might produce a formidable confederacy againſt us. This, I ſhall grant, might probably be the conſequence of our purſuing ſucceſs in our German war, and reſolving to make great additions to the dominions of our German allies; but I do not think we have occaſion to dread this conſequence from any thing we can do againſt France, in any of thoſe parts of the world. However, if there ſhould ariſe the leaſt appearance of any ſuch danger, we might eaſily prevent it, by agreeing to ſhare our conqueſts with ſome of the other potentates of Europe; with the court of Spain we might previouſly and privately agree, that after conquering the French part of Hiſpaniola, we ſhould upon eaſy terms reſtore it to them, to whom it originally belonged. With the Dutch we might previouſly and privately agree, that after conquering the French ſettlement of Cayenne in South America, we ſhould upon eaſy terms reſtore it to them, to whom it once belonged. And to the Danes we might ſell at a low price, or make a preſent to them, of ſome of the little French iſlands, as we lately did of our iſland of St. Croix for nothing. By this means we ſhould prevent any jealouſy among the other potentates of Europe, and at the ſame time we ſhould engage theſe three maritime powers in a joint jealouſy with us, of any increaſe in the naval power of France.

Can we think that any one of theſe three powers would refuſe getting ſuch a valuable poſſeſſion, without any riſk, and for a ſmall expence? To them we may grant, we may reſtore, becauſe we have at preſent no reaſon to be jealous of their power. But to France never let us grant, never let us reſtore any thing we can poſſibly hold.

Ever ſince we were a nation, we have had reaſon to be jealous of their power; we have now more reaſon than ever; the dangerous confederacies formed againſt them by King William and Queen Anne, have taught them, how ridiculous it is to aim openly at extending their dominions upon the continent of Europe. In this reſpect, ever ſince the treaty of Utrecht, they have carefully avoided making the leaſt incroachment upon any of their neighbours upon the continent; in all their wars ſince that time they have ſhewn great moderation, by reſtoring every thing they conquered during the war: What art, what cunning did they not uſe, to prevent any jealouſies ariſing from annexing Lorain to their crown? But againſt this nation they have ever ſince acted without diſguiſe; and *mirabile dictu*, even with the connivance of ſome of our miniſters; the whole ſtream of their politicks and ambition has been directed againſt this nation ſingly and alone; upon our trade, upon our plantations in every part of the the world, they have been ever ſince daily incroaching, ſorry am I to ſay, too long with impunity incroaching. Well do they know, that no incroachment they can make upon us in thoſe diſtant parts of the world, will ever rouſe our ſtupid, our ungrateful allies upon the continent of Europe, whom we have ſo often ſaved from the open jaws of perdition. In ſuch circumſtances, to ſuch a nation, ſhall we, upon any foreign conſiderations, reſtore, by an inglorious peace, what we have conquered by a glorious war? Forbid it heaven! forbid it the blood of Wolfe, of Lord Howe, of Gardiner, &c, &c, &c, &c.

THE Auſtrians and Ruſſians and their friends, have vaunted ſo much of their mercy and forbearance in their late expedition to the marche of Brandenburgh, that it will not be improper to give our readers, the following ſpirited relation.

An

An account of the barbarous manner, in which the Ruſſian, Auſtrian, and Saxon troops, laid waſte the marche of Brandenburgh; and of the cruelties they committed in the month of October, 1760, in their expedition againſt the city of Berlin.

Publiſhed at BERLIN by Authority.

"However enormous the cruelties were, to which the king's dominions were a prey laſt year, one would imagine that his majeſty's enemies wanted to outdo themſelves in this reſpect, by their barbarous conduct this year. It would in fact, ſeem, that after four unſucceſsful campaigns, rhey thought they ſhould more eaſily obtain their ends, by means equally ſhocking to humanity, and inconſiſtent with the practice of civilized nations, than by endeavouring to terminate the war by arms, and the ſuperiority of their forces.

In this light, all the operations of this campaign, and in particular the famous expedition againſt Berlin, naturally preſent themſelves to the impartial publick. The whole united forces of the houſe of Auſtria, in conjunction with the numerous armies of Ruſſia, have over-run Sileſia, not with a view to fight battles, or get poſſeſſion of the fortreſſes by regular ſieges; but to carry fire and ſword into a province, which they are pleaſed to conſider at Vienna as part of the inconteſtable dominions of the houſe of Auſtria. Towns that were already laid under contribution, have, nevertheleſs, been plundered and ſacked: Landſhut, in particular, furniſhes a memorable example of this conduct, ſo contrary to all the laws of war. The capital, and other fortreſſes of Sileſia, of which they could not make themſelves maſters by ſtratagem, or other indirect methods, for want of artillery to lay ſiege to them, have been bombarded without any hopes of ſucceſs: one would think they did it only for the pleaſure of beholding a great number of houſes and publick edifices, on fire.

That unfortunate province would doubtleſs have been irrecoverably ruined, had not providence thought proper to ſet bounds to their exceſſes, and to humble them by an event which deſtroyed all their flattering hopes. The battle of Lignitz ſtopt the execution of their vaſt deſigns, and diſconcerted their plan for the reſt of the campaign. Three armies, each of them ſuperior in number to that of the king, which had even entirely ſurrounded him, and which counted ſo much on the ſucceſs of the meaſures they had taken to overwhelm him, that they had even fixed the day which was to decide his fate, were, by this victory, reduced for a long time to total inaction, and obliged to think more of defending themſelves, than of forming offenſive enterpriſes. The Ruſſians retreated towards the frontiers of Poland, ſetting fire to every place where they had received any loſs, or apprehended an attack. The two Auſtrian armies ſhut themſelves up in the hills of Sileſia, and oppoſed thoſe natural barricades to the efforts which his majeſty made to come to blows with them. There they waited for the iſſue of the diverſion which the policy of their court was to procure to be made. Marſhal Soltikoff remained the whole month of September, without daring to make the leaſt motion, in preſence of the ſmall corps under General Goltz; the operations of his troops being confined to the deſolating thoſe parts of lower Sileſia that were in his power. But as this proceeding could not deliver the Auſtrian army from its confined poſition, which in the end might prove fatal to it, the court of Vienna again had recourſe to theſe methods, which it employs with ſo much ſucceſs to extricate itſelf from a dilemma, and prevailed with the Ruſſians to invade the Marche of Brandenburgh.

For this end, the Generals Czernichef and Tottleben were detached with upwards of 20,000 men, and general Laſcy was ſent againſt Berlin with 14,000 from the Auſtrian army. The whole Ruſſian army followed at a ſmall diſtance, to ſuſtain this grand enterpriſe. But each party wanting to get before the other, General Tottleben, without waiting for the arrival of the large corps of troops, appeared on the 3d of October before Berlin, with 2000 light troops and ſome foot. He immediately ſummoned it, and upon its refuſing to ſurrender, he threw into the town ſome hundreds of royal grenades, bombs, and red hot balls, in hopes of obtaining by fire and by terror, what he could not promiſe himſelf from his forces. The three aſſaults made on Halle gate, were repelled; and the flames, which had broke out in five different parts, were happily extinguiſhed. The prudent meaſures taken by the Pruſſian generals who were at Berlin, at laſt obliged the Ruſſian general to retire without effecting his purpoſe. Mean while, Prince Eugene of Wurtemburgh, and lieutenant general Hulſen, had come to the aſſiſtance of the capital

capital, and for ſome time put a ſtop to the enemy's enterpriſes: They would probably have obliged them wholly to drop their deſign, had not count Czernichef, on one ſide, and general Laſci, on the other, come up with their troops. At the ſame time the grand Ruſſian army arrived at Francfort on the Oder, and General Panin, with ſeven regiments, was detached towards Berlin, to ſuſtain General Czernichef; and he could be followed every day by freſh detachments.

The two Pruſſian generals abovementioned, ſeeing the great ſuperiority of the enemy, would not expoſe the city to the precarious iſſue of a battle, and reſolved to give it time to capitulate, in order to prevent the calamities to which it might be expoſed, accordingly they withdrew on the 6th, before day-break, to Spandow, and the governor and the magiſtrates made ſeperate capitulations with General Tottleben. It was agreed that the town ſhould be delivered up to the Ruſſians; that the garriſon, conſiſting of two battalions of Itzenplitz's regiment, and one battalion of Ludenitz's militia, ſhould be priſoners of war; and that, on paying a contribution of 1,500,000 crowns, and 200,000 as a gratuity to the troops, for which the town was obliged to become bound, it ſhould enjoy full liberty, protection, and ſafety, while the enemy ſtaid in it. The priſoners, who, at the moſt, amounted but to 1200 men, and not to 4000, as the foreign news papers have given out, were carried off; and the cadets, who could not be comprehended in the capitulation, which mentions only generals, officers, ſubalterns and ſoldiers, were carried away with the reſt on foot. Though ſcarce above ten or twelve years old, their tender age could not ſecure them from this hard uſage, which, we hear, hath already put an end to many of their lives.

[*The reſt in our Appendix.*]

THE city of Dreſden, capital of the electorate of Saxony, and the uſual reſidence of the elector, is one of the fineſt and beſt built cities of Germany. It was many years ſince pretty well fortified, after the modern way, with a rampart and baſtions faced with ſtone, and might have held out for ſome time againſt the King of Pruſſia, at the beginning of the preſent war; but as the city itſelf muſt have greatly ſuffered by ſtanding a ſiege, the preſent elector, king of Poland, had too great a regard for it, to hold out, therefore he choſe to retire with his army to the ſtrong camp at Pirna, and the city was preſently ſurrendered to the Pruſſians; unfortunately for it, neither the Pruſſians nor the Auſtrians have ſuch a regard for it, and conſequently many parts of it, eſpecially the ſuburbs, are now reduced to a heap of ruins by the ſieges it has undergone.

This city is divided into two parts by the river Elbe; that part which is on this ſide of the river, of which we have given a beautiful view, is called the old city; and that on the other ſide is called the new city. Theſe two parts are joined by a neat ſtone bridge, of ſeventeen arches, and of much the ſame model with that at Weſtminſter; but the paſſage over Dreſden bridge is, by a proper regulation rendered much eaſier; for in paſſing over this bridge you never meet any perſon; becauſe there are ſentries poſted upon the bridge who oblige all people going to the old city to keep on one ſide of the bridge, and all coming from it, to keep on the other. Such a regulation would here, perhaps, be thought an incroachment upon our liberties.

Beſide the elector's palace, there are many ſumptuous palaces or houſes of the Saxon nobility, and ſeveral magnificent churches, in this city; and in general the houſes are well built moſtly of ſtone; for a deſcription of which we muſt refer the reader to the particular hiſtories of Saxony; therefore ſhall only add, that this city has been long famous for its beautiful imitation of China-ware, and for a ſort of needle-work, called Dreſden-work, now well known in England.

Greatly obliged as we are, and benefited as the publick is, by our kind and ingenious correſpondents, it gives us much concern that all their deſires cannot be complied with; we mean as to the inſertion of their pieces at any particular time: But they may depend upon it we act with ſtrict impartiality and (except upon ſome extraordinary occaſion) inſert them in nearly the ſame order we receive them. We have ſuch a valuable number of their learned or polite pieces by us, that to enumerate them would take up more room than we can ſpare; but our Appendix and January will gratify us and their authors by giving many of them to the world. Our readers will perceive that ſome pieces we even promiſed are deferred, which how ever ſhall be inſerted alſo in our Appendix or January.

A VIEW of the CITY of DRESDEN.

The History of the last Session of Parliament, &c.

The History of the Session of Parliament, which began Nov. 13, 1759, *with an Account of all the material Questions therein determined, and of the Political Disputes thereby occasioned without Doors.* *Continued from p.* 574.

THIS petition was referred to a committee, to examine, and state to the house, the matter of fact contained therein; and the report from that committee having been made by Mr. Cooke on the 29th, it was referred to the consideration of the committee of supply, where it produced the 5th resolution of May the 6th*.

With regard to the marine bill, and the mutiny bill, as they are annual bills, I shall only observe, that they were both ordered to be brought in on the 27th of November, both passed in common course, and both received the royal assent by commission, the latter on the 20th of December, and the former on the 24th of March following. But with regard to the marine bill I must observe, that, as there has been annually, for several years, a clause inserted in the mutiny bill, by which it is enacted, "That offences committed against the mutiny act of the 17th Geo. II. or any other such act since made, may, during this act, be tried, determined, and punished, by the same means, as the like offences committed against this present act;" I must suppose, that a marine, who was, on shore, guilty of any military crime before the commencement of this marine act, could not be tried or punished for that crime by a court-martial, by virtue of this or any former marine act; and therefore it was an omission, I think, not to insert such a clause as the above-mentioned in this marine-act; for it could not then be certainly known, that no such crime had been committed; and consequently I must suppose, that such a clause will be inserted in every marine bill that shall hereafter be passed into a law, as, I hope, we shall always hereafter keep up, even in time of peace, a considerable body of marines.

January the 24th, there was presented to the house, by the sheriffs of the city of London, a petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the said city, in common-council assembled; which petition was read, and set forth, that several streets, lanes, and passages, within the said city, and liberties thereof, were too narrow and incommodious for the passing and repassing, as well of foot-passengers, as of coaches, carts, and other carriages, to the prejudice and inconvenience of the owners and inhabitants of houses in and near the same, and to the great hindrance of business, trade, and commerce; and alledging, that the said defects might be remedied, and several new streets and ways be made within the said city and liberties, to the great ease, safety, and convenience, of passengers, and advantage of the publick in general, if the petitioners were enabled to widen and enlarge the said narrow streets, lanes, and passages, and to open and lay out such new streets and ways, and, for those purposes, to purchase the several houses, buildings, and grounds, which might be necessary to that end; and further alledging, that there were several houses within the said city and liberties, which were in part erected over the grounds of other proprietors, or whereof the several floors, rooms, or parts, were the property of different persons, whereby difficulties and disputes frequently arose, amongst the said several owners and proprietors, touching the pulling down and rebuilding the said premises, or the party-walls thereof; and such rebuilding was often prevented or delayed, to the great injury and inconvenience of such of the said owners as were desirous to rebuild; and that it would be of publick benefit, and frequently prevent the spreading of the fatal effects of fire, if some provision were made by law, as well for settling and determining such disputes in a summary way, as for explaining and amending the laws, then in being, relating to the building of party-walls; and therefore praying that leave might be given to bring in a bill for enabling the petitioners to widen and enlarge the several streets, lanes, and passages, and to open the several new streets and ways, to be therein limited and described, and for determining, in a summary way, all disputes arising about the rebuilding of houses, or tenements, within the said city and liberties, wherein several persons have an intermixed property, and for explaining and amending the laws, in being, touching the rebuilding of party-walls within the same city and liberties; or that the house would grant such other remedy, in

December, 1760.

* *See, before, p.* 343.

the premiſes, as ſhould ſeem neceſſary and expedient.

This petition was ordered to be referred to a committee, and that they ſhould examine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, as it ſhould appear to them, to the houſe. Accordingly, on the 15th of February, Sir Robert Ladbroke reported, that the committee had examined the matter of the ſaid petition, and had directed him to report the ſame, as it appeared to them; which report, after being read as uſual, was ordered to lie upon the table, to be peruſed by the members; and on the 20th, the ſaid report being again read, it was ordered, that leave ſhould be given to bring in a bill, for widening certain ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, within the city of London, and liberties thereof, and for opening certain new ſtreets and ways within the ſame; and for determining diſputes about rebuilding houſes, or the party-walls thereof, wherein ſeveral perſons have an intermixed property; and for the better regulating of buildings; and to prevent miſchiefs that may happen by fire, within the ſaid city and liberties; and that Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glynne, Sir John Barnard, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Alderman Dickinſon, Mr. Alderman Baker, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Sir John Philipps, and Sir Samuel Fludyer, ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame.

March the 5th, the bill was preſented to the houſe by Sir Robert Ladbroke, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; which it was on the 10th, and committed, with an order, that all the members who came to the committee ſhould have voices. Next day there was preſented to the houſe, and read, a petition of a conſiderable number of perſons, therein named, citizens of, and inhabitants reſiding within, the city of London, on behalf of themſelves, and the reſt of the inhabitants of the ſaid city, ſetting forth, that the pavements of the ſaid city, and the liberties thereof, were often damaged by the breaking-up of ſuch pavements to amend or new-lay water-pipes belonging to the proprietors of water-works, or to lay water therefrom, and by improper laying of water-pipes belonging to ſuch proprietors; and that ſometimes ſuch pavements were re-layed by paviours employed by ſuch proprietors, with bad materials, or in an improper manner, and an expence therefrom was frequently occaſioned to the inhabitants *; and taking notice, that a bill was depending for widening certain ſtreets, &c. and praying that proviſion might be made, in ſuch bill, to compel the proprietors of water-works to make good any damage which ſhould be done to the pavements in London, and the liberties thereof, by the leaking or burſting of any water pipes which ſhould belong to ſuch proprietors, or by the breaking up or opening any pavements in London, or the liberties thereof, to put down, alter, amend, or lay water from, water-pipes in London, or the liberties thereof, which ſhould belong to the proprietors of any water-works; or that the petitioners might have ſuch other relief, in the premiſes, as ſhould ſeem meet.

This petition was ordered to be referred to the committee upon the ſaid bill, together with an inſtruction, that the committee ſhould have power to make proviſion in the ſame, purſuant to the prayer of the ſaid petition: And Sir Robert Ladbroke having on the 28th reported, that the committee had conſidered the ſaid petition; and had examined the allegations of the bill, and found the ſame to be true; and had gone through the bill with ſeveral amendments; the bill was re-committed to the ſaid committee, from whom Sir Robert, on the 21ſt of April, reported, that the committee had made ſome other amendments to the bill, and having delivered the amendments, with the bill, in at the table, the amendments were read, and agreed to by the houſe; whereupon the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingroſſed; and on the 24th, a motion being made for reading the bill the third time, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, by his majeſty's command, acquainted the houſe, that his majeſty, having been informed of the purport of the ſaid bill, gave his conſent, as far as his majeſty's intereſt was concerned, that the houſe might do therein as they ſhould think fit; after which the bill was read a third time, paſſed, and intitled, *An act for widening certain ſtreets, lanes, and paſſages, within the city of* London, *and liberties thereof; and for opening certain new ſtreets and ways within the ſame; and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.* And

* *N. B. Every houſekeeper is by law obliged to keep the pavement of the ſtreet, fronting his own houſe, in ſufficient repair.*

And then the bill was sent to the lords for their concurrence, which their lordships granted without any amendment; and the bill received the royal assent, by commission, at the end of the session.

In this act the openings to be made, and the passages to be improved and enlarged, were ascertained by two schedules annexed to the act, and referred to in the body of it; a copy of which the reader may see in your Magazine for June last, p. 302. And, as to the houses, buildings, and grounds, to be purchased, the mayor, aldermen, and commons, of the city, in common-council assembled, or a committee which they were impowered to appoint, were impowered to fix the price by agreement with the respective proprietors, or otherwise by a jury in the usual manner: after which follow all proper and necessary clauses for vesting and securing the property of the premises in the city, and for paying or securing the price to those who had, or should appear to have, the right in them.

After this there are several new, and very good, regulations for repairing or rebuilding decayed party-walls or houses, and guarding against fire. As to party-walls, the act 11 Geo. I. chap. xxviii. is extended to all cases, whatsoever, where it shall be necessary to pull down and rebuild any party-wall, whether any of the adjoining houses shall, or shall not, be, or required to be, rebuilt, or new-built; so that the proprietor of either of the adjoining houses may now compel the proprietor of the other to agree to its being pulled down and rebuilt, and to pay a moiety of the expence, even tho' it be not necessary or designed to pull down and rebuild either of their houses. All party-walls, hereafter to be built, are to be two bricks and a half thick, at the least, in the cellar, and two bricks thick upwards, to the top of the garret-floor; and built of stone, or of good, sound, hard, and well-burnt bricks; with several other regulations, for preventing the communication of fire from one house to another. To this I wish one more had been added, That all wainscoting against party-walls should be done up in such a manner, as that it might be easily removed in an instant; for it may be set on fire by the heat of the stone or bricks.

Then, as to decayed houses, if such house belongs to several proprietors, any one of them, who is desirous to rebuild, is impowered to oblige the others to concur, and join with him in the expence, or to have their share adjudged to him, at a price to be fixed by a jury; and, if any house should hereafter be presented by any inquest, or grand jury, in London, as being in a ruinous condition, the court of mayor and aldermen is impowered to order it to be pulled down, at the expence of the ground-landlord.

And, lastly, as to pavements that may be damaged, and not sufficiently repaired, by the proprietors of water-works, any justice of the peace in London is impowered, upon their refusing or delaying to make good, or new-lay it, to cause it to be well and effectually re-laid, &c. with good materials, at their expence in whole or in part.

From this short abstract every reader must be convinced of the great utility of this act; and, indeed, there are many regulations made by this and former acts, with respect to London, especially those relating to the guarding against the melancholy and fatal effects of fire; which ought to be made so general, as to extend to every city and large market town in England.

January the 26th, there was presented to the house, and read, a petition of the several fishermen trading to Billingsgate market, whose names were thereunder written, on behalf of themselves, and all others the fishermen trading to that market; reciting several parts of two acts of parliament, one passed in the 22d year of the reign of his then present majesty, for making a free market for the sale of fish in Westminster, &c. and the other passed in the 29th year of the same reign, for explaining, amending, and rendering more effectual, the said act; and representing many hardships, frauds, and inconveniences, which the petitioners alledged they were subject to by the said acts; and particularly alledging, that several forfeitures of vessels and their cargoes had then already been incurred, by the servants of fishermen having omitted to make the particular entries by the said last-mentioned act directed to be made, to the great surprize and damage of the owners; and therefore praying the house to take the premises into consideration, and to give leave for a bill to be brought in, to redress the aforesaid grievances of the petitioners, and to grant them such relief as the house should see fit.

This petition was ordered to be referred to a committee, and that they should ex-

amine the matter thereof, and report the ſame, as it ſhould appear to them, to the houſe; and the 31ſt it was ordered, that all who came to the ſaid committee ſhould have voices. February the 11th, Mr. Alderman Dickinſon made the report from the ſaid committee, when leave was given to bring in a bill to amend an act, made in the 29th of his then preſent majeſty's reign, intitled, *An act for explaining*, &c. *an act of the 22d of the ſame reign, for making a free market for the ſale of fiſh in* Weſtminſter, *and for*, &c. and the ſaid alderman, together with Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Alderman Beckford, and Mr. Recorder of London, were ordered to prepare and bring in the ſame. On the 13th they were inſtructed to make proviſion, in the ſaid bill, for better ſupplying the cities of London and Weſtminſter with fiſh, and to prevent the abuſes of the ſaleſmen of fiſh for fiſhermen; and at the ſame time the Lord Middleton was ordered to be added to the ſaid gentlemen.

March the 6th, the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Alderman Dickinſon, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time, and to be printed. On the 11th it was read a ſecond time; and, after reading part of the ſaid act of the 29th Geo. II. it was committed to a committee of the whole houſe; but on the 21ſt it was tranſmitted to a ſelect committee, with an order, that all who came to the committee ſhould have voices; and on the 26th they were impowered to ſend for perſons, papers, and records. April the 14th Mr. Alderman Dickinſon made their report, which was taken into conſideration the next day, when all the amendments made by the committee, except one, were agreed to; and an amendment being made by the houſe, the bill, with the amendments, was ordered to be ingroſſed.

Among the other amendments made to this bill, a very conſiderable one was made to the title; for it was now intitled, "A bill to repeal ſo much of an act, paſſed in the 29th Geo. II. concerning a free market for fiſh at Weſtminſter, as requires fiſhermen to enter their fiſhing-veſſels at the office of the ſearcher of the cuſtoms at Graveſend, and to regulate the ſale of fiſh at the firſt hand in the fiſh-markets in London and Weſtminſter; and to prevent ſaleſmen of fiſh, buying fiſh to ſell again on their own account; and to allow bret and turbot, brill and pearl, although under the reſpective dimenſions mentioned in a former act, to be imported and ſold; and to puniſh perſons who ſhall take, or ſell, any ſpawn, brood, or fry of fiſh, unſizable fiſh, or fiſh out of ſeaſon, or ſmelts under the ſize of five inches; and for other purpoſes."

Under this title the bill was, on the 22d, read a third time, paſſed, and ſent to the lords, where it likewiſe met with ſome amendments, which were agreed to by the commons on the 15th of May; and at the end of the ſeſſion it received the royal aſſent by commiſſion.

Of this act the reader may ſee an abſtract in your Magazine for June laſt, p. 303; but, whether it will contribute to the lowering of the price of fiſh, either at the market of London, or that at Weſtminſter, is what I very much doubt. In general it muſt be allowed, that to ſubject the traders in any commodity to more trouble, and more expence, than they were before liable to, is not the moſt proper way for reducing the price of that commodity; and, if the price of fiſh at thoſe markets be kept above what they would naturally ſell at, it muſt be by ſome monopoly, combination, or ſecret agreement, among the traders; which can be prevented by nothing but that of extending, and duly executing, our laws againſt foreſtalling and regrating; for every ſort of combination, or private agreement, among two or more dealers, for raiſing, lowering, or fixing, the price of any commodity, is a ſort of foreſtalling, and ought to be ſeverely puniſhed; but either from a defect in our laws, or from a want in the execution, this oppreſſive crime is now daily and openly practiſed in almoſt every branch of trade, or buſineſs. A new law, therefore, ſeems now to be abſolutely neceſſary; but the moſt effectual way for preventing any ſort of monopoly, or combination, is, to increaſe the number of markets, and the number and independency of the ſellers at thoſe markets. This can never be done whilſt all, or moſt of, the freſh fiſh we have, are brought to Billingſgate, or at leaſt to Graveſend, in the fiſhing-veſſels themſelves, or in ſuch heavy ſailing veſſels as can but ſeldom ſave their tide higher up than Billingſgate; for the owners of ſuch veſſels will never think of coming up to Weſtminſter, or any other fiſh-market that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed above London bridge. Beſide this inconvenience, the veſſels employed in fiſhing, which are generally pretty large, loſe ſo much time in coming up to Graveſend or Billingſgate, and

and returning to the place of fishing, that it must considerably add to the Price at which they can afford to sell their fish.

To remedy both these inconveniences, I believe, the best way would be to establish two fish-markets at the Nore, one on the Kentish side, at Sheerness, or Blackstakes, and another on the Essex side, at or near to Leigh, with proper wharfs, and in the most convenient places, for the fishing vessels to unload their cargoes, and return again directly to their fishing. If this were done, I am persuaded, that the fishing vessels, even to a very great distance, both upon the Southern and Eastern coast of this island, would bring their fish to these markets, especially when they had such a fair wind as might enable them to run it in a short time; for we all know how surprisingly cheap fish of all kinds are sold upon both these coasts; and therefore the fishermen would find their advantage in putting their fish in a way of being conveyed to the London markets.

For this purpose, I hope, the gentlemen in the neighbourhood of both these markets would not only encourage, but enable, their people to build clever little boats, sufficient to carry from 10 to 20 pounds worth of fish, and made to go with oars as well as sails. The owners of these boats would purchase cargoes of fresh fish at the Nore, depart directly with them for London, and would not only frequent, but plentifully supply, all the fish markets we could have occasion for, either above or below bridge; for, I think, we ought to have half a dozen such markets at least. I could shew many advantages with which this method would be attended; but I shall only add, that, if it were established, I am convinced, we should have a greater plenty of fish, and at a much cheaper rate, and consequently would be under no temptation to cramp the trade both of our fishermen and fishmongers, with restraints, penalties, and prosecutions.

January the 31st, a committee was appointed, as usual, and now indeed annually necessary, to enquire what laws were expired, or near expiring, and to report their opinion to the house, which of them were fit to be revived or continued: And on the 2d of April Mr. Alderman Dickinson reported the resolutions of the said committee, viz. 1st, That the act of the 12th of Queen Anne for encouraging the making of sail-cloth; 2d, That the several clauses mentioned, of the 5th of King George I. against the clandestine running of uncustomed goods; 3d, That the act of the 8th of King George I. for preventing the clandestine running of goods, except the clauses relating to quarantine; 4th, That the act of the 3d of King George II. relating to the carrying rice from Carolina; 5th, That the act of the 7th of King George II. relating to cochineal and indico; and, 6th, That the act of the 12th of King George II. so far as related to the importation of printed books; were all near expiring, and fit to be continued. Of these resolutions the last five were presently agreed to; and a bill, or bills, pursuant to them, were ordered to be prepared, and brought in by Mr. Alderman Dickinson, Sir John Philipps, Mr. Plumptree, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Sandys, with an instruction, to make provision for indemnifying persons who had omitted to file affidavits, and for allowing them further time to file the same. And, as to the first of these resolutions, an instruction was ordered to the ways-and-means committee, to consider of the act therein mentioned. The reason why this resolution could not be then agreed to was, because by the said act a duty of 1d. *per* ell is laid upon all foreign-made sails and sail-cloth imported, and a bounty of 1d. *per* ell granted upon all home-made sail-cloth and canvas fit for, or made into, sails, and exported; and, by a most excellent regulation in our parliamentary proceedings, nothing of this kind can be introduced but by a resolution of the committee of ways and means.

April the 29th, Mr. Alderman Dickinson presented to the house the bill which had been prepared in pursuance of the said five resolutions, which was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time; after which it passed through both houses in common course, and received the royal assent at the end of the session, being intitled, *An act to continue several laws, therein mentioned, relating to, &c.* by which these several laws were continued to the 29th of November, 1767; and the time for filing the affidavits therein mentioned was prolonged to the 6th of November, 1760.

And on the 28th of April the said first resolution, or rather the act therein mentioned, having been taken into consideration by the committee of ways and means, it produced the resolution of that committee agreed to on the 29th of April, as before-mentioned *; whereupon it was ordered,

* *See, before, p.* 396.

ordered, that a bill ſhould be brought in purſuant thereunto, and that Mr. Alderman Dickinſon and Mr. Weſt ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. Accordingly, the bill was preſented to the houſe by Mr. Alderman Dickinſon the firſt of May, when it was read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; after which it paſſed through both houſes in common courſe, and at the end of the ſeſſion received the royal aſſent; being intitled, *An act to continue an act made, &c.* by which the ſaid act of the 12th of Queen Anne is continued to the 29th of September, 1767.

Both theſe bills were, as I have ſaid, brought in, in conſequence of the reſolutions of the expiring laws committee; but, as there was a continuing bill brought in originally, in conſequence of the reſolutions of the ways and means committee, I ſhall add an account of it here. One of the orders of the day upon the 25th of April being for the houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider further of ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his majeſty, as ſoon as the order was read; it was moved and ordered, that it ſhould be an inſtruction to the ſaid committee, to conſider of the ſeveral laws in being, relating to hackney coaches and chairs; which inſtruction occaſioned the two reſolutions of that committee, agreed to on the 28th, as before mentioned *; and, as ſoon as theſe reſolutions were agreed to, it was ordered, that a bill ſhould be brought in, purſuant to them; and that Mr. Charlton, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. James Grenville, the Lord North, Mr. Oſwald, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Sollicitor General, and Mr. Samuel Martin ſhould prepare and bring in the ſame. The bill being accordingly prepared, it was next day preſented to the houſe by Mr. Charlton, read a firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time; after which it likewiſe paſſed both houſes in common courſe, and received the royal aſſent at the end of the ſeſſion, by the title of *An act for continuing certain laws relating to the additional number of 100 hackney chairs, and to the powers given for regulating hackney coaches and chairs.* By this act the ſeveral clauſes in the ſeveral acts therein mentioned, which were to expire on the 24th of June next, are to continue in full force and effect during ſuch time as any other part of the acts relating to the licenſing of hackney coaches or chairs, ſhall be of force, and have continuance, that is to ſay, for ever; for by the act 3 Geo. I. chap. vii. the duties impoſed by theſe acts were made perpetual.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

* *See, before, p.* 395.

*** *I am obliged to your correſpondent A. B. for correcting an error I committed in the* Parliament Hiſtory *for* October *laſt, with regard to the exciſes on beer or ale. What I have there ſtated as the third exciſe ought to be entirely left out, as it was granted but for four years, and never continued; conſequently, the total on malt-liquors ought to be but* 5s. *on ſtrong, and* 1s. 4d. *on ſmall beer or ale,* per *barrel, as he in his letter has mentioned.*

As Military Diſcipline is now, and we hope always will be, more practiſed by the People of this Kingdom, than it has been of late Years, we ſhall give our Readers an OFFICER'S OBSERVATIONS *on the preſent Methods of* FIRING, *from his* Letter to his Friend, *lately publiſhed.*

HE begins with a general remark, as follows: "That the exerciſe contrived for, and performed on, *field-days*, ought to be made, in every reſpect, and as much as poſſible, a *repreſentation* of *real action*, is a propoſition that I imagine every man muſt allow to be ſelf-evident; ſince theſe field-days are inſtituted on purpoſe to teach and ſhew the troops what they are to expect, and perform, in action. I therefore cannot but think, that, on one hand, nothing ought to be practiſed on theſe field-days but what one may imagine actually practicable in real battle; nor, on the other, that any evolution, operation, or *manœuvre*, &c. that one can conceive to be either likely to happen, or advantageous if performed, in action, ſhould be omitted in theſe general exerciſes, becauſe one certainly cannot expect troops to perform in action what they have not firſt been taught on the parade. This ſeems to be the moſt probable way to give both officers and ſoldiers *proper ideas* of action, and to enable them to go through it with the coolneſs and order that is ſo deſirable, and indeed that ſeems altogether neceſſary to give the officers a proper command

mand of their men. It is the opinion of many experienced officers, that, when a certain degree of regularity ceases, disobedience and disorder, and perhaps confusion and defeat, may be but too near at hand, or at least too likely to succeed. All this being premised, I will proceed in my design.

I shall begin with making some observations on the firings, and, in the first place, cannot but imagine that there must be some one method of firing in battalion, and against battalion, more effectual than, and, if so, preferable to, every other. Now this best method, whatever it is, must, one should think, be proper for all occasions, when in battalion; since, whether standing, advancing, or retiring, one would wish to do the *same*, viz. the *utmost*, execution. But at present five or six different methods of firing in battalion are constantly taught and practised. But, pray, why so many? since they cannot *all* be good, as some *one* of them must be the *best*, the most offensive and defensive; and, if so, the others must of course be inferior to this, and therefore, one would think, not proper to be at all either taught or practised.

Let us attempt in some measure to determine which of these methods might take place of, and swallow up, all the others. The present method of firing by platoons cannot, I should think, be the most effectual fire possible, because there are so many platoons to fire *after* each other, that the men must always load much faster than they are called on to fire: So that I have continually observed one of these platoons, after firing, to load again, and then remain so while I have, with moderate quickness, counted from 180 to 260, before it became its turn to fire again. This I should imagine totally inconsistent with, and contradictory to, every one's ideas of a *proper fire*. The reason generally given for firing by these platoons is, that a constant or perpetual fire should always be kept up. However true this reason may be, I apprehend it will neither require nor defend the present method of platoon-firing, since a more numerous and effectual fire may be made, and also kept up so as to be perpetual, as I imagine those must allow who consider the expedition with which some battalions fire in *divisions*, and even in *grand divisions*: And, if it is by any means possible to maintain a constant fire with four, or eight, divisions, it appears far from necessary, or indeed advantageous, to divide battalions into eighteen; which seems as if it must constrain them to fire very slow, besides that the fire of so small a corps as a platoon cannot, I should think, have any great effect in real action.

A Another consequence of having so many divisions to fire *after* each other is, that it gives the men such a slow and indolent manner of loading, that I have frequently counted from 90 to 130 while a platoon has been loading; notwithstanding which, I have counted 200, or perhaps 250, more B before it has fired: And even in firing by divisions I have counted from 90 to 120 after one has been charged and before its firing again: And, when they fire in grand divisions, an extraordinary time is given between the fires, to allow the men to charge: So that they are never under C any *necessity* to hurry in their loading; to which, I imagine, one may impute their being in general so slow in this very important particular.

In the Prussian regulations the greatest stress is all along laid "on the men's being first taught, and afterwards on all D occasions accustomed, to load with the utmost quickness: It is his majesty's strict command, and above all things care must be taken that the men always load quick," say they. And I have been told by some foreign officers, and by those who have seen both the German and French batta- E lions exercise, that they are very much more expeditious in loading and firing than ourselves; which, perhaps, one may be the more ready to conceive from observing with how much greater expedition some of our own regiments perform than others.

F It may not be amiss to observe, that Marshal Saxe says, good soldiers ought to fire four times in a minute. We find, by the late printed Prussian regulations, that their battalions are not divided into more than eight platoons, which answer to our subdivisions; and, when thus told off, G each platoon is required to be only one word of command behind that which is to follow: And, when their battalion is in four divisions, (which answer to our grand divisions) each division is only to be two words behind its leader; which is much more expeditious than any of our H methods of proceeding. Those, however, who have seen the second troop of grenadier-guards fire in four divisions, must allow that it is possible to keep up a quick and perpetual fire with four divisions.

fions: And therefore I ſhould think, that, to make the moſt offenſive and defenſive fire poſſible, every battalion might be divided into four fires, as it could then *load* as faſt as it could or need *fire*, and *fire* as faſt as it could *load*; which, perhaps, may be a ſort of teſt of the quickeſt fire poſſible. I would not be underſtood, by what has juſt now been ſaid, to mean that a battalion ſhould always fire by grand diviſions, ſince I know there are ſome weighty objections made to this method of firing, as that, by ſo many men in rank firing at once from one ſpot, too large a front is for ſome time left too defenceleſs, in caſe the enemy ſhould attempt to break it, in order to attack the reſt of the battalion in flank at this aperture: Therefore the firing ſuch a front may be weakening the battalion; beſides which, it may be very difficult, if not impoſſible, for an officer in action to govern, or give the word to, ſo vaſt a platoon.

Perhaps, by allowing much leſs time between the fires when the battalion is in eight diviſions, one might throw the men under a neceſſity to be as quick as poſſible in loading, and thus might render *this* firing unexceptionable *in point of expedition*; but there appears another objection to which this method of firing, as well as all others now made uſe of, ſeems liable, and which I imagine far from immaterial, and by no means ſo eaſy to be got over.

In order that any fire ſhould be carried on either with tolerable quickneſs or regularity, particularly if there are ſeveral diviſions to fire after each other, it is neceſſary, and likewiſe the conſtant cuſtom, that each platoon or diviſion ſhould be only one, or at moſt two words of command, behind that which fires before it; when the *leading* platoon gives the ſecond word, that the *following* one ſhould immediately give the firſt; and ſo on with all the reſt. Now it is the conſtant practice for the diviſion or platoon upon the left flank of the battalion to follow, or fire after, that on the extremity of the right; and ſo on from right to left, and left to right, till the fire ends in the center: And therefore it ſeems evident that, if there is any noiſe, or indeed if there is not great ſilence, the aforeſaid quick manner of firing will not be poſſible; the diviſions that are to follow each other being at ſuch a diſtance from each other, as not to be able ſufficiently to hear each other, and regulate their conduct by each other:

As for example, if the officer on the left flank cannot *hear* him on the right, whom he is to follow, give the leading or preparatory words of command, as *Platoon*, —*March*,—*Make ready*,—*Preſent*, &c. the firſt notice he will have of the performance of this his leading platoon will be the ſeeing it preſent, or the hearing it fire; after which he muſt give *all* the words of command to his own platoon, and at proper intervals; and, if the platoon that is to follow *him* ſhould not hear the preparatory words, which may eaſily happen, as the diſtance between them may be near 100 yards, the ſame delay will be repeated. This alone muſt render the firing extremely ſlow; but what is much worſe is evident, that no officer in real action can have any notice of when he is to fire, as he will not *then* be able either to hear his leader's voice, or to ſee him preſent, or to diſtinguiſh his fire; and therefore it is not at all ſurpriſing that it ſhould be found almoſt impoſſible, in action, to fire with any ſort of regularity, however deſirable that might be. All this ſeems to proceed from the cauſing the left to follow the right, &c. or, in other words, from letting the diviſions that are to *follow* each other be at ſuch a diſtance *from* each other.

I will confeſs that I had no idea of the preſent method of platoon or diviſion firing producing ſuch conſequences, if by chance I had not one day been an eye-witneſs of them at a field-day exerciſe of two or three battalions; for the wind happened to be ſo high, that the officers at all diſtant could not poſſibly hear one another; beſides which, the fire of *one* battalion was very frequently, and naturally, miſtaken for that of the *other*: By which means the officers commanding platoons in the battalion I particularly obſerved, (which was between the other two) were frequently ſo perplexed and puzzled, that they could hardly proceed with the exerciſe, continually giving the word quite out of their turn, ſometimes a conſiderable time before, and ſometimes as much after, the proper time: The major and adjutant often rid up to them, called on them by name, and made ſignals to them; but all was not able to make the fire go on with any tolerable degree, either of regularity or expedition. The uncertainty, confuſion, and dreadful ſlowneſs, ſeemed unavoidable, and muſt, I ſhould imagine, be repeated, while the preſent platoon and diviſion firing is continued, whenever any thing prevents the officers, that are

diſtant

diſtant from one another, from hearing or ſeeing each other. And perhaps one reaſon for leaving ſuch very large intervals between the right of one battalion and left of another, when more than one are exerciſing together, may be, to prevent this confuſion, which, it is evident, would be more unavoidable, and alſo more perplexing, where four or five battalions, formed *cloſe upon each other's flanks*, were to go through their firings at the ſame time, ſince one ſhould *then, more frequently*, miſtake the word, or fire, of another battalion, for that of one's own.

The marquis of Santa Cruz*, ſpeaking of the beſt methods of preparing troops for ſervice, ſays, that he has frequently obſerved battalions go through their firings with the greateſt exactneſs by themſelves, and yet be very much confounded, and commit many blunders, when performing in company with others. "This," ſays he, "one may attribute either to the want of experience, or to the different practice of the different regiments, or of foreign regiments." In ſhort, he is very far from ſpeaking with the leaſt degree of certainty, or poſitiveneſs, as to the *cauſe* of this confuſion; and therefore I hope I ſhall be excuſed for imagining it may proceed from the diviſions that are to follow each other continually, being at too great diſtances from each other: And I cannot but think that this requiring officers, who are ſtationed and fixed to one poſt, thus to extend their attention to ſo large a ſpace as the front of a battalion, may be one of the chief cauſes of the acknowledged difficulty of firing with any tolerable regularity in action; to do which it is evidently neceſſary, according to all the methods of firing now in uſe, that the officers ſhould hear and ſee one another from one flank of the battalion to the other; which, it is likewiſe evident, muſt at ſuch times be abſolutely impoſſible. The immediate conſequence of this muſt be an irregular and diſorderly manner of the platoons firing, when they pleaſe, and as they pleaſe; which once begun, or grown general, there may be too much reaſon to fear that a battalion may ſoon, and even almoſt of itſelf, fall into diſorder and confuſion; at leaſt, that the difficulty of throwing it into this ſtate will be not a little diminiſhed; for, as nothing is ſo likely to animate troops, by creating in them a confidence in themſelves, as regularity and order, ſo is nothing ſo likely to depreſs and terrify them, and at the ſame time elate the enemy, as an evident abſence of it.

In regard to firing by firings, I ſhould think that it muſt alſo be impoſſible for the ſcattered diviſions, in action, to hear their ſignals, whether they were to be given by drums, or voices; and, as the battalion is divided into three fires only, perhaps the fire could not be perpetual.

Neither can one conceive the preſent manner of dividing the grenadiers company, and poſting it on the two flanks of the battalion, to be really uſeful, or perhaps altogether proper, ſince, notwithſtanding theſe two diviſions being at ſuch a diſtance, both from the center and each other, they are required to regulate their motions by one another, and fire together, by a word from the center; which appears to be impracticable in real action, and therefore, perhaps, may not be altogether proper to be performed on field days.

One reaſon for this dividing the grenadier company may probably be, to have the four little platoons, at the angles of the hollow ſquare, compoſed of grenadiers. Whether the real advantage of having theſe platoons grenadiers, in preference of hat-men, is ſufficient to balance any inconveniences that the ſeparating this company may poſſibly give riſe to, is a queſtion that I muſt not pretend to anſwer†."

He then propoſes a new method of firing; but for this we muſt refer our readers to the book itſelf.

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* *Des Diſp. avant la Guerre, chap.* xxviii.

† *Perhaps the preſent manner of poſting the drums on the two flanks of the battalion may likewiſe be liable to ſome inconveniences; for, as the drums ought undoubtedly to be eſteemed the voice of the commandant giving orders to his battalion, and as this commandant is always fixed to one poſt, and that the center, the poſting the drums in two places, and theſe two as diſtant as poſſible from each other, and the center, muſt,* as much as poſſible, *take them from under the eye of the commandant, and likewiſe render it the more difficult for him at once to ſtop any beat that is ſet a-going, which I have frequently ſeen both troubleſome and tedious. The conveying the order for the new beat to the two flanks may, perhaps, likewiſe be liable to ſome delays and inconveniences, and poſſibly to ſome miſtakes, particularly where there is any noiſe: But it ſeems to me very clear, that, if the drums*

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent* WAR.
Continued from p. 580.

AS I ſhall conclude every future year with an account of ſuch gallant actions as have been performed by merchant-ſhips, or particular ſhips of war, I ſhall conclude this year, 1756, with an extract from a letter, dated Yarmouth off Uſhant, June 4, which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1756, p. 298.

And to this I ſhall add the following letter, dated Colcheſter, at ſea, June 20, 1756.

"The Lyme, Capt. Vernon, and we, the Colcheſter, Capt. Obrian, were ordered by Adm. Boſcawen from the fleet, to cruiſe together on the coaſt of Brittany; and ſcarce a day paſſed but we either burnt or ſunk ſome French veſſel. On the 17th of May in the morning, took a French ſnow laden with deals and roſin, and an officer ſent on board to burn her. While he was doing it, the man at maſt-head called down, that he ſaw a ſail in the offing; upon which, Capt. Obrian hailed Capt. Vernon, and deſired him to make ſail, and that he would follow, which we did with all the ſail we could make, ſo ſoon as the officer was returned from burning the veſſel, and our boat hoiſted in.—A ſecond ſail was eſpied by the man at maſt-head; and at half paſt nine A. M. we diſcovered they were enemies, and they the ſame of us, making all the ſail they poſſibly could ſet to get from us, with top-gallant ryalls, lower top-maſt, and top-gallant ſteering ſails, keeping a good full. Seeing they could not weather us on the other tack, ſometimes they bore away two or three points, then hauled their wind; but, finding we gained on them faſt, and that it was impoſſible to eſcape us, they ſhortened ſail by degrees, till they were under their three top-ſails, hoiſted their colours, and kept cloſe together. We did the ſame, and, as we neared them, ſaw plainly the name of each ſhip wrote in their ſtern; the firſt called La Fidelle, of 32 guns; the other L'Aquillon, of 58, which we counted very diſtinctly, the latter having 11 guns below on a ſide, 12 on her upper deck, 4 on her quarter-deck, and 2 on her forecaſtle, with a great number of men at ſmall-arms in her tops, poop, quarter-deck, and forecaſtle. We had a clear ſhip fore and aft, and every thing ready for action, with colours flying; and our people in great ſpirits gave three cheers, as did the Lyme's people alſo. The French, indeed, anſwered us; but it was very faintly. Our captain's intention was, to have gone between the two enemy's ſhips, and to have given them each a broad-ſide; but they kept too cloſe for us to put that ſcheme in execution: We therefore took the firſt fire of the Fidelle, reſerving our's for the Aquillon, which was the headmoſt ſhip; and at half an hour paſt five in the evening, being cloſe upon her weather-quarter, ſhe gave us her whole broad-ſide below and aloft, as did the Fidelle alſo at the ſame time, which we immediately returned with our whole fire at the Aquillon, as did the Lyme at the other. The third broad-ſide we received, moſt unluckily broke our tiller-rope, great part of the ſteering-wheel, and lead trumpet; and directly our ſhip came round too; upon which the Aquillon put her helm hard a weather, and raked us fore and aft, and, perceiving ſomething extraordinary had happened on board us, let down their fore-ſail and bore away, with deſign, as we ſuppoſed, to aſſiſt her comrade, then warmly engaged with the Lyme at ſome diſtance. But we ſoon got tackles upon our tiller below, ſhivered our after-ſails, put the helm a-port, and followed her, and got between the two enemy's ſhips, and on the Aquillon's lee-bow, and, ſteering from bow to bow, gave her five ſmart broad-ſides, moſt of which raked her fore and aft, and ſo near as to be almoſt on board each other, our yard-arms very near touching her's. We then exchanged hand-grenadoes for ſome time from our tops; and one of her's, falling on our forecaſtle, blew up a great number of muſket-cartridges, but, happily, did no great miſchief. When we raked her ſhe was ſilent, and for ſome time did not fire a gun; and her enſign being foul, our people gave three cheers, thinking ſhe

of each battalion, inſtead of being divided and placed at its two extremities, were to be aſſembled and poſted directly in the rear of its center, they would be brought immediately under the eye of the commandant, who therefore could at pleaſure put a ſtop to one beat, and commence another, without a poſſibility either of the leaſt delay or miſtake, as the order would be delivered to all the drummers, &c. at one and the ſame inſtant.

ſhe had ſtruck; upon which the Aquillon put her helm a-lee, hauled up her fore-ſail, (for we were then going large) and began to fire again. At this time our braces, bowlings, &c. being moſt of them ſhot away, we got down our ſteering-ſails, tacks for braces, and hauled upon a wind; A but ſhe got the weather gage of us, which we could never after recover. We now reeved a new tiller-rope; but it proved too ſhort, ſo that we were obliged to reeve the mizen ſheet for a tiller-rope, and put a luff tackle in lieu, and continued engaging about point blank muſket-ſhot. B (The Lyme and Fidelle alſo ſtill engaged, but at a conſiderable diſtance from us.) The great quantity of bar-ſhot, pieces of old iron bars, &c. which the French fired in upon us, tore our ſails and rigging all to ſhatters, our mizen top-ſail down the ſheets, ſtoppers and ſlings, entirely ſhot C away, and the mizen all to pieces; in ſhort, every thing ſo torn and cut to pieces, that we had not the ſhip under the leaſt command; and, lucky for us, it was fine weather and ſmooth water, or we muſt have loſt all our maſts, being all very much wounded, and ſcarce a whole ſhroud D left to ſecure them. We ſaw, before dark, two of the Aquillon's ports beat into one, and about ten o'clock ſeveral great exploſions on board her, and were ſo near, that the wads from each ſhip fell on the decks on fire; and one from her guns came into an upper-deck port of our's, beat a car- E tridge of powder out of the man's hand that was going to put it into the gun, which ſet fire to ſome others, and blew up all the people near that gun in a terrible manner. Other wads ſet fire to our hammocks on the poop, but it was happily ſoon extinguiſhed. Thus we continued F to engage till half paſt twelve at night, when the Aquillon hauled on board her fore-tack, ſet all the ſail ſhe could, kept cloſe upon a wind, and left us in ſuch a ſituation as it was impoſſible for us to follow her. The Lyme and Fidelle had left off engaging about an hour and half before G us. Beſides the ſhattered condition of our ſails, maſts, and rigging, we received ſeveral ſhot between wind and water, and were obliged to turn our people from the guns to pump ſhip; for we made four feet water an hour, and heeled ſhip to ſtop our leaks with plugs and tallow. H All the remaining part of the night, and next day, we were employed in knotting, ſplicing, and reeving new rigging, and bending other ſails.—Our officers and men behaved well and in high ſpirits during the whole engagement; but our guns were very weakly manned, our people being obliged to help each other to run them out when loaded, and were all very much fatigued, having been up 35 hours.—We had no more than four men killed on the ſpot, and 35 wounded, ſeveral of whom are ſince dead of their wounds, and others not expected to recover.—The Aquillon (by the account we have of a Daniſh ſhip from France) had upwards of 60 killed, and a great number wounded, and went into Rochfort with great difficulty, being much ſhattered in her hull.—The diſproportion of the killed and wounded between us and the French may be eaſily accounted for, by conſidering, that it is their continual practice to fire at our maſts and rigging, in order to diſable our ſhips that way; and that they have generally almoſt double our number of men. In this action we fired upwards of 40 broad-ſides, which is at leaſt four tons three hundred weight of powder, and all well expended; not a ſingle gun fired but ſo near as to do execution on the enemy wherever it took place, and every thing conducted with as little noiſe and confuſion as poſſible, during the whole engagement, which was full ſix hours and a half.—After this it might be expected we ſhould immediately have ſteered for ſome port, (as we find the Lyme did) but our captain judged it more the duty of an officer to do his utmoſt to rejoin the admiral, which we did, and had the carpenters from every ſhip in the fleet to fix our maſts, yards, &c. and repair our hull; and with a freſh ſupply of ſtores and ammunition, I do ſuppoſe, we ſhall make out the time firſt intended for our cruiſe."

And by another account, as I ſuppoſe from the Lyme, it was ſaid, that the Fidelle ſtruck, but ſheered off to ſtop her leaks, and in a few minutes ſunk all at once to the bottom; by which every man on board periſhed.

Theſe are all the accounts of this kind that have come to my knowledge; but, if I have omitted any, I hope the friends of thoſe concerned will, by your means, ſend me an account of them, that I may take due notice of them at the end of next year. Miniſters, I know, diſcourage the publication of ſuch accounts, becauſe they look upon it as an application to the people for preferment; but even they muſt acknowledge, that the deſire of fame

is a great, a laudable, and an useful passion: I wish it were, in every breast, superior to the desire of riches.

Being now to give the History of the War, during the year 1757, I must begin with what happened relating to it in the session of parliament which began December the 2d, 1756, and did not end till the 4th of July, 1757. This session should, by his majesty's proclamation issued September the 25th, have met, November the 18th; but a certain account of the loss of Oswego, in America, having arrived on the 6th of November, it added such a violence to the popular discontent before raised by the loss of Minorca, that it was, it seems, thought necessary to make a pretty thorough change in our administration, by taking in the heads of that party who had gained themselves great popularity in the preceding session, by their declamations against any continental connection. This change I must give some account of before I begin to give an account of the proceedings in the ensuing session of parliament. November the 16th, a new treasury-commission was issued, whereby the duke of Devonshire, Henry Legge and Robert Nugent, Esqrs. the Viscount Duncannon, and James Grenville, Esq; were appointed his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his majesty's Exchequer; and the said Henry Legge, Esq; was appointed chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer. The 19th, the Earl Temple was sworn of his majesty's privy-council; and the same day the earl of Hardwicke, high-chancellor, resigned the great seal, which his majesty delivered to Sir John Willes, chief justice of the Common-pleas, Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, one of the barons of the Exchequer, and Sir John Eardley Wilmot, one of the justices of the King's-Bench; whom his majesty appointed his commissioners for the custody of the great seal. The 20th, a new commission of admiralty was issued, whereby the said Earl Temple, Edward Boscawen, Temple West, John Pitt, Esqrs. George Hay, LL. D. Thomas Orby Hunter, and Gilbert Elliott, Esqrs. were appointed his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high-admiral; the said George Hay, LL. D. was appointed his majesty's advocate general for ecclesiastical and maritime affairs relating to the crown; and George Grenville, Esq; was appointed treasurer of his majesty's navy. December the 4th, William Pitt, Esq; was appointed one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. The 11th, John Forbes, Esq; vice-admiral of the blue, was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of John Pitt, Esq; Thomas Potter, Esq; was appointed joint pay master general; Charles Townshend, Esq; treasurer of his majesty's chamber: And, on the 15th, the Duke of Bedford was, by his majesty, declared lieutenant general and governor-general in Ireland.

There were several other changes; but to relate them all would be tedious; Therefore I shall only observe, that, as the crown has now so many *douceurs* to bestow, almost every one, that lost an employment in order to make room for the new ministers or their friends, got some recompence. The Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne got, on the 13th of November, a patent for adding to his former dignities the dignity of a duke of Great-Britain, by the title of Duke of Newcastle under Lyne, in Staffordshire, to hold the said new dignity to him and his issue, and, in default of such issue, to Henry earl of Lincoln, and his heirs, by Catherine his then wife; and both he and the Earl of Hardwick were not only continued in the privy-council, but always called to the cabinet-council; and Sir George Lyttelton, formerly a commissioner of the Treasury, and chancellor of the Exchequer, was created a baron of Great-Britain, by the title of Lord Lyttelton of Frankley, in Worcestershire.

These *douceurs* prevented any great opposition's being formed in parliament against the new-modelled administration; and, as some of the most zealous declaimers, in the preceding session, against any continental connection*, were now become ministers, the people expected that no regard would, for the future, be had to any continental connection, and that a strict parliamentary enquiry would be made into the conduct of those who had been the chief cause of our losing Minorca: The sequel will shew whether or no they have been disappointed. From this time our administration began to be distinguished by the names of the new and the old ministers; for, though neither the Duke of Newcastle, nor the Earl of Hardwicke, were possessed of any particular department, yet it was known that they had still a great influence; and under this model the session of parliament was

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 651.

was opened, on the 2d of December, with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1756, p. 595. To this ſpeech an addreſs, by way of anſwer, in the uſual form, was preſented by each houſe of parliament; and the nation was highly pleaſed to find, that neither in the ſpeech, nor in either addreſs was there the leaſt notice taken of any ally upon the continent of Europe.

Accordingly, the houſe of commons proceeded until the 6th of April with great unanimity, and with univerſal approbation without doors, to grant the following ſupplies for the ſupport of the war in 1757.

		£.	s.	d.
Dec. 16,	For 55,000 ſeamen, including 11,419 marines	2,860,000	0	0
—— 23,	For 49,749 men for guards and garriſons	1,213,746	3	9
	For the forces and garriſons in the Plantations	423,963	16	10
	For the general and ſtaff officers	47,060	15	10
	For 6544 Heſſian troops to February 24	23,335	17	11
	For 8605 Hanover troops to ditto	33,025	1	6
Jan. 17,	For the ordinary of the navy	223,939	7	7
	For the land ſervice office of ordnance	161,557	1	10
—— 20,	For the exceedings of ditto, not provided for	228,196	4	7
Feb. 10,	For two Highland battalions	46,022	5	0
March 7,	For repairs of the navy	200,000	0	0
	For four Iriſh regiments ſent to America and the Eaſt Indies	48,926	2	6
—— 10,	To diſcharge the like ſum charged upon the ſupplies of this ſeſſion	700,000	0	0
	For the remaining exceedings of the land-ſervice office of ordnance	47,869	2	4
—— 29,	Towards diſcharging the navy-debt	200,000	0	0
April 4,	For ſervices incurred and not provided for	111,570	19	7½
Total		6,569,212	19	3½

Theſe grants, I ſay, were all approved of without doors as well as within; for, though ſome people grumbled at the articles for the Heſſian and the Hanover troops, becauſe all or moſt of the Hanover troops had been actually embarked for their return on the 27th of November, and 5th of December; and becauſe both Heſſians and Hanoverians ought all to have been ſent home before that time, as the fear of an invaſion had long ſince appeared to be altogether groundleſs; though this was a ſtrong argument, yet, nevertheleſs, as moſt people were glad to get rid of them at any rate, they were willing enough to agree to this ſmall expence: But, as to the following grants, though they were agreed to by a majority within doors, they were very far from meeting with a general approbation among the people without, at leaſt among ſuch as neither enjoyed nor expected any particular lucrative favour from the crown. Theſe were as follow:

		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 21,	For aſſiſting his majeſty in forming and maintaining, during the preſent year, an army of obſervation, for the juſt and neceſſary defence and preſervation of his majeſty's electoral dominions, and thoſe of his allies; and towards enabling his majeſty to fulfil his engagements with the King of Pruſſia, for the ſecurity of the Empire againſt the irruption of foreign armies; and for the ſupport of the common cauſe	200,000	0	0

This article was moſt generally objected to without doors; and people were ſurpriſed to hear, that it had not been zealouſly oppoſed by the new miniſters, becauſe our granting any thing towards forming an army of obſervation upon the continent was an engaging ourſelves in a continental connection which, in the preſent circumſtances of Europe, it was impoſſible for us to ſupport, in all human appearance; and neither we, nor our allies, had any good reaſon to expect, that God Almighty would work miracles in our favour: Therefore, according to the doctrine ſo warmly inculcated by thoſe very gentlemen in the preceding ſeſſion, we muſt now leave Hanover to take care of itſelf, by a ready ſubmiſſion to the prevailing power in

in Germany, since, by our rash engagement with Prussia, we had rendered it impossible for us to form a confederacy upon the continent sufficient for its defence*.

		£.	s.	d.
	The next grants of the same kind were as follow:			
Feb. 24,	For 5726 Hanover troops from Feb. 25 to March 26	9,494	3	9
	For 6544 Hessian troops for ditto time —— ——	22,959	10	2½
March 29,	For defraying the expence of the March, in Germany, of the troops of Hanover, in British pay, both at their coming here, and their return back ——	31,959	15	6
	Total —— —— —— —— —— ——	264,413	9	5½

This last article was particularly objected to without doors, because these troops probably were embarked at some port within the Hanover dominions, and might be landed again at the same place; consequently, they ought to be in British pay only from the time of their embarking to the time of their re-landing.

And now will appear my reason for making a distinction between the supplies granted before the 6th of April and those granted after; for on that day William Pitt, Esq; who was deservedly at the head of the new ministers, was, as appears by the Gazette, commanded by his majesty to resign, and accordingly resigned, the seals of secretary of state for the Southern department. Upon this Mr. Legge resigned his places in the Treasury; and the Lord Mansfield, chief justice of the King's bench, was, *pro tempore*, appointed chancellor of the Exchequer. A new commission of Admiralty was likewise issued, by which the Earl of Winchelsea, Sir William Rowley, Edward Boscawen, and Gilbert Elliot, Esqrs. the Lord Carysfort, Savage Mostyn and Edwyn Sandys, Esqrs. were appointed commissioners for executing that office; and, in short, it is probable that all of Mr. Pitt's friends would have been dismissed, if their places could have been supplied without vacating the seats of gentlemen who were not sure of being rechosen.

Thus it appeared that the old and new ministers were, like oil and vinegar, hard to unite, and easy to part; but the chief resentment was against Mr. Pitt; for he had always opposed, in council, our putting ourselves to such an expence, on account of any continental connection, as might render us unable to prosecute the maritime or American war with any vigour. 'Tis true, he had consented to the sending his majesty's message to parliament, whereon was founded the said resolution of the 21st of February, and had actually himself presented that message to the house of commons; but it was proposed, as was said, by the old ministers, to have moved, upon occasion of that message, for 500,000 l. which he opposed, and absolutely refused to present the message, if it should be resolved to move for any more than 200,000 l. This, it seems, he was obliged to comply with, for the sake of unanimity among his majesty's ministers; though he was probably sensible, that the greater or the lesser sum was of no signification: The measure itself was wrong; for, if we had then any hopes of being able to defend Hanover, and effectually support the King of Prussia against the formidable confederacy then formed, or forming, against him, the grant of a million upon that occasion would have been by far too little; and, if we could not then have any such hopes, we ought not to have granted any thing for such a purpose: Our countenancing the forming of an army of observation, as it was called, was really treating the Hanoverians, and our other allies in Germany, as the French treat the Jacobites in Great-Britain: They encourage our Jacobites to rebel against the established government of their country, though they know it is not in their power, and it cannot be well supposed that it will ever be in their will, to give them an effectual assistance.

We must therefore, I think, suppose that nothing but the desire of unanimity induced Mr. Pitt and his friends to concur in this measure: But they, it seems, absolutely refused to concur in an additional grant for the same purpose, which was probably proposed before their dismission; for by nine resolutions of the 25th of April and 10th of May, no less than 254,281 l. 15 s. 6 d. was granted to the landgrave and troops of Hesse-Cassel; and such was the complexion of the house, that those who were against these resolutions did not, I find, think proper to bring the question upon any of them to a division; which was truly shocking to those who were sincerely against any continental connection.

These

* *See Lond. Mag. for 1757, p. 474.*

	£.	s.	d.
These reſolutions, as I have ſaid, amounted, in the whole, to	254,281	15	6
And the only other reſolutions, relating to the war, afterwards agreed to, were as follow:			
May 19, For extraordinary expences of the war, incurred or to be incurred	1,000,000	0	0
To the provinces of North and South Carolina and Virginia, for ſervices in the war	50,000	0	0
To the Eaſt-India company, for a military force in their ſettlements	20,000	0	0
Total	1,324,281	15	6
Thus the grants made in this ſeſſion, for the ſupport of the war, and our defence at home, amounted to	8,157,908	4	3
And for the other expences of government there was granted, in this ſeſſion	192,417	5	0
So that the whole of the grants of this ſeſſion amounted to *	8,350,325	9	3

These extraordinary grants were provided for by a land-tax of 4s. in the pound, the uſual malt tax of 6d. *per* buſhel, the ſinking fund, and growing produce thereof, to the amount of 1200,000l. ſome ſurpluſſes, and other monies remaining in the Exchequer, to the amount of 176,175l. 5s. 3d. by loans or Exchequer bills, to the amount of 1,000,000l. by a lottery, to the amount of 525,002l. 12s. 6d. and by annuities, to the amount of 3,000,000l. which laſt ſum was to be at the rate of 3l. *per cent.* perpetual annuities, until redemption, together with a premium upon every 100l. ſubſcribed, of an annuity for life of 1l. 2s. 6d. all which proviſions were computed to amount to 8,689,051l. 19s. 7d. and for ſecuring the payment of the ſaid annuities, together with 7002l. 14s. 3d. *per annum* to his majeſty, in lieu of the former duty upon wine-licences, the ſurplus of the duties on licences for retailing ſpirituous liquors, was mortgaged, and alſo ſeveral new ſtamp duties, and a new duty upon coals exported, were impoſed and mortgaged. Thus every year of the war renders us leſs able to carry on any future war, not only by our contracting a new debt, but alſo by loading our trade and manufactures with a new expence; and thus, like ſpend-thrifts, we go on, and may go on glorioufly, whilſt we have any thing left to mortgage; but when we have nothing left to mortgage, we muſt ſubmit to the ſame fate with ſpend-thrifts in private life. *Procul, o procul eſto profanum!*

As to the other proceedings of this ſeſſion, I have already taken notice, that our inn-keepers, &c. refuſed to allow the foreign troops to be quartered in their houſes, not being obliged to do ſo by any law then in being †; but as ſoon as the parliament met, care was taken to make a temporary law for this purpoſe, intitled, *An Act to make Proviſion for the quartering of the Foreign Troops* NOW *in this Kingdom*, which paſſed, I may ſay, *per ſaltum*, for it was moved for only the 13th of December, yet it paſſed both houſes, and received the royal aſſent on the 18th. Some very proper laws were likewiſe paſſed, as ſoon as poſſible, for relieving the poor from the diſtreſs they were reduced to by the ſcarcity of corn ‡, which ſhews, that notwithſtanding the anxiety we were under for a vigorous proſecution of the war, our parliament were not of the ſame opinion with Lewis the XIVth. who being told, during a famine in France, towards the end of his laſt war, that the poor were ſtarving for want of bread, only aſked, if his magazines were full, and being anſwered, They were: It does not ſignify then, ſays he, we ſhall recruit our armies with the more eaſe. And the annual mutiny and marine bills, being the ſame with the preceding, paſſed of courſe. Likewiſe the recruiting bill, as it hitherto had produced no remarkable inconvenience, was renewed for the enſuing year, with ſeveral alterations and amendments, but materially the ſame, as in both the commiſſioners thereby appointed were veſted with a power to determine finally, whether any man brought before them was within the deſcription of the act §.

There

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1757, *p.* 376. † *See, before, p.* 520. ‡ *See, before, p.* 196. § *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 121 *and* 126.

There was alſo another bill paſſed in this ſeſſion, for indemnifying all offences againſt the laws made for preventing ſmuggling, before the 1ſt of May, 1757, concerning which, no ſuit, &c. had been commenced, or compoſition made before the ſaid day, upon condition that every ſuch offender ſhould, before being apprehended or proſecuted for the ſame, and before the 1ſt of December, 1757, enter himſelf with ſome commiſſion officer of his majeſty's fleet, to ſerve as a common ſailor, and ſhould comply with all the other terms preſcribed by the act. But the moſt important bill paſſed in this ſeſſion, was that intitled, *An Act for the better ordering of the Militia Forces, in the ſeveral Counties of that Part of Great-Britain called England.* This bill, or at leaſt one of much the ſame tenor, had been in the preceding ſeſſion rejected by the lords *; but in this ſeſſion, though the old miniſters were known to be no hearty friends to it, yet it paſſed both houſes, without any conſiderable oppoſition; only, in the houſe of lords, the number of our militia men was reduced to about one half of what was propoſed and agreed to by the houſe of commons. By this act, 33000 militia men were to be raiſed by lot, in the ſeveral counties of England, to be commanded by his majeſty's lieutenants, and, under them, by noblemen, or by gentlemen of the land eſtates therein preſcribed, who ſhould voluntarily accept of ſuch command; and the militia men ſo raiſed, were to ſerve by themſelves, or ſubſtitutes, for three years, after which they are always to be replaced by an equal number of other men, choſen in the ſame manner, and ſo forth, from three years to three years, during the continuance or renewal of the act. By this act, if it be continued, for it was made only for five years, we muſt always have a great number of diſciplined men in the kingdom, as many of the lower claſs of people will chuſe to ſerve when it comes to their turn, rather than be at the expence to hire a ſubſtitute; and if it be encouraged by our court, it may become faſhionable for every nobleman, and landed gentleman, to ſerve his three years as an officer in our militia; in which caſe, our king would always have a great number of diſciplined ſoldiers at his command, againſt any threatened invaſion, without expoſing himſelf to the danger of being thrown headlong from his throne, as the grand ſignor now is, by a mutiny among his janizaries, that is to ſay, his ſtanding mercenary army; for by this act the king is impowered to call the militia out into actual ſervice, in caſe of rebellion, or imminent danger of invaſion.

Theſe were all the bills, of a military nature, which were paſſed into laws during this ſeſſion; but there was an affair relating to the war brought before the houſe of commons, which I cannot omit taking notice of: I mean the enquiry into the loſs of Minorca. Notwithſtanding the general murmurs among the people, nothing tending towards ſuch an enquiry was moved in the houſe until the 8th of February: On that day, and ſeveral following days, a vaſt number of papers, letters, orders, liſts, and accounts, were moved for, and accordingly laid before the houſe; and every one without doors daily expected to hear, that a ſecret and ſelect committee had been appointed to inquire into this affair: At laſt, on the 22d of March, it was upon motion reſolved, that the houſe would, on the 19th of April, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to conſider of the ſeveral papers, &c. that had been laid before them; and it was ordered, that the houſe ſhould, on that day, be called over, and that ſuch members as ſhould not then attend, ſhould be ſent for in cuſtody. This reſolution threw a damp upon all thoſe who were zealous for a ſtrict and impartial inquiry into an affair which had brought ſo much diſcredit upon the naval power of this nation; becauſe no one could think, that a committee of the whole houſe could, with attention, examine ſuch heaps of papers as had been laid before the houſe, or that they could diſcover whether any material papers had been ſuppreſſed; therefore, moſt people without doors, who knew any thing of the nature of parliamentary proceedings, began to ſuſpect that this inquiry would end, as ſuch general inquiries uſually do, in a juſtification of the conduct of thoſe who had been blamed by the general voice of the nation, and ſome, even of our new miniſters, began to ſuffer in the opinion of many; but they recovered their character, by the reſignations that followed ſoon after the beginning of next month, as before-mentioned.

However, the appearance of a ſtrict inquiry was ſtill carried on, and many other papers, &c. were called for, which were accordingly laid before the houſe; and on the 19th of April the houſe reſolved itſelf into the ſaid committee, as it did again on the 20th, 21ſt, 22d, 25th, 26th, 28th,

* *See Lond. Mag. for* 1759, *p.* 636.

28th, 29th, and May the 2d, during which time several more papers, &c. were laid before them; and on the 3d of May Mr. Potter, the chairman, reported the resolutions which the committee had come to, whereupon they were all agreed to by the house, without a division upon any one of them.

These resolutions the reader may see in your Magazine for 1757, p. 349, and he will see that by them the conduct of our ministers here at home was fully justified. But though these resolutions were all agreed to by the house, without a division, they were far from being unanimously agreed to: Some of them were strenuously opposed by many gentlemen; and presently after the prorogation, there appeared a pamphlet, intitled, *An Account of the Facts which appeared on the late Inquiry into the Loss of Minorca*, which I mention, because it was certainly written, or at least the facts communicated, by some member of the house, who had very closely attended the committee, and carefully examined many of the papers laid before the house. From these facts the author, I must confess, gives strong reasons for drawing conclusions very different from the above-mentioned resolutions; and, I think, plainly shews, that our loss of Minorca proceeded from a most groundless fear of our being invaded *, which proves what, I think, Mr. Addison makes his Cato say, That

——*Fear, admitted into publick councils,*
Betrays like treason.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

HERMAS *to Mr.* T. A.

Continued from p. 590.

5. YOU acknowledge that the *Methodists* are poor, and yet seem "astonished, that no man of sense, virtue, learning, and fortune, should embrace their persuasion:" But, after all this, you are not afraid to affirm, that they boast of being able to enlist an hundred thousand men, under approved commanders! If they have no men of sense, virtue, learning, or fortune, I am certain that the poor people must be miserably commanded, when they go upon an expedition against the *pulpits!* O, Sir! how can you run into such palpable inconsistencies, and advance such unkind insinuations of your fellow-subjects; when, upon your own principles, you must believe them to be a set of poor, ignorant, and miserable wretches, unworthy of the least notice or concern? I must here observe, how naturally you adopt the expressions of the immediate enemies of *Christ!* It looks very much like your approving of their conduct, and does great honour to the people you oppose. "By what authority do they preach? Have any men of sense, virtue, learning, and fortune, joined the *Methodists?*" It is an happy token, that genuine christianity is contended for by the *Methodists*, whilst they never covet the friendship of the great, the learned, or the rulers of synagogues. Not many wise, or learned, or rich, could bear the foolishness of christian preaching, in the apostles days; not many of such can bear, or receive it in this day: And those, under such characters, who have experienced the gospel blessings, partake of the same reproach with the meanest of their brethren.

That Mr. *Wesley* should affirm, from his rostrum in your parts, that "every journeyman in London, earning fifteen shillings a week, must pay him sixpence a week, towards his support!" an assertion that has not the least degree of probability for its foundation. 1. It is not probable, that Mr. *Wesley* should hazard his reputation, by uttering so gross a lye. For a lye it is, to my certain knowledge. 2. It is not probable that, as a man of sense, he could speak such a palpable piece of nonsense, to answer no end. Could he utter it to excite an emulation amongst your poor neighbours, who should advance above his penny a week? Or, was it to shew his authority, viz. "whatever *I* please *you must* do?" Can you really believe, Sir, that the meanest, and most ignorant of your neighbours, would sit patiently to hear such stuff? If you can believe it, I cannot. I have heard Mr. *Wesley*, in publick and private, near twenty years, and yet never heard him utter any thing that could give the least room to charge him with absurdities so gross and disgusting.

6. That Mr. J—— expressed these, or the like words, in his letter, "the *Methodists* are a devoted body to serve any minister, in any election," I could hardly think possible: And I am now very much inclined to think you inadvertently misrepresented his expressions, and cannot stoop to retract your error. Had there been any foundation for this charge, I am persuaded you would have given a very full quotation, as you had an easy access to the original letter.

* *Lond. Mag. p.* 341.

7. By your first letter you declared, "that you never heard that there were any meetings within the walls of the capital, within the jurisdiction of its chief magistrate, and that where they assemble, is only about the extreme skirts of the town." As I am no citizen, I never enquired into the peculiar jurisdictions of the city; and I protest, in the most solemn manner, that I had not the least idea of the *Bull and-Mouth*'s being out of its jurisdiction. I was naturally led to suppose it was under my lord-mayor's jurisdiction, as it was evidently within the city walls, and as the famous trial of *Mead* and *Penn*, for meeting at that house, contrary to the conventicle act, was determined by the city court. However, be it in or out of the city's jurisdiction, the magistrates, *in these parts*, look upon the *Methodists* to be worthy of *protection*, and will suffer no mobs to molest them, whilst congregated to worship and praise the great author of all our blessings.

I now turn to your defence of your queries:

1. To a plain question I gave a plain and intelligent answer; which answer seems neither to please or displease. You forget both question and answer, to belabour Mr. *Wesley*, whom I shall leave to answer for himself, if he thinks the subject worthy of any answer. If you have any meaning, I must confess I cannot find it out, unless it be to express your settled contempt for a good and learned man, merely because he is guilty of promoting true piety amongst his fellow-creatures, a little out of the method prescribed by the regular clergy.

2. You have nothing to accuse Mr. *Wesley* of; yet, how deeply do you insinuate to the prejudice of his reputation! what cruelty! what little friendship for charity and common justice, is shewn in such barbarous inuendos! I am grieved at heart, that a man who professes to be a friend to truth, peace, and charity, should give such evident proofs of his inconsistency!

3. My concession proves, that Mr. *Wesley* had a pupil that turned out a bad man; but it is very far from proving, "that some very eminent *methodist* preachers, are neither patterns nor preachers of righteousness." How is it possible, that an ingenuous mind could draw such a conclusion, from such plain English! Dear Sir, for your credit sake, as a disputant, be prevailed on to attend a little closer to the arguments of your opponent. I affirm, that *Christ* himself had a pupil who turned out a very bad man, a thief, a betrayer of his master, and a suicide: Will you from thence argue, that some very eminent apostles were neither patterns nor preachers of righteousness? O, what a friend must you be to *truth!*

4. The question was, "Who married a gentleman to a rich young heiress?" Now is added,—"without consent of parents or guardians?" I could not tell who married them. I knew of no law against a gentleman's being married to a rich young heiress; and if "without consent of parents or guardians" had been then added, I could only have replied, I was not privy to the marriage; nor do I believe that any steps were taken, contrary to law or good conscience.

5 and 6. I never heard Mr. *Wesley*, or any *methodist* preacher, drop the least advice to their hearers, to pray for the dead. Nor do I believe, that any of them holds it to be a scriptural or necessary duty. It is, indeed, absurd in itself; and, of all absurdities, that must be the grossest, which recommends the praying for the saints in paradise! Whether the confession of the Methodists, agreeable to the apostle James's advice, be the confession of *fools*, is best known to the searcher of hearts, who will judge every man according to the uprightness of his intentions, and without partiality.

7. The *Methodists* love-feasts, and watch-nights, are conducted with the strictest piety and decorum. Your indecent insinuations, about dark rooms, naked figures, rattling chains, &c. shew too plainly, that you are disposed to throw dirt, though impotent in your proofs of any one of your charges to their prejudice. O, Sir! how can you call yourself a friend to truth, peace, and charity?

8. I fairly repeated your question, and then as fairly gave my answer, agreeable to the idea I had conceived of the term *mind*. The dictates of reason and conscience, and the dictates of the spirit, are, in my apprehension, very easily distinguished. The dictates of *reason* alone, do never carry a man into a consistent life of christian piety: The dictates of mere conscience very often lead a man into great superstition and antichristian errors: But the dictates of the holy spirit invariably lead the soul to practice all those virtues mentioned in the 5th of the Galatians, love, joy, peace, &c. I am persuaded you will not be satisfied with this answer;

anſwer; yet, I nevertheleſs believe, the difference is ſo remarkable, that every pious ſoul will diſcern it in his religious progreſs.

9. What points do you mean? "*Weſley* againſt *Whitefield*, and *Whitefield* againſt *Weſley?*" "Does their differing in ſentiments concern men's eternal happineſs and miſery?" What do you mean by your queſtions? What would you eſteem a ſatisfactory anſwer, to queſtions that cannot be underſtood? I am perſuaded that no man of candour will ſee my firſt anſwer to your queſtion, in the light you have repreſented it.

10. To ſum up all in a word, I hope I have fully proved that you *have not* "repreſented things faithfully as they are." But this I humbly ſubmit to the judgment of the candid reader, and am,

SIR, your humble ſervant,

HERMAS.

P. S. By the miſeries of the Bartholomew act, I meant the fines and impriſonments that innocent people were ſubject to, who worſhipped GOD according to their conſciences, though not according to the act of parliament. The ſtate will never liſten to the voice of prejudice, whilſt, from all quarters, the voice of truth proclaims the *Methodiſts* to be, A PIOUS, PEACEABLE, AND LOYAL PEOPLE.

If you freely admit, that there is "ſuch a power as divine grace, to ſtrengthen, to renew, to purify, to ſanctify our nature," why do you object to the *Methodiſts* contending for the ſame bleſſing?

Although we cannot trace the riſe and progreſs of the wind, when abſtractedly conſidered; yet it is certainly a very perceptible operation of nature: So is the operation of divine grace on the ſoul. Although a man may not be able to explain its riſe and progreſs, he is nevertheleſs, happily conſcious of its exiſtence, by the peace, and other bleſſed effects, that he daily experiences.

"Secret irreſiſtible impulſes," is a language as uncommon amongſt the *Methodiſts*, as other people. They plead for nothing ſo much as a "power of divine grace, to ſtrengthen, to renew, to purify, and to ſanctify our nature:" For, when this is happily experienced, it is enough to carry us to heaven.

In Romans xvi. 14. Mr. T. A. will find St. Paul ſaluting one *Hermas*. Whether it was the ſame as wrote the viſions, &c. authors are not determined: But we may eaſily ſuppoſe, that the perſon St. Paul ſaluted, was worthy of that honour, and, therefore, not a contemptible character. It is lucky that I did not chuſe the name *Hermes*, in the ſame verſe, and equally conciſe; for then I ſhould have been overwhelmed with ſmart obſervations!

An Account of an extraordinary Phænomenon, *termed a* Spout, *or* Water-Spout, *which happened on* Sept. 9, *ult. in the Village of* Brackenthwaite, *about ſix Miles from* Cockermouth, *in* Cumberland.

THE village of Brackenthwaite, which is part of a large valley extending from N. to S. about five miles in length, and 1 ½ in breadth, is bounded on the E. by a ridge of very lofty mountains, running from N. to S. the ſouthermoſt of which, Graſſmere, is reputed the higheſt in England, except Skeddow *. Its top is quite level, and exceeding ſpacious, ſo as almoſt to equal in area its baſe; and three others, northward of it, pretty nigh regularly aſcend, with a greater or leſſer acclivity, according to the different diſtance of their riſe from the plain; ſo as all to unite in one narrow ſummit, ſomewhat lower than Graſſmere; with the extremity whereof it is connected by a narrow inclined plain. Down the gullies, between theſe ſeveral mountains, deſcend three ſmall brooks, Lizza, Hopebeck, and Habcarton, in ſtreams little more than ſufficient to turn an ordinary mill; the firſt of which enters the plain about the middle, and the ſecond the moſt northern part of Brackenthwaite, and the third farther northward, at the village of Larton. On this ſummit, which is common to all the three mountains, and forms as it were their joint top, ſeems to have been one of the breakings, or falls of water, as all the three brooks were affected by it, and perhaps pretty nigh equally. But what made the miſchief produced by the others leſs conſiderable than that by Lizza, was a ſecond ſpout on the extremity of the top of Graſſmere, the whole of whoſe waters fell into its channel. This ſecond was the chief cauſe of the damage which enſued in the valley, not only as it produced, in all probability, a much greater quantity of water than the other, but principally by the vaſt quantity of rubbiſh which it brought along with it, the whole ſide of the mountain, down which it ruſhed with inconceivable rapidity, being covered with

* *See the Map of* Cumberland, *in vol.* 1750, *p.* 152.

vaſt heaps of ſtones, beds of gravel, ſand, earth, &c. which lying looſe, were eaſily carried away with ſo impetuous a torrent. Such a mixture, carried with that velocity that it muſt neceſſarily acquire down a ſlope of a mile in length, and ſo ſteep as to make an angle of 60 with the horizon, could not but make terrible havock in the valley. The channel of the brook being rocky, and its bank riſing to a conſiderable height on each ſide from the place of the water of the ſecond ſpout's falling into Lizza, and mixing with that of the other down to the plain, it was ſo far kept within pretty good bounds; but it was no ſooner freed from thoſe reſtraints, than it made the moſt dreadful devaſtation. Of the firſt field it entered, it has ſwept away both the ſoil and the gravel quite to the rock; and the ſecond, conſiſting of ten or twelve acres, is entirely buried under a ſand bank, of ſuch a thickneſs, as never to be removed, nor the field recovered. Inſtead of the old channel, which did not exceed five or ſix feet in breadth, and one in depth, a new one is now made, at leaſt 18 or 20 yards in breadth, and 1 ½ deep. Notwithſtanding which, it overflowed its banks on each ſide, in ſuch a prodigious ſtream, as to be able, at the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, to waſh away a remarkably thick and ſtrong wall: and what is more wonderful, on the other ſide, even where on the ſmooth ſurface of the meadow there ſeemed nothing to reſiſt its progreſs, in ſome places, to tear up vaſt maſſes of earth, which can no where be found, ſo as to leave a pit of 2 ½ in depth, and of 300 or 1000 yards in area. Several other pits, 'tis thought, were made, and afterwards filled up again with ſtones and ſand; otherwiſe 'tis difficult to imagine how the vaſt quantities of ſtone, which compoſed the walls nigh the brook, not one of which is remaining, ſhould have diſappeared.

Such was the ruin it made in the meadows and arable grounds, when at full liberty to ſpread itſelf, and, as it were, to roam at large: But, impatient of reſtraint, it was no ſooner, by the inclination of the ground, reduced within more ſcanty limits, than it began to rage indignant, with redoubled fury. Two meadows were entirely taken away, and a bed of ſand left in their place. Its courſe being afterwards through a wood, not a tree within its reach was left ſtanding. Two ſtone bridges, well built, and exceeding ſtrong, were carried away with the torrent, and not one remnant of the materials which compoſed them to be found: Nay, what is more ſtrange, a cauſeway of prodigious breadth, ſupported by a moſt enormous bank of earth, which is remembered to have maintained its identity theſe hundred years, and which ſeemed, by its venerable antique face, to have ſurvived the deluge, and to bid defiance to tempeſt, has been ſwept away from its foundation, and its place left in the poſſeſſion of the victorious ſtream. In ſhort, not to inſiſt longer on particulars, (for what followed would only be a repetition of what precedes, with difference of place) nothing which fell in its way was able to reſiſt its fury; but earth, trees, hedges, ſtones, walls, bridges, piers, mounds, and whatever oppoſed its courſe, were ſwept away by the torrent, till the place where the brook diſcharges itſelf into the river Cocker. Here an end was put to its fury; for, though the channel of the river was far from being capacious enough to receive the whole of the water, yet, on account of the vaſt level plain on each ſide, its overflowings were innocent, as it could only deluge to be ſtagnant. Happily, no houſes were within its reach, though one very narrowly eſcaped, the ground being all carried away to a conſiderable depth within two yards of it, where the ſolid rock began, on which the houſe was founded; and a mill only eſcaped by the channel's accidentally diverting its force from it to the oppoſite bank, which was all torn to pieces.

I endeavoured, but in vain, to get *data* ſufficient on which to build a calculation of the quantity of water which came down; for, as it happened at midnight, neither the time of its continuance could be aſcertained, nor could it be determined whether it was conſtant and regular, or variable. A clergyman in the neighbourhood was of opinion, that all the water of Crummack, an adjacent lake of two ſquare miles ſurface, and very deep, could not have done half ſo much harm. It is certain indeed from one circumſtance, that it muſt have been very great: As the water remained next morning, in a widow's cottage, 12 feet perpendicular above the ordinary ſurface of the water, and at the diſtance of 30 yards from the brook, and as the ground was lower on the oppoſite bank to the diſtance of 50 yards, there muſt have been a ſtream of at leaſt four or five yards deep, and 80 or 90 in breadth, and this where it run with the greateſt rapidity at the foot of the mountain.

The

The effects of the brooks of Hopebeck and Habcarton need not to be so particularly described, being of the same kind with those, only inferior in degree, both on account of their being swelled by one of the spouts only, and their channels being deeper. However, the damage done by those, though inferior to the other, was by no means inconsiderable. One circumstance relative to the former may perhaps deserve to be mentioned: Having burst its banks just at the place of crossing the highway, it continued its course along a lane to a considerable distance before it found a passage into the fields; and when the brook subsided, and the supply failed, much water remained stagnant in the hollows of the lane, particularly in one before the door of a house situated on the road. At this the people, not knowing how it possibly could come there, were greatly surprised; but much more, when they afterwards found in it a very fine dish of trout.

With regard to the physical cause of this uncommon phænomenon, I imagine that one so distant from the seats of science need make no apology for passing it over in silence, and leaving it to the adepts in natural history. However, as some circumstances preceding this appearance seemed to me irreconcileable to either of the two theories which I have seen, I thought it not improper to take notice of them, that some of your readers may either reconcile them, if possible, or acquaint me with it, if any better theory hath been given; or, should neither of these be the case, that they may stand as objections to those already given. The cause assigned in the first theory, viz. various and contrary winds, could not be the real cause in the above case, as there was very little wind all the day preceding the event: What there was came constantly from the same quarter, and it entirely ceased in the evening. Neither was there more probability of the other cause's operating, viz. an extraordinary rarefaction of the air by igneous meteors, as there was not the least lightning seen, or thunder heard, nor any other diagnostick of the atmosphere's being charged with a more than ordinary stock of sulphureous exhalations and nitrous acids at that time.

ROB. DIXON.

Cockermouth,
October 15, 1760.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS I was upon a visit at a friend's house, there fell accidentally into my hands a periodical performance that is intitled The Monthly Review,—a work which, if it was executed with judgment and impartiality, might be of great literary benefit, and would merit the approbation of the publick. As it contains many articles of persons and things, which I have little or no acquaintance with, I shall not presume indiscriminately to commend or condemn the performance: But the invidious remarks, the illiberal reflections, which they plentifully have cast upon Lord Clarendon, an author equally illustrious for the dignity of his rank, and of his subject, an author as much above censure as he is beyond imitation, induced me to bestow some cursory observations on this critical, or rather satirical, performance. I most heartily lament the unhappy fate of this great and good man, who was cruelly, and most unjustly, persecuted by his contemporaries when living, and has been pursued beyond the grave, by the utmost rancour and malevolence against his breathless remains, now he is dead. The first ungenerous attack was formed against him by low, groveling, malignant, mercenary pens, to dispute the authenticity of his history: But here clamour and surmises are for ever silenced; this point has been fully cleared up, to the entire satisfaction of all his friends, and the utter confusion of all his enemies. I would not willingly raise dust, or throw dirt; for it is my aversion: But, out of just resentment to his much-injured name, I cannot but take notice, that the strongest, brightest light will always offend a weak, vitiated sight; and the lowest vermin will prey upon the fairest fruit. But to the point.—The first objection they make is to the title of the work. I will not contend much for its propriety; but, whatever it be, that must be imputed to the editor, not the author. I readily agree, that another title might be as proper; but still I do not perceive how the title can incur censure from any but supercilious hypercriticks, or those who are governed more by sound than sense. Is not Lord Clarendon's great work the history of the grand rebellion? Is not this work a continuation of that history? Must it not, then, be a continuation of the history of the rebellion?

It is very obvious to any common intelligent reader, that not the rebellion, but the hiſtory, is continued. To aſcertain facts, the dates are very explanatory from the reſtoration, in 1660, to 1667. The next objection is, That great part of this volume ought to be ſuppreſſed, as it is only a repetition of what is to be found in moſt hiſtories of England now extant, and therefore could ſerve no other purpoſe but to ſwell the ſize of the work, and advance its price. If this method of reaſoning be concluſive, it is an argument that no future hiſtorian whatever ſhould recite, in his hiſtory, what has been related by former hiſtorians; a poſition that theſe gentlemen cannot ſeriouſly defend. Beſides, may not another hiſtorian be furniſhed with more authentick materials, or be more intimately acquainted with the riſe, motives, progreſs, the ſtate and condition, of things? And for an hiſtorian, who writes upon a particular period of time, to paſs over in ſilence the moſt publick tranſactions of thoſe times, would ſeem to me a moſt unpardonable omiſſion. They then delineate the character of Lord Clarendon as a writer. As an hiſtorian, I would not propoſe his narrative ſtile as a perfect model for fine writing: An abundance, the plethory of matter, uſually crowds his ſentences with numerous parentheſes: But, if this was a fault, it was not his, but of the age he lived in: And yet there is that majeſty of language, ſuch a noble ſimplicity of expreſſion, which, as it peculiarly diſtinguiſhes him, ſo does it ſet him far above all other writers. As an orator, peruſe his ſpeeches in parliament ſoon after the reſtoration, as they are preſerved in Biſhop Kennet's regiſter, and they may vie, for beauty of thought, ſtrength of reaſon, variety of topicks, purity, propriety of language, flowing harmony of periods, for ſtile and ſentiment, not only with the moſt celebrated productions of our own country, but alſo with the moſt boaſted remains of antiquity. Read his epiſtolary writings, his language is clear, ſtrong, eaſy, and conciſe: He writes as a man of letters, and a man of buſineſs; as a ſcholar, and a gentleman. As to the matchleſs beauties of his characters, to ſpeak in the Horacian dialect, *Nec viget quidquam ſimile, aut ſecundum.* His very quotations from the ancients are ſo very juſt, appoſite, ſtriking, that he ſeems to ſhew not leſs invention than judgment: They appear with all the grace and beauty of novelty. Next they view him in the light of a man and a ſtateſman. I may tranſpoſe the order: But firſt let us conſider him as a man. As to that domeſtick incident which they ſo tragically exclaim againſt, "That he had rather that his daughter ſhould be the duke's whore than his wife," this is ſaid to be a ſhocking declaration, very inconſiſtent with his rigid purity and ſevere ſanctity of manners. In my opinion, they egregiouſly miſtake and miſrepreſent his ſenſe. His words, if they were fairly quoted, are ſo far from an imputation upon his moral ſenſe of things, that they plainly diſcover the pureſt and moſt exalted ſentiments. He was informed that his daughter was with child by the Duke of York; he had no aſſurance of his daughter's marriage; he therefore was determined to turn his daughter out of doors: A marriage he had then no ſuſpicion of; it was afterwards that he knew that the duke's affection and kindneſs had been much ſpoken of beyond the ſeas. To inſinuate that he acted rather upon cautious views than virtuous principles, is a very diſingenuous charge. I will tranſcribe the paſſage: He informs us, that he did very much affect to be loved and eſteemed amongſt men of good name and reputation; which made him warily avoid the company of looſe and diſſolute men, and to preſerve himſelf from any notable ſcandal of any kind, and to live *cautè*, if not *caſtè*: But that he ſtudied more than appearances, is evident from obvious facts. How little he favoured lewd, amorous intrigues, is clear from this one remarkable inſtance: When a match was propoſed between the Duke of Monmouth and the Counteſs of Buccleugh, the duke was ſtiled, in the draught, the king's natural ſon; but the chancellor had reſolution to acquaint his majeſty in perſon, that ſuch unlawful acts ought to be concealed, and not publiſhed and juſtified. Nay, ſuch was his uprightneſs, his rigid, inflexible virtue, that he would not ſtoop to pay his court, nor even ſhew the leaſt complaiſance, to the favourite miſtreſſes, though he hazarded the diſpleaſure of his prince, the ruin of himſelf and family, and thus fell a devoted ſacrifice to the reſentment of ſycophants and profligates. What he might ſay upon his daughter's ſuppoſed marriage, that he would endeavour to procure an act, *poſt factum*, to puniſh his daughter in the ſevereſt manner, might proceed from a ſudden guſt of intemperate paſſion,

passion, and from his high regard for the honour and dignity of the crown. Had he not committed that capital crime, that he was a zealous friend to the sceptre and the mitre, I make not the least doubt but that this heroick act would have been extolled by the highest encomiums, by long-laboured panegyricks: They would expatiate rather on his old Roman virtue than his fierce brutal severity; and posterity might justly erect a statue of brass, or marble, to his memory, though he has raised a more glorious, and more durable monument by the immortal productions of his pen. That he would not accept a peerage before he had acquired a sufficient fortune from his office to support the title, nor receive a grant of crown-lands while the two royal brothers were unprovided for, I can see no good reason for censure. He always gratefully acknowledges his majesty's great liberality to him; but certainly a man may be generous to a particular person, on a particular occasion, who by nature might not be inclined to common acts of generosity. Now let us consider him as a statesman: Here variety of articles are exhibited against him, That he was not a friend to liberty, because he advised the king to employ spies at coffee-houses, endeavoured to abridge the power of the commons, and opposed the bill for the inspection of publick accounts. After a long dismal scene of wild anarchy and confusion it was but prudential to keep a watchful eye over popular commotions; for, though the flame seemed to be extinguished, sparks lay concealed in the embers. His majesty complained to the chancellor of the licence that was assumed in coffee-houses, where the boldest calumnies and scandals were raised. Had he not only employed spies, but absolutely suppressed them, how would this affect the liberty of the subject? Coffee-houses were then a novel institution, had not existed above the space of eight years; neither can I even at this day discover their great use and importance. Had numbers not engaged in political disquisitions, spent their time and money in warm debates about foreign and domestick occurrences, what loss would have accrued to themselves and their families? As the nation had lately rose out of a cruel, oppressive democracy, it might be good policy, at this juncture of time, rather to throw something into the royal scale. But in what respect did he treat the house of commons with indecency? Take his own words: He advised the king, that he could not be too indulgent in defence of the privileges of parliament, and that he hoped that he would never violate any of them; but he desired him to be equally solicitous to prevent the excesses in parliament, and suffer them not to extend their jurisdiction to cases they have nothing to do with; and that, to restrain them within their proper bounds and limits, was as necessary as it is to preserve them from being invaded. One instance of parliamentary abuse, among others he mentions, is, that protections were sold by their servants to bankrupt citizens, and to such who were able, but refused, to pay their just debts. In my opinion, it is hard to conceive how persons who act by a delegated power can be invested with a greater power than the persons who depute them; how those who have no power of their own can possess more than they receive from others. It seems little consistent with English liberty, that Englishmen should be thrown into dungeons, and treated worse than common felons, be deprived of the access of their friends, the use of pen, ink, and paper, the benefit of a legal trial, when at the same time they had never offended against any one known law of their country; and of this we are not without numerous precedents, such has been the undoubted practice of former times. Your representation of his opposition to the bill for the inspection of publick accounts is fallacious, and calculated to mislead the reader. The design of the bill was, to appoint a new set of commissioners to inspect the publick accounts; which, as it could only multiply dependents, create a number of pensioners, was opposed by Lord Clarendon as an innovation, who was fully satisfied with the ancient, regular, legal method of making up accounts in the Exchequer. As to Lord Ashley's case, as treasurer of the prize money, the chancellor remonstrated against the proceeding. The king insisted that it was an affair absolutely in his own power, and that he would appropriate the money to rebuild ships: And, for myself, I am not lawyer enough to determine whether a king might not be his own receiver, might not preside in his Treasury and Exchequer, as well as in his courts of justice. As to the Canary patent, he informs you, that he frequently refused to receive money which he might lawfully take, and never took a penny which he was obliged to refuse; but that,

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as to this particular caſe, a preſent was never refuſed by his predeceſſors, when it came from a community upon paſſing a charter. As to the affair of Dunkirk, the caſe was this: The nation was put to a great expence for guards and garriſons, great fleets to reduce the pirates of Algiers and Tunis; the maintenance of the garriſons of Dunkirk, Tangier, Bombay, and Jamaica; an expence unknown to former kings. The lord treaſurer conſulted with the general and beſt ſeamen about the importance of Dunkirk. The point was ſolemnly debated in the committee: It was urged, that it was little uſeful by ſea; no harbour for the king's ſhips to ride in with ſafety; that, if it was in the enemies hands, it could do little prejudice, becauſe it might be blocked up by three or four ſhips; and ſo very weak by land, that it would require as many men to defend it as the army conſiſted of who ſhould beſiege it; that the charge would amount to 120,000l. a year, an expence the revenue of the crown could not ſupply, unleſs more important ſervices were left unprovided for. The truth is, that infamous uſurper, and moſt inſupportable tyrant, Oliver Cromwell, for his own perſonal ſafety and ſecurity only, entered into a very impolitick, unnatural union with France againſt Spain, and with their joint forces took Dunkirk, which was put into the hands of the Engliſh. The Spaniſh embaſſador demanded its reſtitution, as unjuſtly taken by an uſurper, when there was not only a peace between the King of England and the King of Spain, but when his majeſty even reſided in the Spaniſh dominions; ſo that the detention of Dunkirk might involve the nation in a ruinous war with Spain: Yet, as things were circumſtanced, ſo averſe was the chancellor to the ſale, that, when it was debated by the committee, as the king entered the room, he deſired his majeſty, ſmiling, that he would take the chancellor's ſtaff from him; otherwiſe, he would break his head. Moſt certainly he might tranſact, as a miniſter, what he might oppoſe as a counſellor; and it was prepoſterous to argue, at the council-board, what had been previouſly debated and determined in the committee. What obligations the French thought themſelves under to him, is too evident from the treatment he met with in France upon his exile, where, under a very languiſhing ſtate of health, the moſt excruciating pains of the gout, he was refuſed the common rights of hoſpitality. That the artillery, ammunition, and ſtores, amounted to a greater value than the king received for the whole, is a moſt groundleſs accuſation; for the whole, upon an eſtimate, was not eſteemed to be worth more than 20,000l. ſterling. As it was not annexed to the crown, doubtleſs the king might alienate it. Upon the whole, it may be diſputed, whether the tenure was a valuable poſſeſſion. As the cleareſt proof of his innocence, memorable was the declaration of his ſon in the houſe of commons, That, if they could produce one witneſs, or prove one article, againſt his father, he would ſupport the proſecution, and his father ſhould ſubmit to the juſt judgment of his country. Beſides his honeſty and integrity, they bring into ſuſpicion his knowledge and abilities. That he did not purſue the ſevere ſtudy of the law with aſſiduity in his younger years, is no proof that he might not reſume his ſtudies in a more advanced age, to relieve his heavy hours in a moſt private forlorn retirement in the iſle of Jerſey, where for above two years he ſtudied ten hours a day. Neither that he knew not where Sheerneſs was, is a proof of his ignorance: It is a proof, rather, of his modeſty, and due deference to the opinion of others. He never intermeddled in what was ſo much out of his ſphere, never pretended to underſtand what was fit and reaſonable to be done; but, preſuming that all thoſe, whoſe profeſſion it was, adviſed what was fit, he readily concurred. He ſays he was ſo totally unſkilful in the knowledge of the coaſt and river, that he did not know where Sheerneſs was, nor had ever been upon any part of the river with any other thought about him than to get on ſhore as ſoon as poſſible; but, though he could not fix upon the identical ſpot of ground where Sheerneſs ſtood, yet he knew that it was at the mouth of the river: And I verily believe, that he was the firſt lord chancellor of England that was reproached becauſe he had not the neceſſary qualifications of a coaſting pilot, or a Thames waterman: Yet, was his judgment ever queſtioned, or his decrees ever reverſed? For a writer to be his own biographer, has not yet been imputed a crime to the great Thuanus, or any celebrated hiſtorian. As to the character he drew of himſelf, moſt certain is it, that a man may know himſelf much better than another man can know him, if he will but ſtudy himſelf. I can never think

think that Lord Clarendon has offered up too much incenſe at his own ſhrine, when he has repreſented his good as well as his bad qualities, his imperfections as well as his accompliſhments. In ſhort, I cannot but reverence the memory of Lord Clarendon, which will always ſtand, ſhine out with diſtinguiſhed luſtre in the annals of our country. Till I am better informed, he muſt for ever appear to me in the moſt amiable point of light, as a faithful ſervant of the crown, an unbiaſſed patriot to the people, a ſincere zealous friend to the legal conſtitution of his country, a tender father, an affectionate huſband, a wiſe venerable magiſtrate, a juſt judge, an able uncorrupted ſtateſman, a moſt grave judicious hiſtorian; and, as it has been acknowledged, by the univerſal concurrent teſtimony of all approved writers, that he bravely oppoſed the ſettlement of a large ſtanding revenue on his prince, becauſe it might contribute to diſcontinue parliaments, if I may be indulged in the expreſſion, he was no leſs than a ſaviour of his country. The appellation of an impertinent ſcribler, a dull heavy writer, is eaſy to retort: If this ſtricture be not unworthy of notice, let argument be oppoſed to argument.

I am, yours, J. N.

*** *See our Magazine for* 1759, *p.* 367—370, 428—432, 470, 540, *which we recommend to Mr.* N*'s peruſal. We hope our correſpondent will allow us, after ſo many years experience, to underſtand the nature of our own work. We are greatly obliged to him however, and ſhall ſtudy, on all occaſions, to merit his future favours.*

A SCENE *in the New* DRAMATICK NOVEL *of* Polly Honeycombe, *performed at* Drury-Lane. (*See Monthly Catalogue.*)

An Apartment in Honeycomb's Houſe.

POLLY, *with a book in her hand.*

WELL ſaid, Sir George!—O the dear man!—But ſo—"With theſe words the enraptured baronet [*reading*] concluded his declaration of love."—So! "But what heart can imagine, [*reading*] what tongue deſcribe, or what pen delineate, the amiable confuſion of Emilia?"—Well! now for it!—"Reader, if thou art a courtly reader, thou haſt ſeen at polite tables, iced cream crimſoned with raſberries; or, if thou art an uncourtly reader, thou haſt ſeen the roſy-fingered morning, dawning in the golden eaſt;"—Dawning in the golden eaſt!—Very pretty!—"Thou haſt ſeen, perhaps, [*reading*] the artificial vermilion on the cheeks of Cleora, or the vermilion of nature on thoſe of Silvia; thou haſt ſeen—in a word, the lovely face of Emilia was overſpread with bluſhes."—This is a moſt beautiful paſſage, I proteſt! Well, a novel for my money! Lord, lord, my ſtupid papa has no taſte. He has no notion of humour, and character, and the ſenſibility of delicate feeling. [*affectedly*] And then mama,—but where was I?—Oh here—"Overſpread with bluſhes, [*reading*] Sir George, touched at her confuſion, gently ſeized her hand, and ſoftly preſſing it to his boſom, [*acting it as ſhe reads*] where the pulſes of his heart beat quick, throbbing with tumultuous paſſion, in a plaintive tone of voice breathed out, Will you not anſwer me, Emilia?"—Tender creature!—"She, half raiſing [*reading and acting*] her downcaſt eyes, and half inclining her averted head, ſaid in faultering accents—Yes Sir!"—Well, now!—"Then gradually recovering with ineffable ſweetneſs ſhe prepared to addreſs him; when Mrs. Jenkinſon bounced into the room, threw down a ſet of china in her hurry, and ſtrewed the floor with porcelain fragments: then turning Emilia round and round, whirled her out of the apartment in an inſtant, and ſtruck Sir George dumb with aſtoniſhment at her appearance. She raved; but the baronet reſuming his accuſtomed effrontery"—

Enter NURSE.

Oh, nurſe, I am glad to ſee you,—Well, and how———

Nurſe. Well, chicken!

Polly. Tell me, tell me, all this inſtant. Did you ſee him? Did you give him my letter? Did he write? Will he come? Shall I ſee him? Have you got the anſwer in your pocket? Have you—

Nurſe. Bleſſings on her, how her tongue runs!

Polly. Nay, but come, dear nurſee, tell me what did he ſay?

Nurſe. Say? Why he took the letter—

Polly. Well!

Nurſe. And kiſs'd it a thouſand times, and read it a thouſand times, and—

Polly. Oh charming!

Nurſe. And ran about the room, and bleſt himſelf, and, heaven preſerve us! curſt himſelf, and—

Polly. Very fine! very fine!

Nurſe. And vowed he was the moſt miſerable creature upon earth, and the happieſt man in the world, and—

Polly. Prodigiouſly fine! excellent! my dear, dear nurſee! [*kiſſing her*] Come, give me the letter.

Nurſe. Letter, chicken! what letter?

Polly. The anſwer to mine. Come then! [*impatiently.*]

Nurſe. I have no letter. He had ſuch a *peramble* to write, by my troth I could not ſtay for it.

Polly. Pſhah!

Nurſe. How ſoon you're affronted now! he ſaid he'd ſend it ſome time to-day.

Polly. Send it ſome time to day!—I wonder now,

now, [*as if muſing,*] how he will convey it. Will he ſqueeze it, as he did the laſt, into the chicken-houſe in the garden? Or will he write it in lemon juice, and ſend it in a book, like blank paper? Or will he throw it into the houſe, incloſed in an orange? Or will he—

Nurſe. Heavens bleſs her, what a ſharp wit ſhe has!

Polly. I have not read ſo many books for nothing. Novels, nurſee, novels! A novel is the only thing to teach a girl life, and the way of the world, and elegant fancies, and love to the end of the chapter.

Nurſe. Yes, yes, you are always reading your ſimple ſtory books. The *Ventures* of Jack this, and the hiſtory of Betſy t'other, and Sir Humphrys, and women with hard chriſtian names. You had better read your prayer-book, chicken.

Polly. Why ſo I do; but I'm reading this now—[*looking into the book.*] "She raved, but the baronet"—I really think I love Mr. Scribble as well as Emilia did Sir George.—Do you think, nurſee, I ſhould have had ſuch a good notion of love ſo early, if I had not read novels?—Did not I make a conqueſt of Mr. Scribble in a ſingle night at a dancing? But my croſs papa will hardly ever let me go out. —And then, I know life as well as if I had been in the beau monde all my days. I can tell the nature of a maſquerade as well as if I had been at twenty. I long for a mobbing ſcheme with Mr. Scribble to the two ſhilling gallery, or a ſnug party a little way out of town, in a poſt chaiſe—and then, I have ſuch a head full of intrigues and contrivances! Oh nurſee, a novel is the only thing.

Nurſe. Contrivances! ay, marry, you have need of contrivances. Here are your papa and mama fully reſolved to marry you to young Mr. Ledger, Mr. Simeon the rich Jew's wife's nephew, and all the while your head runs upon nothing but Mr. Scribble.

Polly. A fiddle-ſtick's end for Mr. Ledger! I tell you what, nurſee, I'll marry Mr. Scribble, and not marry Mr. Ledger, whether papa and mama chuſe it or no.—And how do you think I'll contrive it?

Nurſe. How? Chicken!

Polly. Why, don't you know?

Nurſe. No indeed.

Polly. And can't you gueſs?

Nurſe. No, by my troth, not I.

Polly. O lord, it's the commoneſt thing in the world.—I intend to elope.

Nurſe. Elope! Chicken, what's that?

Polly. Why, in the vulgar phraſe, run away, —that's all.

Nurſe. Mercy on us!——Run away!

Polly. Yes, run away, to be ſure. Why there's nothing in that, you know. Every girl elopes, when her parents are obſtinate and ill-natur'd about marrying her. It was juſt ſo with Betſy Thompſon, and Sally Wilkins, and Clarinda, and Leonora in the hiſtory of Dick Careleſs, and Julia in the Adventures of Tom Ramble, and fifty others—Did not they all elope? and ſo will I too. I have as much right to elope, as they had, for I have as much love and ſpirit as the beſt of them.

Nurſe. Why, Mr. Scribble's a fine man to be ſure, a gentleman every inch of him.

Polly. So he is, a dear charming man!—Will you elope too, nurſee?

Nurſe. Not for the varſal world. Suppoſe now, chicken, your papa and mama——

Polly. What care I for papa and mama? Have not they been married and happy long enough ago? And are not they ſtill coaxing and fondling, and kiſſing each other all the day long?—"Where's my dear love [*mimicking*] my beauty?" ſays papa, hobbling along with his crutch-headed cane, and his old gouty legs. —"Ah, my ſweeting, my precious Mr. Honeycombe, d'ye love your nown dear wife?" ſays mama; and then they ſqueeze their hard hands to each other, and their old eyes twinkle, and they're as loving as Darby and Joan—eſpecially if mama has had a cordial or two—Eh! nurſee!

Nurſe. Oh fie, chicken!

Polly. And then perhaps, in comes my utter averſion, Mr. Ledger, with his news from the Change, and his Change-alley wit, and his thirty *per cent.* [*mimicking*] and ſtocks have riſen one and a half and three eighths.—I'll tell you what, nurſee! they would make fine characters for a novel, all three of them.

Nurſe. Ah! you're a graceleſs bird!—But I muſt go down ſtairs, and watch if the coaſt's clear, in caſe of a letter.

Polly. Could not you go to Mr. Scribble's again after it?

Nurſe. Again! indeed, Mrs. Hot-upon't!

Polly. Do now, my dear nurſee, pray do! and call at the circulating library, as you go along, for the reſt of this novel—The Hiſtory of Sir George Truman and Emilia—and tell the bookſeller to be ſure to ſend me the Britiſh Amazon, and Tom Faddle, and the reſt of the new novels this winter, as ſoon as ever they come out.

Nurſe. Ah, piſe on your naughty novels! I ſay.

Polly. Ay, go now, my dear nurſee, go, there's a good woman!—What an old fool it is! with her piſe on it—and fie, chicken—and no, by my troth—[*mimicking.*]——Lord! what a ſtrange houſe I live in? not a ſoul in it, except myſelf, but what are all queer animals, quite droll creatures. There's papa and mama, and the old fooliſh nurſe——[*Re-enters* NURSE *with a band box.*] Oh, nurſee, what brings you back ſo ſoon? What have you got there?

Nurſe. Mrs. Commode's 'prentice is below, and has brought home your new cap and ruffles, chicken!

Polly. Let me ſee—let me ſee—[*opening the box*] Well, I ſwear this is a mighty pretty cap, a ſweet pair of flying lappets! Aren't they, nurſee?——Ha! what's this? [*looking into*

into the box]—Oh charming! a letter! did not I tell you so?——Let's see—let's see—[*opening the letter hastily—it contains three or four sheets*] "Joy of my soul—only hope.—eternal bliss—[*dipping into different places*] The cruel blasts of coyness and disdain blow out the flame of love, but then the virgin breath of kindness and compassion blows it in again."—Prodigious pretty! Isn't it, nurse? [*turning over the leaves*]

Nurse. Yes, that is pretty,—but what a deal there is on't! It's an old saying and a true one, The more there's said the less there's done. Ah, they wrote other gues sort of letters, when I was a girl! [*while she talks, Polly reads.*]

Polly. Lord, nurse, if it was not for novels and love-letters, a girl would have no use for her writing and reading.—But what's here? [*reading*] Poetry!—"Well may I cry out with Alonzo in the Revenge—

—Where didst thou steal those eyes? From heaven? Thou didst, and 'tis religion to adore them!"

Excellent! oh! he's a dear man!

Nurse. Ay, to be sure!——But you forget your letter-carrier below, she'll never bring you another, if you don't speak to her kindly.

Polly. Speak to her! why I'll give her sixpence, woman! Tell her I am coming.—I will but just read my letter over five or six times, and go to her.—Oh he's a charming man! [*reading*] Very fine! very pretty!—He writes as well as Bob Lovelace—[*kissing the letters*] Oh, dear, sweet Mr. Scribble! *Exit.*

To Mr. T. H. *alias* Philodemus, *alias* Somebody, *alias* Stephen Church, *alias* R. W. (*See p.* 587.)

PATIENCE, dear Sir, patience! or I am afraid your choler will hurt your constitution as well as your argument. Be composed, and I will answer your Queries, "Speedily, clearly, and categorically." Only you will give me leave to shorten them a little, and to lay those together, which have some relation to each other.

Permit me likewise, before I enter upon particulars, to lay a few circumstances before you, which may add some light to the subject, and give you a clearer knowledge of the people with whom you are so angry.

About thirty years since I met with a book wrote in King William's time, called, "The Country Parson's Advice to his Parishioners." There I read these words: "If good men of the church will unite together in the several parts of the kingdom, disposing themselves into friendly societies, and engaging each other in their respective combinations, to be helpful to each other in all good, christian ways, it will be the most effectual means, for restoring our decaying christianity to its primitive life and vigour, and the supporting of our tottering and sinking church." A few young gentlemen then at Oxford, approved of and followed the advice. They were all zealous churchmen, and both orthodox and regular to the highest degree. For their exact regularity they were soon nick-named Methodists; but they were not then, or for some years after, charged with any other crime, real or pretended, than that of being *righteous overmuch*.

Nine or ten years after, many others, "United together in the several parts of the kingdom, engaging in like manner to be helpful to each other in all good christian ways." At first all these were of the church. But several pious dissenters soon desired to unite with them. Their one design was, to forward each other in true scriptural christianity.

Presently the floodgates were opened, and a deluge of reproach poured upon them from all quarters. All manner of evil was spoken of them, and they were used without either justice or mercy: and this chiefly (I am sorry to say it) by the members of our own church. Some of them were startled at this, and proposed a question, when they were met together at Leeds, "Whether they ought not to separate from the church"? But after it had been fairly and largely considered, they were one and all, satisfied, "That they ought not?" The reasons of that determination were afterwards printed, and lately reprinted and strongly inforced by my brother. *Hinc illæ lacrymæ:* This, I presume, has occasioned your present Queries. For though you talk of "Our episcopal communion," I doubt not but you are either a papist or a dissenter. If I mistake, you may easily set me right, by telling your *real* name, and place of abode.

But in spite of all we could say or do, the cry still continued, "you have left the church: you are no ministers, or members of it." I answer (as I did fourteen years ago to one who warmly affirmed this) "Use * ever so many exaggerations, still the whole of the matter is, 1. I often use extemporary prayer; 2. Wherever I can I preach the gospel; 3. Those who desire to *live the Gospel* I advise, how to watch over each other and to put from them such as walk disorderly. Now whether these things are right or wrong, this single point I must still insist upon, all this does not prove, either that I am no *member* or that I am no minister of the church of England. Nay, nothing can prove, that I am no *member* of the church, till I either am *excommunicated* or *renounce* her communion, and no longer join in her *doctrine and in the breaking of bread, and in prayer*. Nor can any thing prove, I am no *minister* of the church, till I either am deposed from my ministry, or *voluntarily renounce her*, and wholly cease to teach her doctrines, use her offices, and obey her rubricks.

Upon the same principle that I still preach and endeavour to assist those who *live the gospel*, about twelve years ago I published proposals for printing a Christian Library: "Consisting of extracts from and abridgments of, the choicest pieces of practical divinity, which have been published in the English tongue." And I have done what I proposed. Most of the tracts therein contained, were wrote by members of our own church: but some, by writers

* *Second Letter to Dr.* Church, *p.* 37.

of other denominations. For I mind not, *who* speaks? but *what* is spoken.

On the same principle, That of *doing good to all men, of the ability that God giveth*, I published, Primitive Physick, or an essay and natural method of curing most diseases:" And some years after a little tract intiled, "Electricity made plain and useful." On the same, I printed an English, a Latin, a French, and a short Hebrew grammar, as well as some of the Classics, and a few other tracts, *in usum juventutis christianæ*.

This premised, I now proceed to the queries.

Q. 1. "Why have you not cleared yourself of those reflections, that you stand charged with by a learned author?" *A.* I have thoroughly cleared myself, in three letters to that learned author, which were published immediately after his tracts.

Q. 2. "Can you consistently charge your people to attend the worship of our church, and not dissenters meetings?" I can, this is consistent with all I have written, and all I have done for many years. "But do not you call *our church*, a *mere rope of sand?*" No. Look again into the "Plain Account," and you will see (if you care to see) that those words are not spoken of *our church*.

Q. 6. "But do not you hold doctrines contrary to her's?" No. "Do not you make a dust about words?" No. "Do not you bewilder the brains of weak people?" No.

Q. 11. "Do not you in print own episcopacy to be *jure divino*?" Not that I remember: Can you tell me where? But this I own, I have no objection to it: Nay, I approve it highly.

Q. 16. "But are you not guilty of *canonical disobedience* to your bishop?" I think not. Shew me wherein.

Q. 17. "Did not you suffer your lay-preachers at Leeds to debate, whether they should separate from the church?" Yes, and encouraged them to say all that was in their hearts." "Why did you do this?" To confirm their adherence to it. And they were so confirmed, that only two out of the whole number, have since separated from it.

Q. 18. "If most votes had carried the day, what had followed?" If the sky should fall!

Q. 12. "What did you propose by preaching up to the people a solemn covenant?" To conform them in fearing God and working righteousness. I shall probably do the same again shortly. And if you desire any farther information; you are welcome to hear every sermon which I preach concerning it.

Q. 13. "Was not this intended to cut them off from ever communicating with any company of christians but yourselves?" No: Nothing less. It was not intended to cut them off from any thing, but the devil and his works.

Q. 14. "Do not you commend the *Quakers*?" Yes, in some things. "And the *French Prophets*?" No.

Q. 15. "Do not you stint your lay-preachers to *three or four* minutes only, in their publick prayers?" I advise them not usually to exceed *four or five* minutes, either *before* or *after* sermon. *Preservative* p. 244. At other times I do not object to a longer prayer.

Q. 3. "Is not your Christian Library an odd collection of mutilated writings of *dissenters of all sorts?*" No. In the first ten volumes there is not a line from any dissenter of any sort. And the greatest part of the other forty is extracted from Archbishop Leighton, Bishop Taylor, Patrick, Kenn, Reynolds, Sanderson; and other ornaments of the church of England.

Q. 4. "Is not this declaring that you have a superior privilege beyond all men, to print, correct or direct, as you please?" I think not. I suppose every man in England has just the same privilege.

Q. 5. "Is it not performed, according to the first proposals, and the expectation of the subscribers?" It is performed, according to the first proposals: nor could any subscriber reasonably expect more.

Q. 7. "Why did you not, in your New Testament, distinguish those places with *Italicks*, where you altered the old translation?" Because it was quite needless: as any who chuse it may easily compare the two translations together. "But should you not have given the learned a good reason for every alteration?" Yes—if I had wrote for the learned. But I did not; as I expressly mention in the preface.

Q. 8. "Do not you assume too much in *Philology* and *Physick* as well as in theology?" I hope not.

Q. 9. "Why did you meddle with electricity?" For the same reason as I published the *Primitive Physick*: To do as much good as I can.

Q. 10. "Why did you marry a person you could have no issue by?" Did you or I know that?

Q. 19. "Are you a clergyman at all?" Yes. "Are you not a quaker in disguise?" No. "Do not you betray the church as Judas his master with a kiss?" No. "If you be in the wrong, God confound your devices," I say the same thing. "If in the right, may he display it to all people." Amen! in his own time!

I take this opportunity to answer the Queries also which occur in the 614th page.

1. "If the operations of the spirit overpower the natural faculties, must they not destroy free-agency?" I neither teach nor believe, that the ordinary operations of the spirit, do overpower the natural faculties.

2. "If every man be furnished with an inward light, as a private guide and director, must it not supersede the use and necessity of Revelation?" This affects the *Quakers* not the *Methodists*, who allow no inward light, but what is subservient to the written word, and to be judged thereby, they are therefore no "Enthusiasts," neither is it yet proved, that they are "deluded" at all. They follow no "Ignis Fatuus," but "search the scriptures

tures freely and impartially." And hence their "doctrines are not the dogmas of particular men," but are all warranted by scripture and reason. I am Sir,

your sincere well-wisher

Dec. 12, 1760. JOHN WESLEY.

The humble ADDRESS *of the Bishop of* London, *the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St.* Paul, *and the Clergy of the Cities of* London *and* Westminster, *presented* Nov. 10.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Bishop of *London*, Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, and the Clergy of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, do humbly beg leave to approach your royal person, to condole with you upon the death of our late most gracious sovereign, and to congratulate your majesty upon your happy accession to the throne of these kingdoms.

Your faithful clergy of the diocese of *London*, ever studious of testifying their affection and loyalty, desire upon this occasion to give your majesty the strongest assurances of their inviolable attachment to your person and government, and of their firm resolution at all times to inculcate the same good principles upon those committed to their care.

We beg leave to acknowledge with all thankfulness, your majesty's great goodness towards us in the gracious declaration you have been pleased to make, that you will preserve and strengthen the constitution both in church and state: and we desire farther to thank your majesty for your late Royal Proclamation for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of vice, prophaneness, and immorality. Such an early testimony of your majesty's pious intentions, enforced by your royal authority, cannot fail of having the best effect upon the publick, and especially upon the magistracy of this great metropolis, in encouraging them to discharge their duty in punishing all prophaneness and immorality, and particularly all abuses of the Sabbath day. So shall this nation become a praise in the earth, and this great and loyal city be as eminent for its virtues, as it is for its trade and commerce throughout the world.

Our prayers are daily offered up for the welfare and prosperity of your majesty, and your royal house; and may God grant you a long and successful reign over a grateful and happy people.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

I Thank you for this early testimony of your loyalty, and zeal, for my government. The just sense you have of my affectionate care of the established church, and of my concern for the maintenance of true religion, and good morals, among my people, is highly acceptable to me; and you may depend on my constant attention to protect the clergy in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges.

COPY *of a Letter from the Bishop of* L——n *to his* MAJESTY.

SIRE, Nov. 1, 1760.

AMIDST the congratulations that surround the throne, permit me to lay before your majesty a heart, which, though oppressed with age and infirmity, is no stranger to the joys of my country.

When the melancholy news of the late king's demise reached us, it naturally led us to consider the loss we had sustained, and upon what our hopes of futurity depended: The first part excited grief, and put all the tender passions in motion; but the second brought life and spirit with it, and wiped the tears from every face. Oh! how graciously did the providence of God provide for a successor, able to bear the weight of government in that unexpected event. You, Sir, are the person whom the people ardently desire; which affection of theirs is happily returned, by your majesty's declared concern for their prosperity; and let nothing disturb this mutual consent. Let there be but one contest between them, whether the king loves the people best, or the people him: and may it be a long, a very long contest; may it never be decided, but let it remain doubtful; and may the paternal affection on the one side, and the filial obedience on the other, be had in perpetual remembrance.

This will probably be the last time I shall ever trouble your majesty. I beg leave to express my warmest wishes and prayers on your behalf. May the God of heaven and earth have you always under his protection, and direct you to seek his honour and glory in all you do; and may you reap the benefit of it, by an increase of happiness in this world, and in the next.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY inserting the following advice and observations in your next, you will oblige one of your first and constant readers.

To the Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Martin Outwich, *St.* Ethelburga, *and St.* Helena, London.

GENTLEMEN,

I Was many years ago a housholder among you; and reading, in the publick papers, a scheme for taking down the churches belonging to your several parishes, rebuilding the latter capacious enough to receive the three congregations, and for uniting the two lesser, in the same manner as the little parishes were, after the fire of London, by the statute of Car. II. 22. induced me to trouble you with this address.

I greatly approve of your design; but then I would advise this alteration, that, instead of uniting the two smaller parishes to the larger,

you

you obtain power from the parliament to diſſolve them, and incorporate and conſolidate them, with the larger, into one general pariſh, to be called by the name of St. Helena; to have, for officers, two churchwardens, two ſideſmen, and two overſeers of the poor. This regulation will be a great eaſe to the preſent and future inhabitants of the new pariſh, by leſſening the number of officers, and the expence of ſupporting three churches inſtead of one.—I was led into this thought through the many inconveniences that have often ariſen to find proper perſons to ſerve offices in the little city-pariſhes.

It is farther propoſed, that you obtain power to raiſe the incumbent's ſalary, in lieu of tithes, by a rate, not exceeding ſix-pence in the pound, to be aſſeſſed upon the inhabitants yearly by the rector, churchwardens, and ſideſmen, for the time being, who ſhall collect the ſame, and pay it by quarterly payments to the ſaid rector. As I compute the rental of the three pariſhes as it ſtands in the king's books, this method will raiſe the ſum of 300l. *per ann.* which, together with a parſonage-houſe for the rector to live in, and the ſurplice fees, will make this a good benefice.

Let the act provide, that this living ſhall neither be holden *in commendam*, nor by diſpenſation.

As to the charge of rebuilding the intended pariſh-church, let the materials of the three churches be made uſe of as far as they will go: Let it be built of ſtone; and let the expence be defrayed by borrowing money upon annuities at ſix and a half, or ſeven, *per cent.* I think 5000 l. with the old materials, will be a ſum ſufficient for the purpoſe. And let the ſcites of the two churches to be pulled down be built on, and the rent of the houſes be applied towards the maintenance of the poor of the new-erected pariſh.—Note, There will be no occaſion for more church-yards than one.

This, gentlemen, we have an example for in the caſe of the two pariſhes of St. Ewin and St. Nicholas, ſituate in Newgate-ſtreet, in the reign of King Henry VIII. which that prince, ſaith Mr. Stow, ordered to be demoliſhed, their ſcites to be built on, and that part of the pariſh of St. Sepulchre then lying within Newgate, and the houſes lately built on the precinct of the Grey-Friars, he erected a new pariſh, called Chriſt-Church, which ever ſince has been deemed only one pariſh.

Upon this plan ſeveral of the little united pariſhes might be entirely diſſolved, and handſome and uſeful livings erected for the benefit of future incumbents. Two inſtances of this ſort will ſuffice, viz. Firſt, Let the little pariſhes of St. Mary le Bow, All-Hallows Honey-lane, St. Pancras Soper-lane, St. Aldermary, and St. Thomas the Apoſtle, be diſſolved, and erected into one, under the name of the firſt. This will make a living, at ſix-pence in the pound, of about 400l. a year, beſides a houſe and ſurplice-fees. Secondly, Let the little pariſhes of St. Anne Alderſgate, St. John Zachary, St. Michael Wood-ſtreet, and St. Mary Staining-lane, be diſſolved, and erected into one, under the name of St. Anne within Alderſgate. This will alſo make a living of the yearly value of 300l. beſides a parſonage-houſe and ſurplice-fees.

I ſhall conclude with two or three obſervations on the hardſhips of the inferior clergy, ariſing from the following cauſes. The firſt is, that of impropriations: I know a pariſh, the tithes whereof amount annually to 400l. the impropriator gives his curate no more than 40l. a year. Now, in order to remove this evil, it is propoſed, that the ſeveral impropriations in England be purchaſed by money to be raiſed by a lottery; and that then the future incumbents ſalaries ſhall be raiſed by a rate not exceeding ſix-pence in the pound. The ſecond is, that of holding livings by diſpenſation and non-reſidence. I live, at this time, in a neighbourhood where there are four pariſhes ſerved by one hireling clergyman, who preacheth at each of theſe churches once every Sunday; and in a year he gaineth thereby about 100l. that is, he receives 20l. a year of each incumbent for doing his duty, and the ſurplice-fees amount to about 20l. more.—I live in one of theſe pariſhes, which has in it a large market-town, in which is a well-frequented, large, Preſbyterian meeting, ſerved by an able divine; and it is a great ſcandal to the clergy of England, that four livings, not one of them leſs than 300l. a year, ſhould be ſerved in ſo ſlovenly a manner: And, what is worſe, the officiating clergyman never preaches a ſermon that is tolerable, unleſs he has borrowed it from Beveridge, Tillotſon, Barrow, Reading, &c. Non-reſidence, and the bad conduct of our clergy, greatly increaſe the number of diſſenters, and make them obſtinate in their ſeparation from the eſtabliſhed church.—Two of theſe livings are held by diſpenſation, and the other two by gentlemen who reſide in London, and have ſalaries as chaplains to regiments, men of war, Whitehall, &c. I am informed, that moſt of the beſt livings in England are held by diſpenſation. To cure this evil, and to prevent for the future the inconveniences of diſpenſations, let the parliament grant to the crown a ſum adequate to the preſent annual royal income accruing from this privilege.

And, that hereafter the parochial clergy may be well provided for, it is propoſed, that there ſhall be no living in England under the annual value of 250l. beſides a parſonage-houſe and ſurplice-fees. The act for this purpoſe ſhall unite, in every dioceſe, ſo many of the leſſer pariſhes together, whoſe rental, as it ſtands in the king's books, ſhall, at ſix-pence in the pound, raiſe the ſaid ſum of 250l. For inſtance, ſuppoſe the little pariſhes of A, B, and C, in the dioceſe of D, have lands, meſſuages, &c. in them, of the yearly rental of 10,000l. This, at ſix-pence in the pound, in lieu of tithes, will raiſe 250l. Let the

largeſt

largeſt, the moſt frequented and commodious, of the three pariſh-churches, be uſed, and the two other churches taken down.

This regulation is not to extend to the larger pariſhes, whoſe incomes are more than 250l. by the year; but only, that their tithes are for the future to be raiſed by a rate not exceeding ſix-pence in the pound. This will prevent the great inconveniences which ſo often ariſe to incumbents from the farmers of their tithes, who by farming them leſſen greatly the annual profits of their benefices; beſides the accident which too generally happens, that the farmer dies, breaks, or runs away in debt to his rector. By the propoſed regulation the incumbent will know, every year, what to receive, and the people what to pay.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your's, E. D.

Spalding, Lincolnſhire,
Nov. 17, 1760.

To GEORGE *the Third, King of* Great-Britain, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging.*

The humble ADDRESS *of his Proteſtant Subjects the People called* Quakers.

May it pleaſe the King,

DEEPLY affected with the ſudden and ſorrowful event that leads our fellow-ſubjects with condolance to the throne, we beg leave to expreſs the ſympathy we feel on this afflicting occaſion.

Juſtly ſenſible of the favour and protection we have enjoyed during the late mild and happy reign, and impreſſed with the warmeſt ſentiments of duty and gratitude to our deceaſed ſovereign, we pay this tribute of unaffected grief to the memory of the father and the friend of his people.

We have abundant reaſon to acknowledge the goodneſs of Almighty God, for continuing to this period a life of ſuch importance to the welfare of theſe kingdoms; a period, when we behold a prince, endowed with qualities that add luſtre to a crown, formed by tuition and example to protect the liberties of his people, aſcending the Britiſh throne, and, in the earlieſt acts of his power, giving the moſt ample demonſtrations of his royal regard for piety and virtue.

Ever faithful and zealouſly affected to thy illuſtrious houſe, though differing in ſentiments and conduct from others of our fellow-ſubjects, we embrace this opportunity to crave thy indulgence and protection, and beg leave to aſſure the king, that our diſſent proceeds not from a contumacious diſregard to the laws, to cuſtom, or authority, but from motives, to us, purely conſcientious.

The ſame religious principle that produces this diſſent, we truſt, through Divine aſſiſtance, will continue to engage us, as it always hath done ſince we were a people, to exert whatever influence we may be poſſeſſed of, in promoting the fear of God, the honour of the king, and the proſperity of his ſubjects.

May the Almighty bleſs thy endeavours to put a ſtop to the effuſion of blood, and render thee the happy inſtrument of reſtoring peace and tranquility! May ſacred and unerring wiſdom ever be thy guide, adorn thee with every virtue, and crown thee with every bleſſing! that future ages may commemorate the happineſs of thy reign with grateful admiration.

Signed in London, the firſt day of the twelfth month, 1760.

To which addreſs his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer.

"This dutiful and loyal addreſs is very acceptable to me; and you may depend on my protection."

Account of the BATTLE *of* Torgau, (*ſee p.*606)

Magdeburg, Nov. 11.

THE following account of the Battle on the 3d inſtant is juſt publiſhed by authority.

"On the 27th of October, the right wing of the king's army paſſed the Elbe at Roſſlau, where it was joined by the troops under General Hulſen and the Prince of Wirtemberg. On the 28th it proceeded to Kemberg, where it rejoined the left, which had croſſed the Elbe at Bleſſern. Marſhal Daun and Count Laſci had alſo paſſed the Elbe at Torgau, and advanced to Eulenbourg, probably with a deſign to join the army of the empire, which had taken poſt under Leipſic; but Marſhal Daun returning afterwards to his old camp near Torgau, we directed our march to Eulenburg. Our army encamped on the right of the Mulda, the reſerve under General Hulſen, extending to Taucha. The army of the empire decamped in a fog, which prevented our availing ourſelves of their retreat; however, 400 Pandours fell into our hands. General Hulſen took poſſeſſion of Leipſic, and rejoined the army at Dalwitz.

On the 2d of November we encamped at Lang-Reichenbach, between Schilda and Torgau. Our Huſſars attacked General Brentano, who was on his march with about 1000 horſe, and made 400 priſoners. We learnt at Reichenbach, that the right wing of the Auſtrians was at Groſwich, and their left at Torgau. The king reſolving to attack them next day, propoſed to march through the wood of Torgau by three different roads, with 30 battalions and 50 ſquadrons of his left wing. The firſt line was to advance by the way of Makrene to Neiden, the ſecond by Peckhutte to Elſnick, and the third, which conſiſted wholly of cavalry, by the wood of Wildenhayn to Vogelſang.

On the other hand, General Ziethen, with 30 battalions and 70 ſquadrons of the right, was to take the great Leipſic road, and coming out of it at the Ponds of Torgau, to direct his attacks againſt the villages of Suptitz and Groſwich.

This plan was executed in the following manner: the king's line, while on their march, fell upon the corps under General Reid, conſiſting of two regiments of dragoons and three battalions

battalions of pandours, who retired at our approach into the wood of Torgau. But we found in the wood near Wildenhayn another more conſiderable corps of the enemy, who after firing ſome volleys of cannon on our vanguard, immediately retired to Groſchutz.

Our vanguard was on the point of attacking them when we learnt that St. Ignon's dragoons were in the wood on our left between our two columns of foot. Being immediately attacked by our huſſars, they wanted to retire, but met the grenadiers of our vanguard, whoſe fire ſtopt them, ſo that our huſſars made moſt of them priſoners. Thoſe who eſcaped, fell in with our ſecond and third lines, where our cavalry was, and were either diſperſed or taken.

At two in the afternoon, the king got through the wood to the little plain of Neiden. There we found Bathiani's dragoons and a regiment of foot, which after firing ſome cannon-ſhot, retired to Torgau; from whence we heard a briſk and continued fire of cannon and ſmall-arms, which made us judge that General Ziethen was already engaged with the enemy. On this we mended our pace, and paſſing the moraſſes near Neiden, inclined on our right towards a ſmall wood, marching in three lines. The horſe were on the left of the foot, with their left at the Elbe.

On our approach Marſhal Daun made a front, and received us with a briſk fire of 200 pieces of cannon. His poſition was as follows. His right extended to Groſwich, and his left to Zinne. His foot occupied very advantageous eminences along the Leipſic road. His ſecond line, againſt which we directed our attack, was placed on a piece of ground which terminated in hillocks toward the Elbe.

We had diſpoſed our attack in ſuch a manner, that either our right or our left muſt take the enemy in rear, and cloſe them in, ſo that they ſhould not be able to undertake any thing againſt the part where we intended to effect our attack. Nevertheleſs we were repulſed the firſt time, after a very ſmart fire of artillery and ſmall arms. Our grenadiers ſuffered much from the Auſtrian carabineers. We made a ſecond vigorous attack; but we were again repulſed, and forced to give way. Whereupon the king made Bareith's dragoons advance, who took priſoners the emperor's own regiment, thoſe of Neuperg and Gaiſrugg, and a battalion of Bareith's. At the ſame time, Spaen's cuiraſſiers fell upon other regiments of foot, and put them into diſorder. Upon which the enemy advanced between ſixty and eighty battalions towards Torgau, placing their left at Zinne, and their right at the Elbe. The prince of Holſtein went to meet them with our cavalry, and at firſt made them give way; but, at the ſecond ſhock, he was himſelf forced to retire. Nevertheleſs, he returned to the charge, and our third line of foot attacked the vineyard of Suptitz, whilſt General Ziethen with our right wing took the enemy in rear. This diſpoſition had the deſired ſucceſs; it threw the Auſtrians into great diſorder.

Theſe different attacks laſted till a quarter after nine at night; as the night was uncommonly dark, it was not poſſible to purſue the enemy. Marſhal Daun is wounded in the thigh, and it ſhould ſeem that our victory was facilitated by his wound. The enemy employ'd the reſt of the night in croſſing the Elbe, with all ſpeed, on three bridges of boats which they threw over it at Torgau. Next morning, at day-break, we entered that town, and ſeized twenty boats belonging to their bridges.

The enemy loſt in this engagement four generals, 200 officers, and 7000 men, whom we made priſoners. We took 29 pair of colours, 1 ſtandard, 37 cannon, and 3 obuſiers. In the firſt attacks, in which we were repulſed, the enemy took two of our generals, ſome officers, and about 1500 ſoldiers. We compute our loſs at 2500 men killed, and 4900 wounded. The action was very ſharp, the ground was diſputed on both ſides with the greateſt obſtinacy.

We are preparing to march forwards, and to make all the advantage of our victory that the ſeaſon will allow.

Our two generals whom the enemy have made priſoners, are Count Finckenſtein and M. Bulow. A liſt of our killed and wounded will ſoon be publiſhed. The king's breaſt was grazed by a ball, and the Margrave Charles received a violent contuſion on the thigh.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, Nov. 14.

THE News of the king of Pruſſia's victory over the Auſtrians under Marſhal Daun, on the 3d inſtant, near Torgau, is now confirmed from all parts. The particulars of that great action are contained in a relation already given to the publick by authority *. And from a liſt it appears, that the Pruſſians, on that day, made 216 Auſtrian officers, among whom are four generals, and upwards of 8000 private men, priſoners of war; and took fifty pieces of cannon. The Pruſſians compute their own loſs to conſiſt in 2500 killed and 4900 wounded; beſides 1500 which are taken priſoners. No calculation has yet appeared of the number of killed and wounded on the ſide of the Auſtrians. The king of Pruſſia himſelf had a ſlight contuſion on the breaſt by a muſket ſhot; and Marſhal Daun was obliged to retire from the field of battle by a wound he received on the thigh.

Hague, Nov. 24. By the laſt accounts from Saxony we find, That the king of Pruſſia, in conſequence of his victory on the 3d, was drawing near Dreſden with his army; and that after having quitted Meiſſen, he had advanced to Unkerſdorff, and that ſome of his troops had actually taken poſſeſſion of Freyberg: ſo that his Pruſſian majeſty's poſition was nearly the ſame, as at the opening of the preſent campaign.

Our

* *See the preceding Account.*

Our laſt advices, relating to the Ruſſians, mention, with confidence, their retreat towards the Viſtula, and the Generals Czernichew and Tottleben having actually evacuated all the places, they had, in Brandenburgh; as alſo ſome advantages, which General Werner had gained over ſome Ruſſian parties in their retreat.

The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, we hear, was ſtill at Klein-Reckum, on the 22d. inſtant.

Brunſwick, Nov. 21. We have received information, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick had quitted his head quarters at Ovilgunne, and paſſed the Weſer, and was actually on the 18th at Uſlar; from whence it is ſuppoſed, that ſome vigorous attempts will be made to diſlodge the French from the poſts they occupy on this ſide the river Weſer. The generals Diepenbroek and Luckner are, it is ſaid, ordered from the ſide of the Hartz, to ſecond his ſerene highneſs's operations.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Nov. 29.

THE king has been pleaſed to appoint the following lords and gentlemen to be field marſhals and general officers in his majeſty's army.

Field-Marſhals.—Sir Robert Rich, Bart. John Viſcount Ligonier.

Lieutenant-Generals.—David Montelieu, Baron de St. Hippolite; John Earl of Weſtmoreland, Roger Handaſyd, James Lord Tyrawley, Charles Otway, Charles Lord Cadogan, James St. Clair, John Guiſe, John Earl of Rothes, Harry Pulteney, Sir Charles Howard, John Huſke, John Campbell, William Lord Blakeney, Humphry Bland, James Oglethorpe, John Lord De la War, Sir John Mordaunt, James Cholmondeley, John Brown, Peregrine Laſcelles, Sir John Bruce Hope, Bart. John Folliott, Thomas Murray, James Stuart, Lord John Murray, John Earl of Loudoun, Maurice Bockland, William Earl of Panmure, Lord Geo. Beauclerk, Earl of Ancram, William Earl of Harrington, Hugh Warburton, William Shirley, John Duke of Bedford, Cuthbert Ellifon, Peregrine Duke of Ancaſter, Evelyn Duke of Kingſton, Marquis of Granby, George Earl of Halifax, Hugh Viſcount Falmouth, Simon Earl of Harcourt, Henry Arthur Earl of Powis, Michael O Brien Dilkes, John Earl of Sandwich, William Earl of Home, James Kennedy, Lewis Dejean, Henry Seymour Conway, James Abercromby, George Earl of Albemarle, Henry Holmes, Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. Robert Napier, Sir Richard Lyttelton, Francis Leighton, Lord Robert Manners, John Moſtyn, Edward Pole, John Waldegrave.

Major-Generals.—Edward Cornwallis, Edward Carr, George Boſcawen, Thomas Earl of Effingham, George Howard, Robert Rich, Joſeph Yorke, Sir John Whitefoord, Bart. William Kingſley, Charles Lord Cathcart, Paul Maſcareen, William Whitmore, Alexander Du Roure, William Belford, Bennet Noel, John Parſons, Lord Robert Bertie, John Adlercron, Philip Honeywood, Thomas Dunbar, Julius Cæſar, James Durand, George Walſh, John Campbell, Daniel Webb, John Fitz William, James Paterſon, Andrew Robinſon, Lord Charles Manners, Robert Anſtruther, William A'Court, Charles Montagu, George Lord Forbes, John Stanwix, Charles Jeffereys, William Strode, Jeffery Amherſt, David Watſon, Joſeph Hudſon, John Barrington, Archibald Douglas, Robert Armiger, John Griffin Griffin, Studholme Hodgſon, George Auguſtus Elliott, Borgard Michelſen, Sir David Cunynghame, Bart. Thomas Brudenell.

Admiralty-Office, Dec. 9. His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the following flag-officers in his fleet.

Admirals of the White.—Hon. George Clinton; Sir William Rowley, Knight of the Bath; Iſaac Townſend, Eſq; Right Hon. Lord Anſon.

Admirals of the Blue.—Henry Oſborn, Eſq; Thomas Smith, Eſq; Thomas Griffin, Eſq; Sir Edward Hawke, Knight of the Bath; Charles Knowles, Eſq; Hon. John Forbes; Right Hon. Edward Boſcawen.

Vice-Admirals of the Red.—George Pocock, Eſq; Hon. George Townſhend; Francis Holburne, Eſq;

Vice-Admirals of the White.—Thomas Cotes, Eſq; Thomas Frankland, Eſq; Right Hon. Lord Harry Powlett; Harry Norris, Eſq;

Vice-Admirals of the Blue.—Thomas Broderick, Eſq; Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Right Hon. George Earl of Northeſk; Cha. Saunders, Eſq;

Rear-Admirals of the Red.—Thomas Pye, Eſq; Charles Stevens, Eſq; Philip Durell, Eſq;

Rear-Admirals of the White.—Charles Holmes, Eſq; Samuel Corniſh, Eſq; Francis Geary, Eſq;

Rear-Admirals of the Blue.—Smith Callis, Eſq; George Brydges Rodney, Eſq;

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN your Magazine of October you inſerted the two articles which I ſent you, viz. the *Medicina Dietetica*, p. 524, the *Latuit*, p. 542. The laſt of thoſe I judge to be *imperfect* without the following paragraph, by inſerting of which you will oblige,

Your very humble ſervant,

EDW. WATKINSON.

Qui bene latuit bene vixit.

The *difficulty* there is here, lies in the firſt clauſe *latere*, and then BENE *latere*.

To retreat from the *world*, to retire from the hurry and noiſe of it, muſt certainly be implied. O that *diſſipation* of thought which our converſing much in the *world* occaſions! To retrieve ourſelves from this *ill effect*, it is highly expedient to withdraw from company,

and to converſe much with (what we above all things *love*, and yet above all things *hate* to converſe with) ourſelves;—to enure our minds to recollection;—to fix 'em on the greateſt, and moſt concerning, object.

Honour, profit, and pleaſure, are the three great *idols* to which the men of this world bow.

Avoid 'em—ſteal away into privacy—ſhut-to the door—and, as the pſalmiſt ſpeaks, commune with thine own heart, in thy chamber, and be ſtill. *There* the buſy ſwarm of vain images, that beſets us *out of doors*, are thoroughly diſperſed: *There*, as no turbulent paſſions can enter, ſo all animoſities are excluded, or forgotten,—all purſuits, all competitions, ceaſe: *There* the vanities and vexations of this world are ſhut out, and the *conſiderations* are let in.

November 19, 1760.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you have inſerted lately, in your Magazine, ſeveral pieces relating to the Methodiſts, I ſhould be glad if you would give a place in it to a queſtion I want to put to the Rev. Mr. Romaine.

I went, ſome time ago, to hear him at St. Bartholomew's the Great: The ſubject of his ſermon was, The inſufficiency of legal obſervances, good works, &c. and, in ſpeaking of thoſe people who think they will be ſaved by obſerving, as much as human frailty will permit, the holy laws of God, he ſaid, "I do not ſay, that ſuch perſons ſhall not be ſaved; but I ſay, that, if they are ſaved, they ſhall be ſaved as by fire."

Now my queſtion is, "What did Mr. Romaine mean by theſe words?"

That gentleman is deſired to give me, through your channel, a full*, preciſe, and explicit, account of his ſentiments and meaning on this matter, and ſuch an account as may be expected from ſuch a ſyſtematical ſcholar as he is.

Had I heard thoſe words from Mr. G. W—f—d's mouth, I ſhould not have minded them: But Mr. Romaine has too cool a head to drop ſuch words without a meaning.

I am, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,

And conſtant reader,

London, O. P. Q.

December 19, 1760.

An Account of a curious EXPERIMENT *on the* BAROMETER.

WE are informed from Turin, that the philoſophical ſociety, lately inſtituted there for the promotion of phyſico mathematical ſtudies, hath publiſhed, the firſt volume of its tranſactions; in which among many other ingenious and elaborate enquiries we have an account of the following curious experiment, made by Mr. Cigna, and others, on the barometer.

It has been frequently remarked, that, in tubes of different ſizes, the mercury does not ſtand always at the ſame height; but that it is loweſt in the ſmalleſt and higheſt in thoſe of the largeſt bore. With a view to confirm this fact, and diſcover the phyſical cauſe of it, the members of this ſociety took two tubes, the diameters of whoſe bores were as 1 to 4. They had theſe made almoſt twice the uſual length of upright barometer tubes; and, inſtead of plunging their lower extremities into a ciſtern, or bending them up a little way, as is uſual, they turned them up a conſiderable length: ſo that by pouring in a ſufficient quantity of mercury, they could force the column in the cloſed tube quite up to the top. This they did in order to make the vacuum little or great at pleaſure; obſerving that the inequality in the heights of the mercury, was always greater in proportion as the void was diminiſhed.——They then joined two tubes of different bores together, bending them in the joint, ſo that they became parallel to each other; after which they filled them and plunged their extremities into one ciſtern. On which they obſerved there was no inequality, or at moſt a very ſmall one, between the height of the mercury in the one tube and the other. From theſe circumſtances, therefore, they concluded that the inequality in the height of the mercury in barometers of different bores, muſt be owing to ſome remains of air, which eſcapes out of the mercury into the upper part of the tube, and whoſe elaſticity is greater in proportion as the ſpace it is confined in is leſs.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Dare ſay the following account of an extraordinary *luſus naturæ* will be agreeable to many of your curious readers.

I was yeſterday morning ſurpriſed with a ſtory, that a woman of this town (who had been intimate with a certain French parole priſoner, lately quartered here) was delivered of a great toad. My curioſity prompted me to inſpect this remarkable production, whoſe upper parts did, in fact, ſtrongly reſemble a toad; for the eyes appeared nearly on the crown of the head, with the ſurrounding noſe, mouth, and ears, flat and miſ-ſhaped; the latter being only a ſingle rim of cartilage round each auditory aperture. As it had been ſome time dead in the *uterus*, the cuticle was almoſt deſtroyed, which added to its frightful appearance. On turning over this monſter, we diſcovered, on the back part of what ſhould have been the neck, another face, more human, but the features leſs viſible; whereon I concluded this toad to be nothing more, or leſs, than an irregular double *fœtus*, the lower parts, from the ſhoulders, being a complete female.

I am your, &c.

Farringdon, B. BALDWIN.

Nov. 30, 1760.

* *But we beg it may be very brief.*

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR, Dunſter, Nov. 14, 1760.

THE figure I here ſend you is a pretty exact repreſentation of a leg which I amputated five weeks ſince. The caſe was a ſcrophulous one, of ſome years ſtanding, and for the two laſt years and half had rendered the miſerable patient incapable of quitting his bed. The limb weighed 26lb. after amputation. It exceeded the circumference of the patient's body. There was conſtantly a large diſcharge of fœtid matter from ſeveral ſinuſes, and of water from a great number of hydatids. The patient was reduced to a meer ſkeleton, and almoſt poiſoned with ſtench. The *tibia* and *fibula* were carious, and ſurpriſingly enlarged. The great diſtenſion of the ſuperior part of the foot and the back part of the leg proceeded from a collection of water. The uncommon ſize of the heel was cauſed by an enlargement of the *os calcis*, which was carious likewiſe, as alſo were the bones of the foot. Upon preſſing a knife into any part of the limb, all the fleſh was found converted into a ſubſtance of no firmer a conſiſtence than jelly. The toes appeared like claws in the bottom of the foot; and the whole limb (covered with a brown ſcaly cruſt) exhibited as great a piece of deformity as it was poſſible, perhaps, for diſeaſe to produce on any member of the human body.

The health of the patient (a young man aged 17) is greatly amended, and his life rendered comfortable, by the operation. 'Tis five weeks ſince; and, if matters continue to go on three weeks longer as happily as they have hitherto done, the ſtump will be entirely cicatriſed. The habit of body ſeems greatly amended by the adminiſtration of ſtrengthening medicines, the principal of which are the bark and chalybeates.

I am juſt ſettled in this country, Sir, with an intention to practiſe here, and find myſelf unfairly, that is clandeſtinely, attacked.

I have been accuſed of raſhneſs in this operation, as the patient was ſo far reduced, and had likewiſe a pretty conſiderable tumour, above which we could not amputate: But, as the diſcharge from this tumour is trifling, and I cannot diſcover that the bone is affected, I do not deſpair of ſurmounting this difficulty.—In reſpect to what the world might ſay of my character, had my patient miſcarried, the undertaking was not, perhaps, in ſome people's opinions, prudent; but, in reſpect to the patient, it was more,—it was honeſt.

I would beg leave, Sir, (if it be not too troubleſome) to propoſe the following queries.

I. Is it not the duty of a ſurgeon, if he cannot radically cure, at leaſt to alleviate, as far as art enables him, the misfortune of his patient?

II. Does not the perſon deſerve to be excluded human ſociety, who cruelly ſuffers a fellow-creature to expire, unaſſiſted, in miſery, leſt the event of bold and honeſt practice ſhould prove unſucceſsful, and hurt his character, or (what, in fact, is the thing dreaded) his intereſt?

Immedicabile vulnus—
Enſe recidendum eſt,—is a good adage.

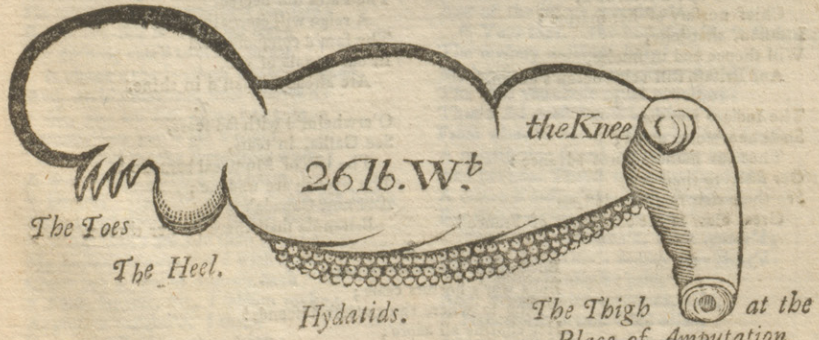
He who has not honeſty, reſolution, and judgment, to purſue ſuch practice when neceſſary, and the concurring opinions of gentlemen of the profeſſion, ſuperior in years and knowledge, afford a ſanction, ſhould no longer be allowed a member of that ſociety whoſe avowed employment is to heal and ſave.

The good practitioner, then, will always regulate his conduct by his conſcience, however the injudicious part of mankind may cenſure, or the ignorant part of his own profeſſion dirtily aſperſe. If his patient has but one poor wretched chance for life, he will compaſſionately and honeſtly give him that chance; nor can he fail to laugh at, and deſpiſe, whatever may be ſuggeſted by ignorance, envy, or detraction. I am, Sir,

Your reader and humble ſervant,

SAM. BRADLEY, Surgeon.

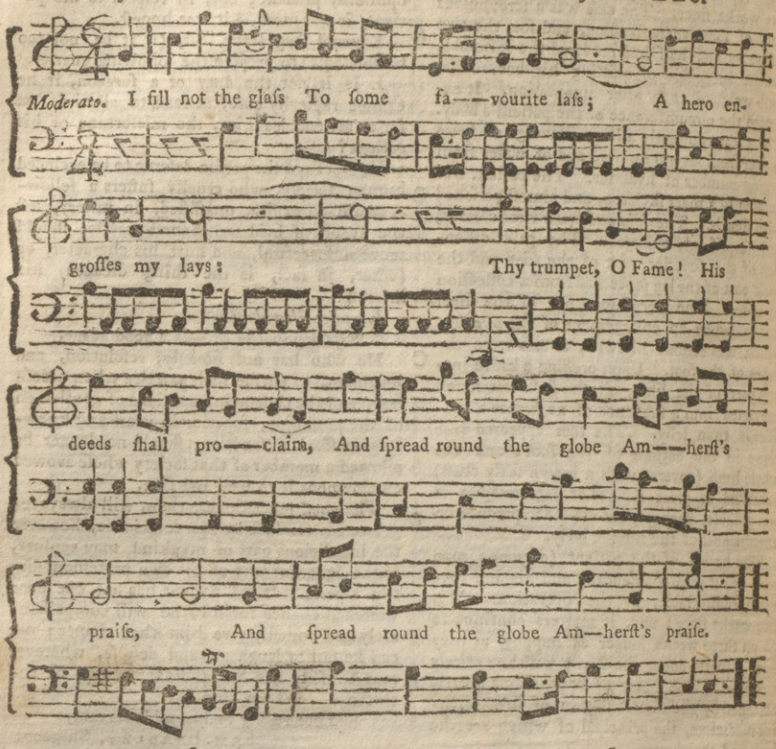
[*We have laid the above before ſeveral gentlemen, eminent in the profeſſion, here in* London; *they all agree, that Mr.* Bradley *acted judiciouſly: One of them, and we will venture to ſay, who, both from theory and experience, is to be claſſed amongſt the beſt ſurgeons in* London, *Mr.* Godman, *of* Old-ſtreet, *warmly expreſſed his approbation of this method of practice.*]



A SONG *on the Taking of* MONTREAL.

Sung by Mr. Lowe; *ſet by Mr.* Worgan; *the Words by Mr.* Lockman.

Preſented to his Royal Highneſs the PRINCE *of* WALES.



2.

Through woods, and o'er lakes,
His progreſs he takes,
With Montreal full in his eye:
The French would, in vain,
Or Indians, reſtrain
His troops, who to victory fly.

3.

Cape-Breton our own,
Gallia's fiſh'ry's o'erthrown,
Chief nurſery of her marine:
Invaſion, that joke,
Will thence end in ſmoke,
And Britain ſtill reign ocean's queen.

4.

The Indians and we
Shall henceforth agree;
Thus our manufactures advance:
Our foes, to their coſt,
See their rich fur-trade loſt,—
Great blow to the commerce of France!

5.

Triumphant, with pride,
O'er ocean we ride;
Not a ſingle attempt now miſcarries:
To our raviſh'd eyes
Creſſy, Agincourt, riſe,
And the days of our Edwards and Harrys.

6.

Juſt George! O for thee,
The Fates did decree,
A reign will eternally ſhine:
The fam'd conqueſts told
In our annals of old,
Are already equall'd in thine.

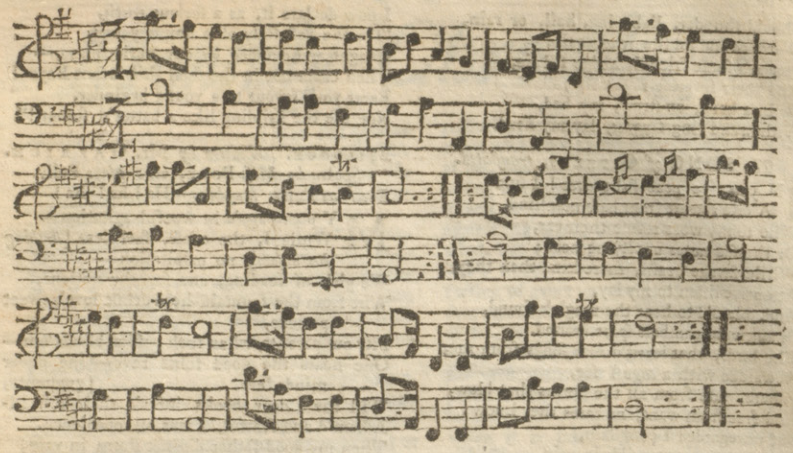
7.

O'erwhelm'd with ſad fears,
See Gallia, in tears,
The loſs of Montreal bemoan!
The French are undone;
And now Canada's won,
Britannia ſhall there fix her throne.

8.

But hark! heav'n-born peace
Bid's war's horrors ceaſe;
And lo where the goddeſs deſcends!
Her charms all adore;
Human blood ſtreams no more;
And foes, long contending, are friends.

Lady



Poetical ESSAYS *in* DECEMBER, 1760.

The MISER *and the* BLACKBIRD; *A* TALE.

TWICE ev'ry year old Gripus went
To ſee his farm, and take his rent:
Full fifty miles from home it lay,
Which ſtill he travell'd in a day.
A meagre paltry ſteed he preſs'd,
And in a thread-bare coat was dreſs'd.
At noon, beſide ſome hedge he tarry'd
To dine;—his food he with him carry'd:—
Mean time, hard by, his hungry ſteed
Cropp'd the green herbage of the mead.
Cheap journeys thus he often made;
But, ah! what caution can evade
Ills unforeſeen? A ſtorm, one day,
By chance o'ertakes him on the way:
The clouds diſcharge their liquid ſtores,
And o'er his head loud thunder roars:
With terror ſeiz'd, and wet to ſkin,
He haſtens to a neighb'ring inn:
There while he waits, the ſun its light
Withdrew, and faſt came on the night.
In vain the rigour of his fate
He curs'd; to go 'twas now too late:
By the fire-ſide he took his ſeat;
For nothing call'd to drink or eat.
It chanc'd the landlord knew his gueſt,
And, archly ſneering, thus addreſs'd:
"Sir, you are wet—may I be bold—
I greatly fear you'll get a cold:
'Tis needful to take ſomething warm;
A *dram* would ſurely do no harm."—
"Drams," cry'd the Miſer, "are my hate;
They breed diſeaſe, and haſten fate."
"What ſhall I get you then to eat?
My larder's always ſtor'd with meat:
Chuſe you a beef or mutton ſteak?"—
"Fleſh-ſuppers, Sir, I ſeldom make;
At preſent *indiſpos'd*, I think
I'm not inclin'd to eat or drink;
But, if a *Blackbird* you could get,
Perhaps a morſel I might eat:
Let ſuppers little be, and light;
This maxim I held always right."
His riſing wrath the hoſt ſuppreſs'd,
A ſcheme revolving in his breaſt,
To puniſh his penurious gueſt:
Hard by, a *Cobler*'s ſtall he ſought:
His *tame* and fav'rite Blackbird bought:
In idle words no time he loſt;
Five ſhillings was the ſum it coſt.
Almighty gold! what can reſtrain
Thy boundleſs pow'r? The bird was ſlain,
(O cruel deed!) and dreſs'd in haſte,
Before the hungry Miſer plac'd.
He ſupp'd, retiring went to reſt,
And golden dreams his mind poſſeſs'd.
The morn, with bluſhes overſpread,
Now o'er the world its luſtre ſhed:
He roſe, impatient of delay,
Demanded what he had to pay:
When on the bill he fix'd his eyes,
How great his wonder and ſurpriſe!
He rav'd with fury unreſtrain'd,
And of the injury complain'd.
"Your rage," the hoſt reply'd, "forbear;
The myſtery unfolded hear!
My houſe, with various plenty ſtor'd,
The Bird you choſe could not afford:
That a *ſick* gueſt ſhould be debarr'd
From what he lik'd, I thought 'twas hard:
A neighb'ring friend I therefore try'd,
And his *tame* Thruſh my want ſupply'd:
A crown it coſt—'twas dear, 'tis true;
But that's a trifle, Sir, to you."
The *Cobler*, ſummon'd, ſtrait appear'd;
And now the Miſer's doubts were clear'd:
The bill reluctantly he paid,
And, mingling imprecations, ſaid,
"Henceforth to inns I bid adieu,
And all their vile impoſing crew:

Should

Should thunder, lightning, hail, or rain,
O'ertake me on the road again,
Beneath some friendly hedge I'll lie,
And their severest rage defy;
Or in a barn, on straw, my bed,
With wand'ring *Gypsies*, lay my head.

The SONG *of* ORPHEUS, *translated.*

IN you, ye peaceful groves! I find
A safe retreat from base mankind,
Who to my woes refuse their ear,
Or the sad notes unpitying hear;
While savage beasts, more kind than they,
Attentive listen to my lay,
And, pleas'd to hear the magick sound,
In awkward gambols sport around.
The birds, that learn'd new songs from me,
Rewarded with a *cage* I see,
Where, safe from all the storms that blow,
And free from want, no cares they know:
But unregarded I complain,
And sing to dreary wilds in vain.

PROLOGUE *to* Polly Honeycombe, *Spoken by Mr.* King, *(see p.* 649.)

HIther in days of yore, from Spain or France
Came a dread sorceress; her name, *Romance*,
O'er Britain's isle her wayward spells she cast,
And common sense in magic chain bound fast.
In mad sublime did each fond lover woo,
And in heroicks ran each Billet-doux:
High deeds of chivalry their sole delight,
Each fair a maid distress'd, each swain a knight.
Then might Statira Orondates see,
At tilts and tournaments, arm'd cap-a-pé.
She too, on milk-white palfrey, lance in hand,
A dwarf to guard her, pranc'd about the land.
This fiend to quell, his sword Cervantes drew,
A trusty Spanish blade, Toledo true:
Her talismans and magic wand he broke—
Knights, genii, castles—vanish into smoke—
But now, the dear delight of later years,
The younger sister of *Romance* appears:
Less solemn is her air, her drift the same,
And *Novel* her enchanting, charming, name.
Romance might strike our grave forefathers pomp,
But *Novel* for our buck and lively romp!
Cassandra's folios now no longer read,
See, Two neat pocket volumes in their stead!
And then so *sentimental* is the stile,
So chaste, yet so bewitching all the while;
Plot, and elopement, passion, rape, and rapture,
The total sum of ev'ry dear—dear—chapter.
'Tis not alone the small talk and the smart,
'Tis *Novel* most beguiles the female heart.
Miss reads—she melts—she sighs—Love steals upon her—
And then—Alas, poor girl!—good night poor honour!
* * Thus of our Polly having lightly spoke,
Now for our author!—but without a joke.
Though wits and journals, who ne'er fibb'd before,
Have laid this bantling at *a certain door*,
Where lying store of faults, they'd fain heap more,
I now declare it, as a serious truth,
'Tis the first folly of a simple youth,
Caught and deluded by our harlot plays,—
Then crush not in the shell this infant Bayes!
Exert your favour to a young beginner,
Nor use the stripling like a batter'd sinner!"

EPILOGUE. *Written by* Mr. GARRICK, *Spoken by Miss* POPE, *who plays* Polly.

Enter as Polly, *laughing*—Ha! ha! ha!—

MY poor papa's in woeful agitation—
While I, the cause, feel here [*striking her bosom*] no palpitation—
We girls of reading, and superior notions,
Who from the fountain-head drink love's sweet potions,
Pity our parents, when such passion blinds 'em—
One hears the good folks rave—One never minds 'em.
'Till these dear books infus'd their soft ingredients,
Asham'd and fearful, I was all obedience.
Then my good father did not storm in vain,
I blush'd and cry'd—*I'll ne'er do so again:*
But now no bugbears can my spirit tame,
I've conquer'd fear—and almost conquer'd shame;
So much these dear instructors change and win us,
Without their *Light* we ne'er should know what's in us:
Here we at once supply our childish wants—
Novels are hotbeds for your forward plants.
Not only sentiments refine the soul,
But hence we learn to be the smart and drole:
Each awkward circumstance for laughter serves
From nurse's nonsense to my mother's *Nerves*.
Tho' parents tell us, that our genius lies
In mending linen, and in making pies,
I set such formal precepts at defiance,
That preach up prudence, neatness, and compliance:
Leap these old bounds, and boldly set the pattern,
To be a wit, philosopher, and flattern—
O! did all maids, and wives my spirit feel,
We'd make this topsy-turvy world to reel:
Let us to arms!—Our fathers, husbands, dare!
Novels will teach us all the art of war:
Our tongues will serve for trumpet and for drum;
I'll be your leader—General *Honeycombe!*
Too long has human nature gone astray,
Daughters should govern, parents should obey;
Man should submit, the moment that he weds,
And hearts of oak should yield to wiser heads;
I see you smile, bold Britons!—But 'tis true—
Beat *You* the French;—but let your *Wives* beat *You*.

On the present WAR *in* GERMANY.
AN EPIGRAM.
Translated from the original German.

AN Austrian tygress, and a Russian bear,
The Prussian eagle once combin'd to tear;
But ere assail'd, enrag'd, they saw him rise,
And tow'r, above their malice, in the skies.
In vain whom heav'n protects would men destroy:
Or swiftest-footed beasts the birds annoy.
Throughout the forest, growling, may they rove:
But bear nor tyger's paw can reach the bird of Jove.

THE

* *These lines were added by Mr.* Garrick, *on its being reported, that he was the author of this piece; and however humourous and poetical, contains as strict matter of fact as the dullest prose.*

THE Monthly Chronologer.

Articles of Capitulation agreed upon and aſſented to by Captain Paul Demere, *commanding his Majeſty's Forces at Fort* Loudoun, *and the Headmen and Warriors of the* Overhill Cherokee *Towns, referred to p.* 605.

I. That the garriſon of Fort Loudoun march out with their arms and drums, each ſoldier having as much powder and ball as their officer ſhall think neceſſary for the march, and what baggage he may chuſe to carry.

II. That the garriſon be permitted to march for Virginia, or Fort Prince George, as the commanding officer ſhall think proper, unmoleſted; and that a number of Indians be appointed to eſcort them, and to hunt for proviſions on the march.

III. That ſuch ſoldiers as are lame, or by ſickneſs diſabled from marching, be received into the Indian towns, and kindly uſed until they recover, and then to be returned to Fort Prince George.

IV. That the Indians do provide the garriſon with as many horſes as they can conveniently for their march, agreeing with the ſoldiers or officers for payment.

V. That the fort, great guns, powder, ball, and ſpare arms, be delivered to the Indians, without any fraud, on the day appointed for the march of the troops.

Signed OUCANASTOTE † his mark.
PAUL DEMERE.
CUNIGACATOGAE * his mark.

Notwithſtanding this capitulation the garriſon was baſely murdered. (See p. 606.)

Liſt of the Free Britiſh Fiſhery *for* 1761.

His moſt ſacred majeſty King George the Third, governor.—Francis Vernon, Eſq; preſident.—William Northey, Eſq; vice-preſident.—Council. Solomon Aſhley, Eſq; Abraham Atkins, Eſq; Sir Walter Blacket, Bart, William Beckford, Eſq; * Steph. Beckingham, Eſq; * Samuel Blackwell, Eſq; Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart. Velters Cornewall, Eſq; * Right Hon. Lord Charles Cavendiſh; Sir James Creed; Thomas Collet, Eſq; * Benjamin Coleborne, Eſq; * Andrew Drummond, Eſq; John Edwards, Eſq; Right Hon. Lord Folkſtone; * Thomas Foſter, Eſq; Edward Godfrey, Eſq; Sir William Hart; * Henry Hoare, Eſq; John Jeſſer, Eſq; * Sir Benjamin Rawling; Right Hon. the Earl of Shafteſbury; William Sloane, Eſq; William Sotheby, Eſq; Hon. George Townſhend, Eſq; John Tucker, Eſq; John Jolliffe Tuffnell, Eſq; Hon. John Vaughan, Eſq; John Underwood, Eſq; William Watſon, Eſq; †

At the latter end of the laſt month, the Speedwell yacht tried the experiment of the poſſibility, not only of a veſſel's being made to move with conſiderable velocity in a ſtark calm at ſea, but alſo againſt a moderate wind, by ſetting out from the Red Houſe at Chelſea Reach to Putney Bridge with the tide, but againſt the wind, and returned back with the wind, but a great part of the way againſt the tide; which was performed, to the full ſatisfaction of every perſon preſent, at the rate of four miles *per* hour, which, in caſe of a calm at ſea, is equal to a thouſand miles in eleven days, and the ſame againſt a moderate wind, favoured with the tide: From whence the publick may judge of the great utility of this invention to a commercial people; eſpecially when it is told, that this veſſel, though of only fifty tons burthen, draws in depth of water, and extends in height of upper-works, equal to many of two and three hundred tons burthen, being a double-decker, having five diſtinct and commodious rooms, with fourteen ſaſh-windows, and capable of ſeating a vaſt number of paſſengers.

At a common council held on Thurſday the 27th of November, 1760, it was ordered, That the thanks of that court be given to Sir Thomas Chitty, knight, late lord-mayor of this city, for his conſtant attendance, and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, during his continuance in that high and important office, and for his particular attention and encouragement to the ſeveral publick works of this city.

On November the 25th the Iriſh parliament was diſſolved by proclamation.

On November the 30th three dwelling-houſes and ſome ſtore-houſes were conſumed by fire at Plymouth.

MONDAY, December 1.

The royal ſociety elected the following noblemen and gentlemen preſident and council for 1761.—Right Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield preſident.—Council. Tho. Birch, D. D. ſecretary, James Bradley, D. D. Aſtronomer Royal, James Burrow, Eſq; Lord Charles Cavendiſh, Peter Daval, Eſq; Keane Fitzgerald, Eſq; Benjamin Franklin, LL. D. William Fauquier, Eſq; John Hadley, M. A. Samuel Mead, Eſq; Charles Morton, M. D. ſecretary, Charles Moſs, D. D. Mr. Edward Nourſe, George Lewis Scott, Eſq; Mr. James Short, William Sloane, Eſq; Philip Earl Stanhope, Will. Watſon, M. D. J. Weſt, Eſq; treaſurer, Hugh Lord Willoughby of Parham.

TUESDAY, 2.

Admiralty-Office. Capt. Bentinck, of his majeſty's ſhip the Niger, gives an account, in his letter dated in Plymouth-Sound, the 27th of laſt month, that on the 24th in the morning he fell in with a ſnow, which he chaſed till eight o'clock at night, when he took her. She proved to be the Eprecue, a frigate of about

200

† *Thoſe with ſtars are new ones.*

200 tons, 14 ſix-pounders, and 136 men, belonging to the French king, commanded by Monſ. Le Picquier, lieutenant, and ſailed from Morlaix the night before ſhe was taken.

Capt. Ourry, of his majeſty's ſhip Actæon, gives an account, in his letter dated the 28th of laſt month, that he had given chaſe that morning to a French brig privateer, which he ſoon came up with, and took: She is called the Phœnix, belonging to Morlaix, of twelve carriage and twelve ſwivel guns, and 120 men.

His majeſty, in mounting his horſe in Hyde Park, received a fall, which providentially did him no hurt: Afterwards his majeſty was at Covent-Garden theatre, at the repreſentation of the Hiſtory of King Henry V.

WEDNESDAY, 3.

Two houſes in Long-Alley, Moor-fields, were blown down, and ſome perſons received violent hurts thereby.

A powder-magazine was blown up near Molden, in Surry.

At a court of common-council, at Guildhall, a committee was appointed to enquire into the ſtate of the militia of this city.

St. James's. This day the Baron de Knip-hauſen, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and M. Michell, miniſter from the King of Pruſſia, had both private audiences of his majeſty, to deliver their new credential letters; as had alſo Monſ. Alt, miniſter of the Land-grave of Heſſe-Caſſel, to deliver his new credentials.

THURSDAY, 4.

A fiſhmonger was convicted, and fined 50l. for employing his apprentice to buy and ſell fiſh for him, by commiſſion, at Billingſgate market.

The officers of the Lyme man of war (ſee p. 609.) have, at a court-martial, been acquitted of the loſs of that ſhip.

FRIDAY, 5.

St. James's. This day Monſ. Hop, envoy extraordinary from the States General, had a private audience of his majeſty, to deliver his new credential letters.

Count Viri, envoy extraordinary from the King of Sardinia, had likewiſe a private audience of his majeſty.

SATURDAY, 6.

Ended the ſeſſions at the Old-Bailey, when John Smith, for an highway-robbery, received ſentence of death; fourteen to be tranſported for ſeven years; four were branded, and one whipped.

Whitehall. The court of directors of the Eaſt-India company have received, by the way of Perſia and Aleppo, from the preſident and council of Bombay, the following advices, dated the 27th of May laſt. "In our laſt advices over land we had the pleaſure to inform you of the ſucceſs which had attended the Engliſh arms at Wondevaſh and Chitteput; and at Arcot, in thoſe by the Yarmouth: Alſo, that Admiral Corniſh arrived with his ſquadron at Fort St. George on the 23d of February. We have now the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that on the 3d inſtant we received the agreeable news from the preſident and council at Fort St. George, that Permacoil and Allumparva had ſurrendered their garriſons to be priſoners of war: Alſo, that his majeſty's ſhip Falmouth had obliged the Haerlem, a French ſhip from Merguy, to run aſhore two leagues to the Northward of Pondicherry. Theſe ſucceſſes were attended with the ſurrender of the important ſettlement of Karical, on the 5th of laſt month, to the ſea and land forces commanded by Rear-admiral Corniſh and Major Monſon, with all the garriſon priſoners of war. We are not yet informed of the number; but the loſs on our ſide was only ſeven killed and wounded. The enemy is, by this means, reduced to their ſingle port of Pondicherry."

The court of directors have alſo received advices, by way of Baſſorah, that Pondicherry was cloſely blocked up by ſea and land; and that the French horſe, conſiſting of 400 huſſars, had deſerted to our camp.

MONDAY, 8.

Capt. Day, of the artillery, and five others, were drowned, in a ſquall of wind, at Portſmouth.

Capt. John Toone was executed at Execution-dock, purſuant to his ſentence. (See p. 608.)

TUESDAY, 9.

Weſtminſter. His majeſty came this day to the houſe of peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne, with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Henry Bellenden, gentleman uſher of the black rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his majeſty to the houſe of commons, commanding their attendance in the houſe of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his

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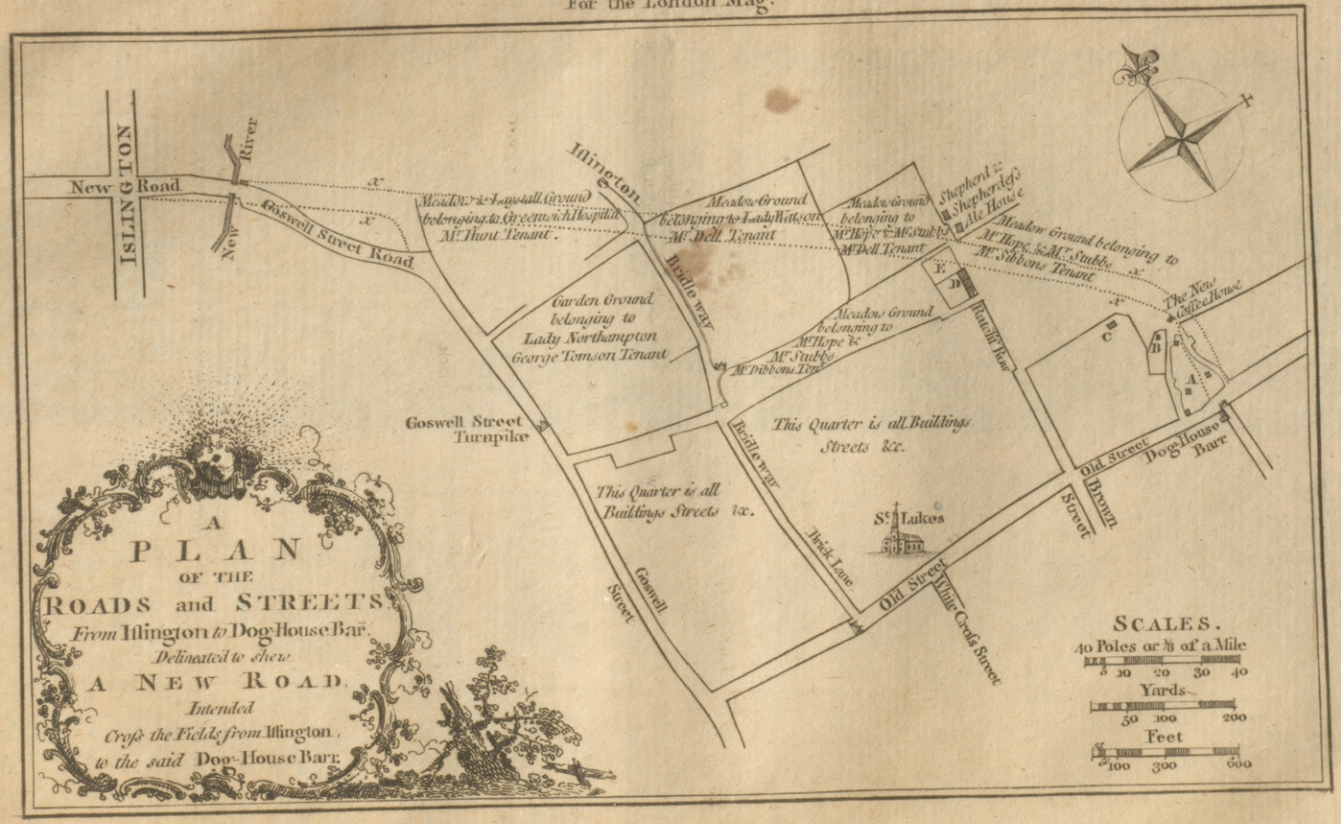
References to the annexed PLAN *of the* ROADS *and* STREETS *from* Iſlington *to* Dog-Houſe Bar, *ſhewing the Track of the* NEW ROAD *mentioned p.* 609.

A, GARDEN-GROUND, huts, cottages, &c. Fiſher owner, Haime tenant.—B. Drying-ground, and boarded cottage; Mrs. Kemp owner, Wilſon tenant.—C. Temperate Bath houſe, gardens, &c.—D. Green Gate and Grapes alehouſe.—E. Garden-ground of ditto.—The double dotted lines *x. x.* repreſent a New Road croſs the fields ſo as to go cloſe by the corner of the Green Gate and Grapes alehouſe; and from thence to touch the obtuſe angles of the brick wall, at entrance, to the Temperate Bath; and from thence, with a ſmall bend, to come out into Old-ſtreet, oppoſite the Dog-houſe Bar, facing Moor-fields.—The reader may ſuppoſe alſo a ſingle dotted line, which would ſhew that the ſaid road may go in one ſtrait line to the obtuſe angle of the Temperate Bath wall, but not without pulling down the corner-houſe next to the Gate and Grapes alehouſe above ſaid.

For the London Mag.



his majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to, An act for the support of his majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown of Great-Britain;—An act for granting an aid to his majesty by a land-tax, to be raised in Great-Britain, for the service of the year 1761;—An act for continuing and granting to his majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the year 1761.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

Count Haslang, envoy, &c. from the electors of Bavaria and Palatine, had a private audience to present his new credentials.

THURSDAY, 11.

The cause so long depending between the company of scriveners and the attornies of the city of London, was tried by a special jury, before Sir William Moreton, at Guildhall; when, after a hearing of several hours, a verdict was given in favour of the attornies.

An order was sent to Portsmouth to countermand the sailing of the expedition-fleet. The troops were soon after debarked, and marched into winter-quarters.

FRIDAY, 12.

His majesty was at Drury-lane play-house, to see the Rehearsal and Polly Honeycombe.

The lottery ended drawing, when number 24,057, a blank, as last-drawn ticket, is intitled to 1000l.

TUESDAY, 16.

M. de Mello, envoy extraordinary from the court of Portugal, had a private audience of his majesty.

FRIDAY, 19.

A house was consumed by fire, near Wellclose square.

SATURDAY, 20.

Two Spanish ships were ordered to be restored to the owners, with costs and damages, by the lords of appeal.

A barn, with a considerable quantity of corn, was destroyed by fire at Twetton, near Bath.

MONDAY, 22.

St. James's. This day Count Colombo, resident from the republick of Venice, had a private audience of his majesty, to deliver his new credential letters. Count Bothmar, envoy extraordinary from the King of Denmark, had also a private audience of his majesty, to deliver his new credeatial letters; as had likewise the Baron de Cram, envoy extraordinary from the Duke of Brunswick, to deliver his new credential letters.

TUESDAY, 23.

Westminster. His majesty came this day to the house of peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Henry Bellenden, gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his majesty to the house of commons, commanding their attendance in the house of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to, An act to enable his majesty to be governor of the South-Sea company;—An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters;—An act to continue, for a limited time, the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter, from Ireland;—An act for repairing several roads leading to and through the towns of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, and Dorchester, in the county of Dorset;—and to two private bills.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that above 700 men had been brought into the scheme for seizing the garrison, and putting the officers to death; which was discovered by some who had engaged in it. (See p. 610.) Their leader, a grenadier, who called himself the Protector, and had a most persuative tongue and a great share of seeming piety, was with two others executed, and he died with a resolution suitable to his character. One of them confessed, that every employment had been disposed of, and that the first impression was to have been made near the Spanish line. When the letters left Gibraltar, the court-martial was sitting on others concerned.

A pardon is promised for the discovery of the person or persons who endeavoured to set fire to Mr. Shard's house at Peckham; and that gentleman also offers a reward of 100l.

Bishopsgate, Aldersgate, and Moorgate, are to be pulled down.

The lords of appeal have discharged three Dutch ships, one of them with interest and all costs.

Mr. Stevens is elected one of the bridge-masters of this city.

A most shocking affair happened, a few days ago, at Clapton.—A lady who lived in town, whose husband was gone a journey into the country, went to pass away the time of his absence with a relation, who lives at the above-mentioned village: At first she appeared thoughtful and melancholy, which seemed to have been her natural disposition; afterwards gay and lively, which gave the family hopes that company and the country had dissipated the gloom that hung upon her mind; but, the last day of her life, not coming down to breakfast as usual, a servant was sent up to call her: She had quitted the room, in the middle of which stood a large punch-bowl. This raised some suspicions; and the servants were ordered to search the yard and gardens, which they did, but without success: Then the coachman bethought him of the necessary, the door of which he found fast, and, on account of decency, waited half an hour before he attempted to get in; at the expiration of which he took off one of the tiles, and, to his great amazement, saw the unfortunate lady kneeling, with her head leaning over the hole of the necessary, and her throat cut from ear to ear, without any signs of life. It was conjectured that she intended to have executed her horrid purpose in her own chamber, and, to that intent, had placed the punch-bowl in the manner

above mentioned, in order to receive the blood iſſuing from the wound ſhe intended to give herſelf. An expreſs was immediately diſpatched to the unfortunate huſband, to give him an account of this melancholy cataſtrophe.

A young perſon at Briſtol, who goes by the name of Mountague, and had attempted to buy poiſon and afterwards to cut her throat, and pretended to be of a noble family, has turned out an impoſtor. Several of the faculty had examined her concerning her ſex, having a female voice; but none of them could tell which ſhe was, ſome ſaying ſhe was male, others female, and ſome ſaid both; but at laſt ſending for an old nurſe belonging to the hoſpital, ſhe pronounced it to be a male; whereupon he was committed to the houſe of correction.

A great many hogs were lately ſeized by the churchwardens, overſeers, and conſtables, of the pariſh of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, and ſold for the benefit of the poor, agreeable to the 8th and 9th of William III. which makes all hogs forfeited that are bred, fed, or kept, in the houſes or backſides of the paved ſtreets, or within 50 yards of the ſame, where the houſes are contiguous, within the cities of London and Weſtminſter, borough of Southwark, pariſhes within the weekly bills of mortality, and other the out pariſhes in the county of Middleſex.

One Mr. Edward Chriſtopher lately rode, for a conſiderable wager, from the Axe inn, Aldermanbury, to the city of Durham, which is 262 meaſured miles: He was allowed 46 hours to do it in; but he performed it in 42, and rode 21 horſes during the journey.

They write from Paris, that the Sieur de la Rouvicre hath obtained a patent for the ſole making of flannels, velvets, and other ſtuffs, of the cottony down of the *apocynum*, or dogs-bane. [The down of this plant hath long been in great eſteem in France, for ſtuffing eaſy chairs and making quilts, which are warm, and extremely light, the down being very elaſtick, and on that account very proper covering for perſons afflicted with the gout. In the Southern parts of France, where ſome of the ſorts of this plant will thrive in the open air, and perfect their ſeeds, there are many plantations of them for the ſake of the down. *Miller.*]

There was, not long ago, taken out of the ſea, near Weſt-Capelle, on the coaſt of Zealand, a great block of ſtone, weighing near 150 lb. entirely eaten by worms, immenſe numbers of which, of the ſize of a man's little finger, were found in it. Their bodies were ſoft, reſembling thoſe of ſnails; but on each ſide of the head they have an extreme hard ſhell, reſembling a ſaw, with which they had perforated the ſtone, and are thought to be the ſame kind of worms that have been ſo fatal to the dykes.

On Friday the 5th of December, about ſeven o'clock in the evening, they had a ſudden ſtorm of hail and rain at Norwich, with a flaſh of lightning, that burſt into ſeveral parts, reſembling balls of fire, which fell in many parts of the city, followed inſtantly by a clap of thunder, not diſtinguiſhable from the exploſion of a ſingle piece of cannon; but did no harm.

On the 21ſt a raven's neſt, with young ones quite fledged, was taken from a tree in a ground belonging to Mr. Johnſon, of Gedney, in Lincolnſhire.

On the 13th the houſe of the widow Hazledine, at Liverpool, was conſumed by fire, and Mrs. Hazledine and her grand-daughter periſhed in the flames.

Fort Prince George, and Fort Ninety-ſix, at the back of Carolina, which were cloſe preſſed by the Cherokees, have been relieved by a detachment of Rangers under Major Thompſon.

A Turkiſh man of war, called the Ottoman Crown, commanded by the high-admiral, was, on the 6th ult. reſolutely ſeized by 70 Chriſtian ſlaves, armed with knives only, on the coaſt of Malta, where ſhe had juſt landed 400 out of 700 of her crew. Theſe brave ſlaves ſhared 20,000 crowns a man out of their valuable prize.

The tender belonging to the Dublin, Commodore Douglaſs, was lately loſt at St. John's, on a cruiſe, in a gale of wind, with upwards of 100 choſen men on board, commanded by the commodore's own brother, and all hands periſhed.

On Saturday, the 27th, a proclamation was iſſued for a general faſt to be obſerved in Great-Britain and Ireland on Friday the 13th day of February next; and in Scotland on Thurſday the 12th of the ſaid month.

Addreſſes (ſince our laſt, p. 604, 609) have been preſented to his majeſty, from Richmond, in Yorkſhire, the biſhop and clergy of the dioceſe of Peterborough, the city of Peterborough, Corke, the archbiſhop and clergy of the dioceſe of York, the biſhop and clergy of the dioceſes of Winchester, St. Aſaph, the French and Dutch churches, the Calviniſt reformed church, the Moravians, Rutland, Newcaſtle under Line, grand jury of Middleſex, Cheſter, Rocheſter, Litchfield, Tiverton, Lymington, Devizes, Whitchurch, Leeds, Bridgnorth, Derby, Maidſtone, Aldeburgh, Warwick, Sudbury, Beverley, Perth, Bridgport, ſhire of Ayr, the Britiſh fiſhery, Falmouth, Preſton; the biſhops and clergy of the dioceſes of Ely and Cheſter; county of Middleſex, and Henry Cheere, Eſq; was knighted; Cirenceſter, Cheſhire, Eye, Bodmin, Elgin, St. Edmondsbury, Wokingham, Leſtwithiel, Abingdon, Bewdley, Dumbartonſhire, Seaford, Lewes, Barnſtaple, Youghall, Wareham, conſul and merchants at Liſbon, Truro, the biſhops and clergy of the dioceſes of St. David's, Bangor, Bath, and Wells, Chicheſter, Rocheſter, and Norwich; the clergy of Guernſey, county of Northumberland, high-ſheriff and grand-jury of Dublin, French refugees, Dover, Sterling, Innerkeithing, Trinity-houſe of Kingſton, Aſhburton, Lyme-Regis, county of Peebles, Totnes,

Totneſs, Hythe, ſociety for the propagation of the Goſpel in foreign parts; the biſhops and clergy of the dioceſes of Durham, Saliſbury, Glouceſter, and Hereford; the merchants of Edinburgh, Lanerk, Great Grimſby, Thetford, Tewkeſbury, Chippenham, Stafford, Kircudbright, Taviſtock, Wexford, Leominſter, Glaſgow, merchants and traders of Dublin, Waterford, Calne, Wells, Whitehaven, Appleby, Bridgwater, Stockbridge, Winchelſea, Huntingdon, Huntingdonſhire, Rye, Weymouth, Melcombe-Regis, Guernſey Iſland, Dyſert, dean and chapter of Litchfield, Newark upon Trent, Newport in the Iſle of Wight, Malmeſbury, Eaſt Retford, Inverire, Cardiganſhire, Bedford, Newbury, the Lutheran church, Penzance, Corſe caſtle, Dumfrieſſhire, univerſity of St. Andrew's, lord provoſt, &c. of Edinburgh, convention of Royal Burghs, Berkſhire, Horſham, Arundel, Eveſham, Orford, Boſton.

MARRIAGES *and* BIRTHS.

Dec. 6. THomas Stapleton, of Carleton, in Yorkſhire, Eſq; was married to Miſs Witham, of Cliffe.

Henry Maiſter, of Hull, Eſq; to Miſs Wharton, of Beverley.

11. Thomas Barlow, of Barlow-hall, in Lancaſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Worrall.

Polydore Plumptree, Eſq; to Miſs Eyre.

John Wilkins, Eſq; to Miſs Anne King.

13. Pryce Jones, of Montgomeryſhire, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Devereux, ſiſter to the Lord Viſcount Hereford.

Capt. William Wade to Miſs Wade.

15. Edward Gordon, Eſq; to Miſs Gordon.

Charles Woodhouſe, Eſq; to Miſs Ingram, a 20,000l. fortune.

Dr. Dealtry, of York, to Miſs Langley.

James Plunkett, Eſq; to Mrs. Pitt, of Twickenham.

17. Chriſtopher Aſtley, Eſq; to Miſs Dyot.

Rev. Mr. Burgeſs to Miſs Perſhore.

25. John Kenſington, Eſq; to Miſs Pooley.

Rev. Dr. Aſhton to Miſs Amyand.

Mr. Fothergill, of Birmingham, to Miſs Vernon, with a fortune of 9000l.

Dec. 4. Lady of Thomas Pelham, Eſq; was delivered of a daughter.

15. Lady Monſon, of a ſon.

21. Counteſs of Balcarras, of a ſon.

25. Counteſs of Aſhburnham, of a ſon and heir.

The Dutcheſs of Savoy, lately, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Nov. 30. RIGHT Hon. James, Earl of Stair, ſucceded by his brother, the Earl of Dumfries.

Dec. 1. Relict of Sir John Rogers, of Blachford, in Devonſhire, Bart.

7. John Trafford, of Croſton, in Lancaſhire, Eſquire.

Mrs. Jane Gray, of Artrep-Ruden, in Eſſex, aged 109.

9. Rev. Mr. Upton, prebendary of Rocheſter, well known for his polite writings, his edition of Spenſer's Fairy Queen, &c.

11. Ralph Radcliff, of Hitchen, in Hertfordſhire, Eſq;

Mr. Simmonds, treaſurer of Lion's-inn.

Edward Edlin, Eſq; a baron of the Exchequer, in Scotland.

12. Joſeph Trevers, Eſq; an eminent merchant.

Mr. Staples, well known for his curious devices, at the Spaniard, on Hampſtead heath.

Herbert Palmer, of Wickhambreux, in Kent, Eſq;

Col. Taylor, at Bath, poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in Ireland.

17. Lady Burgoyne, of Kenſington.

Lee Warner, of Walſingham Abbey, in Norfolk, Eſq;

Philip Wilkinſon, of Colly-Weſton, in Huntingdonſhire, Eſq;

James Gordon, of Hounſlow, Eſq;

18. Sackville Fox, formerly genealogiſt to his majeſty.

23. Richard Chauncey, Eſq; an eminent and wealthy Hamburgh merchant.

Nov. 11. The reverend and worthy Mr. Willis, Rector of Little Billing, in Northamptonſhire.

Nov. 18. Lieut. Gen. Philip Anſtruther, of Ardrie, in Scotland, colonel of the 26th regiment of foot.

Lately. Dr. Alſton, profeſſor of botany in the univerſity of Edinburgh.

Charles Laurence, Eſq; governor of Nova-Scotia.

Lady Bridget Bertie, one of the ſiſters of the Earl of Abingdon.

Lady of Robert Fox Lane, Eſq;

The eldeſt ſon of Mr. Stanton, member for Ipſwich.

The brave Capt. Speke, commander of his majeſty's ſhip the Modeſte, at Liſbon.

Mrs. Cartwright, who, in the ſpace of four years, had been tapped for the dropſy 41 times, and had 183 gallons of water taken from her.

Thomas Vigne, Eſq; an eminent merchant.

Henry Davis, Eſq; an eminent merchant.

Mr. William Carver, of Boſton, in New-England, aged 102.

Michael Deſcotes, of the province of March, in France, aged 109 years.

Sir Thomas Nairn, of Dunſinnan, in North-Britain, Bart.

John Hookes, of Gaunts, in Dorſetſhire, Eſquire.

Dr. Middleton, a phyſician, at Briſtol.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Joſeph Carr was preſented to the vicarage of Aſtrop, Bucks.—Mr. Colverly, to the vicarage of Swilland, in Suffolk.—Mr. Bates, to the vicarage of Brook, in Norfolk.—Mr. Batſon, to the rectory of Stanton-Ripley, in Hampſhire.—Mr. Samſon, to the chapel of Hammerſmith.—Mr. Aſkew,

the rectory of Plumbland, in Cumberland.—Mr. Warren, to the living of White-Roding, in Eſſex.—Mr. Kerrich, to the rectory of St. Clement's, Eaſtcheap.—Mr. Pope, to the rectory of Hopton, in Leiceſterſhire.—Mr. Wallace, to the living of Meſſing, in Surry.—Mr. Leonard Troughton, to the vicarage of Shalfleet, in the Iſle of Wight.—Dr. Brown, to the vicarage of Newcaſtle on Tyne.—Mr. Blake to the vicarage of Topperly, in Devonſhire.—Mr. Coldcale, to a prebendary in the cathedral of Rocheſter.

A diſpenſation paſſed the ſeals, to enable the Reverend Henry Bennet, B. L. to hold the rectory of Cardingham, with the vicarage of St. Knee, in Cornwall;—to enable Thomas Rayne, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Broad-Windſor, with the vicarage of Netherbury and Beminſter, in Dorſetſhire;—to enable Mr. Cockſhut to hold the rectory of Orſdale, in Yorkſhire, with the rectory of Beelſby, in Lancaſhire;—to enable Montague Barton, M. A. to hold the rectory of Stourton, in Wilts, with the rectory of Candell-Marſh, in Dorſetſhire.

PROMOTIONS CIVIL *and* MILITARY.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, Dec. 2.

THE Earl of Huntingdon, and George Townſhend, Eſq; were ſworn of the privy-council.

Whitehall, Dec. 17. Lord Viſcount Royſton was ſworn of the privy-council.

———, Dec. 20. Oneſiphorus Paul, of Woodcheſter, in Glouceſterſhire, Eſq; was knighted.

From the reſt of the PAPERS.

General Amherſt is appointed general and commander in chief in North-America.—Lord Malpas, colonel of the 65th regiment of foot, in the room of Col. Armiger, colonel of the 46th, in the room of Gen. Hopſon, deceaſed.—Lieut. Col. Haviland, colonel commandant of the 3d battalion of the 60th, or royal American, regiment, in the room of Governor Laurence, deceaſed.—Col. Burton to be colonel of a new regiment in America.—Lord Viſcount Fitzmaurice, and Lieut. Col. Hervey, aids de camp to his majeſty.—Lord Litchfield, a lord of the bed-chamber.—Sir Edward Wilmot, Dr. Shaw, Dr. Taylor, and Dr. Duncan, phyſicians, David Middleton, Eſq; ſerjeant-ſurgeon, and Pennel Hawkins, houſhold-ſurgeon, to his majeſty.—Dr. Donald Monro, phyſician extraordinary to the army in Germany.—John Paterſon, Eſq; comptroller of Chelſea hoſpital, in the room of Capt. Smith, major, in the room of Capt. Story, deceaſed.—Fraſer Honeywood, Eſq; Sir Edward Clive, Deputy Molineux, Mr. Robinſon, Rev. Mr. Roman and Mr. Cheere, Mr. Chauncey, Henry Cranmer, John March, jun. and John Darker, Eſqrs, choſen governors of Chriſt's hoſpital.—Mr. Tuckwell, regiſter of the ſociety for the encouragement of arts, &c.—Lord Macduff, Lord Carpenter, and Lord Howe, appointed lords of the bed-chamber, and Col. Brudenell, and Major St. John, grooms of the bed-chamber, to the Duke of York.—Mr. Temple, ſurveyor-general of the cuſtoms in North-America, in the room of Mr. Lechmere.—Thomas Jones, Eſq; high-ſheriff of Salop, William Bennet and Harry St. John, Eſqrs. were knighted.—Rev. Mr. Shepherd was elected Plumian profeſſor of aſtronomy, &c. at Cambridge.

B—KR—TS.

John Featherſton, jun. of Plymouth, victualler.
John Whitehurſt, of Lambeth, tobacconiſt.
John Moth, of Brentford, potter.
John Booth of Iſlington, ſaleſman.
John Manning, of St. Martin's, victualler.
Andrew Miller, of Bermondſey, ropemaker.
Thomas May, of St. Ives, mercer.
Thomas Rickard, of Cambridge, merchant.
Simeon Lord, of Hollingſworth, in Lancaſhire, cloth-maker.
Ralph Vaughan, of Cornhill, haberdaſher of hats.
Richard Hicks and John Jennings, of New Sarum, grocers.
Richard Hicks, of Pennington, in Hampſhire, merchant.
John Clement, of Golden-lane, pork-butcher.
William Moſdell, of Southwark, brewer.
Joſeph Gardiner, of Queen's-ſtreet, grocer.

BILLS of Mortality from November 18, to December 16.

Chriſt.	Males 657	Fem. 589	1246
Buried	Males 756	Fem. 760	1516
Died under 2 Years old			491
Between 2 and 5			136
5 and 10			54
10 and 20			33
20 and 30			142
30 and 40			142
40 and 50			169
50 and 60			122
60 and 70			108
70 and 80			67
80 and 90			44
90 and 100			6
100 and upwards			2
			1516

Buried	Within the Walls	158
	Without the Walls	390
	In Mid. and Surry	712
	City and Sub. Weſt.	256
		1516

Weekly, Nov. 25,	381
Dec. 2,	379
9,	390
16,	360
	1516

Wheaten Peck Loaf, Weight 17lb. 6 Oz. 18. 7d. ½.

COURSE

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Thurſday, Dec. 25, 1760.
Amſterdam 34 9 2 ½ a 2 Uſ.
Ditto at Sight 34 6 a 5 ½
Rotterdam 34 10.
Antwerp No Price.
Hamburgh 32 1 2 ½ Uſ.
Paris 1 Day's Date 30 ⅜.
Ditto at 2 Uſance 30 ½.
Bourdeaux ditto 30 ⅜.
Cadiz 39 ½.
Madrid 39 ¼.
Bilboa 39 ½.
Leghorn 49 ½.
Genoa 48 ½.
Venice 51 ⅛.
Liſbon 5s. 5d. ½ a ⅝.
Oporto 5s. 5d. a 4d. ⅝.
Dublin 7.

St. James's, Dec. 20.

THE following addreſs of the commiſſion of the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland has been preſented to his majeſty by Dr. Robert Hamilton, profeſſor of divinity in the univerſity of Edinburgh, their moderator; Dr. George Wiſhart, Dr. Alexander Webſter, Dr. George Kay, Dr. John Jardine, miniſters of Edinburgh; and Gilbert Elliot, Eſq; one of the lords of the Admiralty, and an elder of that church: They were introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the miniſters and elders met in the commiſſion of the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland, humbly beg leave to take this firſt opportunity of preſenting to your majeſty our ſincere expreſſions of condolance for the loſs which your majeſty and the nation have ſuſtained by the death of our late moſt gracious ſovereign.

When we reflect on the many eminent virtues which adorned his character, and the proſperity we enjoyed under his long and happy reign, we cannot but be affected with the deepeſt concern for the loſs of a life ſo valuable and important.

At the ſame time we do moſt thankfully acknowledge the goodneſs of God, who raiſed up a ſucceſſor in that royal family which hath been ſo remarkably the bleſſing and glory of theſe kingdoms.

Permit us, Sir, in all humility, to approach your ſacred perſon with our moſt hearty congratulations upon your majeſty's happy acceſſion to the crown of your anceſtors. The early diſcoveries you have given of that greatneſs of mind, and goodneſs of heart, which form true majeſty, and enſure the happineſs of a free people; your gracious declaration, expreſſing your tendereſt affection for this your native country; and your reſolution to preſerve and ſtrengthen the conſtitution both in church and ſtate; are, to us, the ſureſt pledges of the continued proſperity and glory of Great-Britain, and make us reflect, with gratitude to Almighty God, upon that happy period when our religion and liberties were ſecured by the ſettlement of the ſucceſſion to the crown in the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover.

Rejoicing with our fellow ſubjects in the ſecurity of all our important intereſts under your majeſty's government, we have a peculiar ſatisfaction, and an entire confidence in the ſolemn aſſurance your majeſty has given us, that you will inviolably maintain and preſerve the rights and privileges of the church of Scotland as by law eſtabliſhed.

Bound as we are to your majeſty, by every tye of duty and intereſt, we beg you to be aſſured of our unſhaken fidelity, and inviolable attachment to your majeſty's perſon and government.

Impreſt with theſe ſentiments, we ſhall not fail to inculcate upon the minds of a loyal people, the principles of duty and obedience to your majeſty, and to uſe our utmoſt endeavours to promote the pious deſigns of your royal proclamation againſt prophaneneſs and immorality.

That the God of all Grace may abundantly bleſs you with all ſpiritual and temporal bleſſings; that your reign may be long and glorious; that your throne may be eſtabliſhed in righteouſneſs, and in the affections of your people; that the Lord of hoſts may continue to bleſs your arms, and thoſe of your allies, with ſignal ſucceſs; that the calamities of this juſt and neceſſary war may ſpeedily terminate in an honourable and laſting peace; and that when your majeſty has acted your part with honour and renown as a faithful ſervant of God upon earth, you may ſhine with the higheſt glory in the heavenly kingdom, are the ſincere and fervent prayers of,

May it pleaſe your majeſty;

Your majeſty's moſt faithful, moſt dutiful, and moſt loyal ſubjects,

The miniſters and elders met in the commiſſion of the general aſſembly of the church of Scotland.

Signed in our name, in our preſence, and at our appointment, by

ROBERT HAMILTON, Moderator.

Edinburgh, Nov. 19, 1760.

To which his majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer.

"The zeal and fidelity the church of Scotland expreſs for my perſon and government, in this dutiful and loyal addreſs, are very agreeable to me, and I thank them for it: They may depend upon my conſtant ſupport and protection."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TO the account we have given from the Gazette of the battle fought on the 3d ult. * we ſhall add, That the Pruſſians took from

* *See, before,* p. 656.

from the Auſtrians 29 colours and one ſtandard; but as they were two or three times repulſed, before they could make any ſucceſsful impreſſion, in theſe repulſes, two of their generals and about 1500 of their men, were taken priſoners by the Auſtrians, who ſay that this was the moſt obſtinate and moſt bloody battle that has been fought in the courſe of the preſent war; for, according to their account, the battle continued till about eight o' clock at night; when the Pruſſians were obliged to retire without ſucceſs; but in the night-time, a large body of the latter, under the command of general Ziethen, attack'd and got poſſeſſion of the riſing grounds near Siplitz, which overlook'd their whole army; and as they could not by any means diſlodge him, they were under a neceſſity to abandon the field of battle at day-break, which, as they ſay, they did in good order, without being harraſs'd in their retreat by the enemy, But it is plain that the advantage in this battle turned at laſt to be greatly on the ſide of the Pruſſians; for though his Pruſſian majeſty has not been able to drive the Enemy from Dreſden, yet he has recovered poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of Saxony, and has ſince ſent from his army two detachments, one to aſſiſt in driving the Ruſſians out of his territories, and the other to join prince Ferdinand, in order if poſſible, to drive the French out of Hanover and Heſſe-caſſel. On the other hand, the Auſtrians have been obliged to recall to their main army their detachment which was with the Imperial army, ſo that it has been obliged to retire into Franconia; and alſo another detachment from their army under general Laudohn, the conſequence of which has been, its retreating in a hurry from Landſhut, which the Pruſſians have again taken poſſeſſion of. Thus the Pruſſians are now again in much the ſame ſituation, in which they were at the beginning of the campaign; and both armies are now gone into quarters of cantonment, as ſuppoſed, for the winter; the Auſtrians in and about Dreſden, and the Pruſſians in and about Leipſig and Meiſſen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Warbourg, Dec. 4. The ſituation of the troops in theſe parts has received no material alteration lately. Thoſe on the other ſide of the Weſer, under the Command of prince Ferdinand, have moved forward, and are now cantoned about Gottingen: His ſerene highneſs's head quarters have been fixed, ſince the 25th paſt, at Harſte,

There have been ſeveral ſmart ſkirmiſhes on the ſide of Gottingen, particularly one on the 29th paſt at Heydemunden upon the river Werra, which poſt major-general Breidenbach, at the head of two regiments of Hanoverian and Brunſwick Guards, with a detachment of cavalry, attacked; and, having carried it, took poſſeſſion of the town, which was abandoned by the French detachment, part of which paſſed the river in boats, while the others threw themſelves into an intrenchment which cover'd the paſſage, and which our troops made ſeveral attempts to force, but without ſucceſs. At length, our people being much galled by the fire from the enemy's redoubts on the other ſide of the river, general Breidenbach could not carry his point, and was obliged to fall back into the town, from whence he retired at midnight; and the enemy did not retake poſſeſſion of till twenty-four hours afterwards. Our loſs, upon this occaſion, amounted to about 150 private men: five of our officers were killed, and ſix wounded.

Hague, Dec. 21. The allies have withdrawn from Gottingen, and retired into winter-quarters, as have alſo the French army.

Paris, Nov. 21. We have advice from India, of a terrible hurricane at the iſle of France, on the 27th of January, which overthrew moſt of the houſes in the iſland. Two of the beſt ſhips of M. d'Ache's ſquadron were entirely loſt, and the reſt ſo much damaged, that there was no likelihood of his going to the relief of Pondicherry.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Obſerved in your Magazine of April, 1760, page 195, a preſcription for an *Ague*, from Newcaſtle upon Tyne, which runs thus, viz.

R. "An hour before the cold fit is expected, drink a pint of white-wine vinegar, mix'd up with the white of an egg. It operates very ſtrongly upon the patient. It is preferable to the Jeſuits Bark."

To the firſt aſſertion I give credit, it does *indeed* operate ſtrongly.——For the ſecond, I apprehend the cortex will ſuffer no diminution in its reputation.——It is an enormous quantity of vinegar to give *inwardly*, but uſed outwardly it is *ſucceſsful*.

Inſtead therefore of the preſcription running in the form above, by the following variation it will receive *improvement*.

R. An hour before the cold fit is expected, the patient to be in bed—to put on a ſhirt wrung out of vinegar, and to drink a draught of ſack whey with ſpt. C. C.

By the very copious ſweat (which will *now* enſue almoſt inſtantaneouſly) the Ague is carried off by perſpiration.

From the ſame Hand.

SINGULTUM ſæpe notavi eſſe ſymptoma perquam funeſtum. Ingenue fateor (*olim*) neque excogitare remedium, neque invenire, mihi dabatur, quod illi par erat. Incaſſum (licet totis viribus) certavi hoc ſtomachi ſpaſmum compeſcere. In uſum duxi catapl. ſtomach. moſch. ambergr. opium; (nam omnia hæc ſingultui compeſcendo inſerviunt:) Fruſtra, tamen obniſus ſum. *Nunc* invenio ſingultientibus valde grato & præſentaneo eſt ſubſidio guttula una ol. chym. cinnamomi; nec unquam per multos abhinc annos elapſos me fefellit. Super portiunculum ſach. albiſſ. inſtillatur, ore retineatur, ſenſim deglutiatur.

From

From the same.

IN the course of my literary pursuits t'other day, I met with the following character of a certain writer: "He will be justly ranked amongst those, who are esteemed for their *abilities*, but not admired for their *genius*."—This *distinction*, I own, is too nice and metaphysical for my comprehension—too high and excellent for my understanding to attain to;—and till some able pen shall please to *elucidate* its meaning, I must exclaim, with the eunuch to St. Philip, "How shall I understand this, except some one do guide me?" Acts viii. 31.

From the same.

"MR. Pope's life deserves a just volume, and I intend to give it," says Dr. Warburton. *Such* a person's life, by *such* a hand, could not fail proving a most valuable acquisition to literature, and valuable present to the public; but—we must despair of the *performance* of that promise, from one who moves in so exalted a sphere. "In this life (says his ingenious annotator) his *faults shall not* be concealed. It is not for the interest of his virtues that they *should*; nor, indeed, *could* they be concealed, if they were so minded, for *they shine through his virtues, no man being more a dupe to the specious appearances of virtue in others.*" Quære, whether the above be quite clear, obvious, and unembarrassed? or, whether it be not rather obscure, ambiguous, and perplexed? is submitted to the superior judgment of the literati.

The MONTHLY CATALOGUE, *for* December, 1760.

Divinity.

1. AN Enquiry into the divine Missions of John the Baptist and Jesus, &c. By Mr. Bell, pr. 5s. Sandby.

2. The Royal Bible, No. I. to be continued weekly, pr. 6d. Pottinger.

3. An Essay on Prayer, &c. pr. 3s. 6d. Piety. [A rational and useful performance, seemingly dictated by great good-will to mankind and regard to their temporal and eternal welfare.]

Sermons.

4. By Mr. Fleming, pr. 6d. Noon.

5. On the King's Death, by Dr. Chandler, pr. 6d. Millar.

6. On ditto, by Mr. Sowden, pr. 6d. Field.

7. On ditto, by Mr. Gibbons, pr. 6d. Ward.

8. On ditto, by Mr. Pitts, pr. 6d. Buckland.

9. On ditto, by Mr. White, pr. 6d. Buckland.

10. On ditto, by Mr. Fownes, pr. 6d. Longman.

Physick.

11. Institutes of Health, pr. 1s. 6d. Becket.

12. Chirurgical Pharmacy, pr. 6s. Nourse.

History, Biography.

13. Memoirs of the late Revolution in Bengal, pr. 2s. Millar.

14. The History of Gustavus Ericson, King of Sweden, by Mr. Raymond, pr. 5s. Millar.

15. Lives of Old and New Testament Worthies, vol. I. pr. 1s. 6d. Williams.

16. Life of Count Bruhl, pr. 2s. 6d. Cooper.

Miscellaneous.

17. Address relating to Balls, Plays, Cards, &c. pr. 6d. Keith.

18. The Retort, pr. 6d.

19. The State of the Revenues of France, pr. 3s. 6d. Pottinger.

20. Proceedings on the Coroner's Inquest on Anne Sharpe, pr. 6d. Noble.

21. A circumstantial Account of Miss Bell, otherwise Sharpe, pr. 1s. 6d. Williams.—[This pamphlet lays open such a scene of barbarous villainy as would make one shudder. It is written by Heartfree, author of two letters, on the same subject, lately inserted in the Gazetteer, and is well drawn up. It appears that Capt. Holland (an acquaintance of Miss Bell's, in her days of innocence, when she lived with her father) has exerted himself with uncommon spirit and assiduity upon this occasion. To him, and to him alone, she told the horrid tale of her ill usage, with every circumstance, and conjured him to see her have justice done her. He applied to Justice Fielding, who took down his deposition, together with some others, and transmitted them to the father. Capt. Holland attended, by summons, the coroner's inquest; but the jury *being satisfied* with the examinations of the physician, surgeons, apothecary, nurse, maid, &c. would not question Capt. Holland at all. (See p. 552.) He then wrote some letters to the father, and the person she accused of wounding her, (one Mr. Willy Sutton, a young merchant) from whom he received several answers. Finding, however, that the affair seemed to sleep, as a last proof of his justice and humanity, and his regard for the dying request of the poor young lady, Capt. Holland has now published an account of the whole atrocious transaction, and all the letters he received from the parties, relating thereto. As the father has given orders to prosecute the perpetrator of the violences on his daughter, we shall give a full account of the whole transaction in our Appendix.]

22. A Defence of the Conduct of Barbadoes during the late Expedition to Martinique and Guadalupe. In a Letter to the Right Hon. Gen. Barrington. Pr. 1s. 6d. Dodsley.—[This piece contains modest, and, we think, demonstrative proofs, that the Barbadians have not deserved so much reproach as they have met with from certain persons, who are pretty plainly pointed at in this letter. It also contains a refutation of some assertions of Capt. Gardiner, to their prejudice. See our Vol. for 1759, p. 582—584.]

23. Considerations on the Question, Whether the Act of Parliament establishing a Militia through England ought to extend to Scotland in Time of War. By Mr. Henderson. Pr. 1s. Johnson.

Johnſon.--[A well-meant, patriotick pamphlet, and containing a number of circumſtances much to the honour of North-Britain and her ſons: In ſhort, very miſcellaneouſly digreſſive and entertaining.]

24. A Full and Candid Anſwer to a Pamphlet entitled Conſiderations on the preſent German War, pr. 1s. 6d. Pridden.—[Neither full nor candid; a very weak reply to a very maſterly performance, let it be ever ſo unpopular at this time.]

25. Voltaire's Critical Eſſays on Dramatick Poetry, in Engliſh, pr. 3s. Davis and Reymers.

26. Conjectures on the State of Affairs in Germany, pr. 1s. Becket.

27. A Letter to a Noble Lord, &c. on a Peace, pr. 1s. Kearſley.

28. The genuine Letters of Baron Fabricius, pr. 4s. Becket.

29. Two Dialogues on Man-Trade, pr. 1s. Owen.

30. Some Reflections on the Management of a Theatre, pr. 6d. Coote.

31. The Parent's and Guardian's Directory, and the Youth's Guide, in the Choice of a Profeſſion or Trade, pr. 3s. Griffiths. [To be very critical on a performance intended for public benefit, would, we think, be unwarrantable, eſpecially when, in general, the production before us abounds with excellent rules and inſtructions, delivered in no inelegant language, and ſeems well calculated to anſwer the deſign of its publication.]

32. City Latin; or, Critical and Political Remarks on the Latin Inſcription on laying the firſt Stone of the intended new Bridge at Blackfryars, pr. 1s. Stevens. [As witty, as keen, and as agreeable a ſatire, as we remember to have ſeen, from any pen, ſince that of the almoſt-inimitable Swift. We could wiſh, to complete the joke, that ſome *learned deputy* would, as Queen Beſs ſaid, *furbiſh up his old Latin* to anſwer it.]

POETRY and ENTERTAINMENT.

33. Thomas and Sally; or, The Sailor's Return. A muſical Entertainment. Pr. 1s. Coote. [Pretty and characteriſtical: But the merit of theſe little pieces principally reſts on the muſick and performance, which we do not doubt gave great pleaſure.]

34. Polly Honeycomb, a dramatic Novel of one Act, pr. 1s. Becket. [A ſucceſsful attempt to diſplay the pernicious effects produced by the modern novels and romances, ſo readily ſupplied by the circulating libraries, on female minds. Polly hence having acquired her turn of language and her taſte for intrigue, counteracts the deſigns of her whimſical parents, to marry her to Ledger, a rich Broker, by romantically falling in love with Scribble, an attorney's clerk. Scribble appears to be the nephew of Polly's nurſe, who, taking advantage of her humour, had introduced him to her acquaintance. The odd tempers and ſituations diſplayed in this piece are worked up with a great deal of comic humour.]

35. The Enchanter; or, Love and Magic, a muſical Drama, pr. 6d. Tonſon. [The muſic and ſcenery muſt beſt recommend this little piece, wherein tedious recitative is avoided, and the fable is chiefly carried on by the ſongs.]

36. The Adventures of Sylvia Hughes, written by herſelf, pr. 2s. 6d. Williams. [Of all the adventurers of this kind, that, male or female, may iſſue from the preſs, Miſs Hughes will, probably, appear to be the moſt romantically mad, the moſt inſipidly dull, and the moſt impertinently goſſiping, that the preſent novel ſeaſon will produce.]

37. The New Boghouſe Miſcellany, pr. 2s. 6d. Cabe. [Moſt of this odd jumble is very properly ſo intitled; though ſome of the pieces, borrowed from Swift, &c. we hope will not ſhare the ſame inglorious fate.]

38. A Supplement to the Life and Opinions of Triſtram Shandy, Gent. pr. 1s. 6d. [The beſt ape of the original Shandy we have yet ſeen.]

39. The Life and Adventures of an Animal, &c. pr. 2s. 6d. [Abominably, nay ſcandalouſly obſcene; we ſuppoſe worked up for the entertainment of the bloods and bucks that peſter this metropolis.]

40. A congratulatory and admonitory Poem, addreſſed to his Majeſty, pr. 1s. Pridden.

[*Semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam*
Vexatus toties rauci Theſeide Codri? Juv.]

41. The Tears of Britannia, pr. 1s. Owen.

42. Memoirs of Dr. Squintum, pr. 2s.

43. The Earl of Douglas, a dramatic Eſſay, pr. 1s. Hitch and Hawes.

44. Life and Imaginations of Sarah Paul, pr. 2s. Hooper.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

45. Baldwin's Daily Journal, pr. 1s. 8d. Baldwin.

46. The Gentleman's New Memorandum-Book, pr. 1s. 8d. Dodſley.

47. The Ladies ditto, pr. 1s. 2d. Dodſley.

48. The Court and City Kalendar, pr. 2s. Baldwin.

49. The Court and City Regiſter, pr. 2s. Rivington.

50. Scott's New Daily Journal, pr. 1s. 6d. Scott.

51. The Gentleman and Lady's Palladium, pr. 1s. Caſſon.

52. The Lady's Complete Pocket-Book, pr. 1s. Newbery.

☞ *About the middle of* January *will be publiſhed, An* APPENDIX *to the* LONDON MAGAZINE, *for* 1760; *with a beautiful* FRONTISPIECE, *a General* TITLE, *curiouſly engraved, complete* INDEXES, *and every other Requiſite to perfect the Volume.*

APPENDIX

TO THE

LONDON MAGAZINE,

MDCCLX.

An impartial and ſuccinct HISTORY *of the Origin and Progreſs of the preſent* WAR.
Continued from p. 641.

THERE was likewiſe, in this ſeſſion, another enquiry ſet on foot relating to the war, which ended, in the ſame manner, with a juſtification of our miniſters. They had entered into a contract with ſome merchants, or factors, in the city, for furniſhing our troops in America with proviſions; which contract was drawn up in ſuch a manner as to admit of a doubt, whether the contractors were obliged to carry the proviſions after the army, whereſoever it might be obliged to march, or only to lodge the proviſions at ſome certain place or places in America, and leave them to be carried from thence along with the army, at the expence of the government. In the former caſe, the price allowed to the contractors appeared to be reaſonable and fair, becauſe the carriage of proviſions over land in ſuch a country would be vaſtly expenſive: In the latter caſe the price appeared to be highly unreaſonable and extravagant: But the contractors declared to the houſe, that they always thought themſelves obliged, by their contract, to carry the proviſions along with the army, whereſoever it might move, either by ſea or land. Upon this it was reſolved by the committee of the whole houſe, to which this affair was referred, and agreed to by the houſe, that the contract was prudent and neceſſary, and properly adapted to the ſecuring a conſtant and effectual ſupply for thoſe forces in America.

Having now given an account of all the proceedings in this ſeſſion of parliament relating to the war, I muſt obſerve that, before the cloſe of the ſeſſion, a new change in the adminiſtration was brought about. The whole nation had appeared to be terribly alarmed at the reſignation of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge: Every man, of any knowledge in modern hiſtory, began to conſider how long, and how often, this nation had been ſacrificed to a continental connection, eſpecially in the laſt war, and by the treaty of peace which put an end to it: Every man reflected with diſdain, that, notwithſtanding our ſuperiority both at ſea and in America, yet the loſs in this war was greatly on our ſide, not only in Europe, but alſo in America: And all, who had a real concern for the honour and intereſt of their country, apprehended our falling again under the ſole power of an adminiſtration, whoſe conduct had occaſioned ſuch an unexpected—ſuch a fatal event. Preſently after the reſignation of theſe two gentlemen was known, the lord-mayor of London ſummoned a common-council to meet on the 15th of April, when it was reſolved to preſent each of

these gentlemen with the freedom of the city in a gold box of 100 guineas value; and the resolution for that purpose was conceived in such terms as redounded greatly to their honour; which resolution, and other proceedings upon that occasion, the reader may see in your Magazine for 1757, p. 191. And, as no man can be free of the city, without being first made free of some company, a special court of the grocers company was held next day, when the master and wardens of the company, attended by the clerk, were ordered to wait on each of these two gentlemen, and acquaint them, that they were ordered by the company to desire the honour of their accepting of the freedom of that company. Thus these two gentlemen, by shewing themselves to be true and free men of England, had the honour to be made freemen of the city of London; and before the end of June the example of London was followed by many of the cities and boroughs in England, who transmitted the freedom of their respective cities or boroughs in gold or silver boxes.

This run of popularity in favour of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge very probably gave the old ministers a real concern: They saw that without them it would be extremely dangerous to carry on the war, and still more dangerous to clap up a dishonourable peace: On the other hand, these two gentlemen probably began to perceive our situation to be such, that it was hardly possible to carry on our war against France, without shewing some regard to a continental connection. The only difference was, which should be the primary consideration, the interest of England, or the continental connection? If the sole direction should be left to the old ministers, they probably supposed, that the interest of England would be, as it had formerly been, only the secondary consideration; and, from what had happened since their resignation, they had reason to suppose, that even in this the old ministers would be supported by a majority in parliament, until our plantations were undone, or some of them, perhaps, torn from us, as Minorca had been; for, when gold dust is thrown into the eyes of the understanding, few men can perceive any distant misfortune until they come to feel it; and then they fall, with unbridled rage, upon the ministers by whom they were blinded. Thus self-danger on one side, and the danger of the country on the other, produced again a coalition between the old and the new ministers, in which, it is probable, the former agreed, that the interest of England, that is to say, a vigorous prosecution of the war by sea and in America, should always be the primary consideration; and upon this condition the latter agreed to concur with them in shewing as much regard to the continental connection as this primary consideration could admit of; but the great danger was, their being able to confine this regard within such narrow bounds: A continental connection, especially one in which neither our trade, nor the balance of power, is any way concerned, is like a chancery-suit; when once begun, we must go on, or be saddled with costs; and there is no foreseeing how long it may last, or what the expence may amount to: A little success, like a lucky run at play, only tempts us to play on; and, if it does not inflame our own ambition, it certainly does that of our allies, which we must continue to cherish to our ruin, or be loaded with the reproach of having deserted our allies. In short—*facilis descensus Averni;—sed revocare gradum—hoc opus, hic labor est.*

Although this danger was certainly foreseen by the new ministers, yet the immediate danger their country was exposed to, the manifold losses it had already suffered in an ill-conducted war, and the distress our plantations were involved in, made them resolve to encounter it; and, in pursuance of this coalition, his majesty, on the 29th of June, was pleased to redeliver the seals to Mr. Pitt, as one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. The next day Sir Robert Henley was made keeper of the great seal, and the custody of the privy seal was delivered to the Earl Temple: The Earl Gower was made master of the horse, in the room of the Duke of Dorset, who was made constable of Dover castle, and warden of the Cinque ports for life: A new commission of treasury was ordered, by which the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Legge, Mr. Nugent, the Lord Duncannon, and Mr. James Grenville, were appointed his majesty's commissioners; and the said Mr. Legge was again appointed chancellor of the Exchequer: Also a new commission of Admiralty was ordered, by which the Lord Anson, Admiral Boscawen, Admiral West, Doctor Hay, Thomas Orby Hunter and Gilbert Elliott, Esqrs. and Admiral Forbes, were appointed his majesty's commissioners:

Henry

Henry Fox, Eſq; was appointed Paymaſter-General; and Thomas Potter, Eſq; was appointed Vice Treaſurer of Ireland. Several other Changes and Promotions were made, and the new adminiſtration being thus in a great meaſure ſettled, his majeſty went on the 4th, and put an end to the ſeſſion, after having made a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1757, p. 320.

After having thus given an account of the proceedings and reſolutions of parliament relating to the war, and the change that happened in our adminiſtration during the ſeſſion, I ſhall now proceed to an account of the warlike preparations and operations in purſuance thereof: and as we were now engaged in two wars of a very different nature, one founded upon a true Britiſh intereſt, by which I mean the war carried on againſt France at ſea and in America; and the other founded entirely upon a continental connection, by which I mean our war in Germany; I ſhall give a diſtinct account of each; beginning with the firſt, which was, as I have ſaid, by the coalition, to be the primary conſideration.

With regard to the war againſt France, I ſhall firſt give an account of what was done here at home; and next, of what was done in America, Africa, or the Eaſt-Indies. During the whole of the year 1757, the proclamation was from time to time continued, as well as it had been during the preceding year, for giving encouragement to ſeamen and able-bodied landmen to enter themſelves on board his majeſty's ſhips of war; for granting rewards for diſcovering ſuch ſeamen as ſhould conceal themſelves; for pardoning ſuch as had deſerted, and ſhould return into the ſervice; and for ſeizing all ſuch ſeamen as ſhould be found ſtraggling. Great diligence was likewiſe uſed in augmenting as well as recruiting his majeſty's land forces; and for all theſe purpoſes the ſcarcity of corn which ſtill prevailed, was certainly of ſome ſervice, but it had otherwiſe a very bad effect: for it produced tumults and riots in many parts of the kingdom, in which a conſiderable number of the poor people were killed or wounded; and the conſequence of courſe was, that ſome of the rioters were taken and hanged. That famine and the lamentable cries of ſtarving wives and children ſhould produce mobs and riots, is not to be wondered at, but that mobs and riots ſhould have been the conſequence of an attempt to carry the above mentioned militia-act into execution, is a little ſurpriſing: yet this was the caſe in ſome parts of the kingdom, and in many counties no gentlemen properly qualified could be got, or at leaſt a ſufficient number could not be got, to accept of commiſſions. As to the mobs on this account, they were certainly occaſioned by this act's having been artfully miſrepreſented, by thoſe who are for confining all knowledge of arms or military diſcipline to what is called our ſtanding army. If this had not been the caſe, it would have been but juſtice to have preſſed into his majeſty's army or navy, every man who refuſed being of the militia: for a man who in time of danger refuſes to ſerve his country as a ſoldier at home, deſerves to be made to ſerve it as a ſoldier in the Eaſt or Weſt-Indies, or even Germany it ſelf.

However, in ſeveral counties a ſufficient number of gentlemen, properly qualified, were prevailed on to accept of commiſſions, and the people chearfully ſubmitted to draw lots for the ſervice. By this means ſuch a body of militia was formed, as enabled us, with ſafety, to ſend at any time ſuch a number of our regular troops out of the kingdom as we might then have occaſion for. And the before-mentioned marine ſociety was of great ſervice to our navy; for as many large contributions were ſent to them from corporate bodies as well as private perſons, they were enabled to take up, cloath, and ſend on board his majeſty's ſhips of war, or into ſome other ſea ſeavice, a very large number of poor men and boys, who could not otherwiſe have been any way provided for.

Notwithſtanding this advantage, and the advantage which we preſently began to reap by the militia-act, firſt propoſed, and at laſt with difficulty carried through both houſes, by thoſe I have called the new miniſters, yet no expedition againſt the kingdom of France was, I believe, thought of, until after their coming again into the adminiſtration; but ſuch an expedition was projected very ſoon after the coalition, as will hereafter appear: in purſuance of which, on the 20th of July, began a very hot preſs for ſeamen, and in a few days after, our troops were drawn out, and ſeveral camps formed in the ſouth parts of this iſland, though there was not ſo much as a ſurmiſe of any intended invaſion;

vaſion; therefore people could not at firſt conjecture what ſhould occaſion ſuch a preſs for ſeamen, or the forming of ſo many camps; but ſoon after the beginning of the next month, it began to be ſurmiſed, that ſome ſecret expedition of great importance was upon the anvil; and, indeed, it ſhould have ſailed before the end of that month, but by ſome neglect or miſtake there was not a ſufficient number of tranſport-veſſels provided. This defect, however, was ſoon ſupplied: The troops, under the command of Sir John Mordaunt, were all embarked, and the whole fleet, under the command of Sir Edward Hawke, ſailed from Portſmouth on the 8th of September; and after their return to England we had publiſhed what, I believe, was a very genuine and true account of their progreſs, though the author ſeems to have been a little chagrined at the diſappointment they met with. His account is as follows:

"We no ſooner received intelligence that the tranſports were arrived, than immediate orders were given for our embarkation.

The 5th of September the right brigade, conſiſting of the following regiments, marched down to Cowes, and were the ſame night on board their reſpective ſhips, viz. Old Buffs, the King's, Col. Kingſley's, Hume's, and Hodſon's. The left brigade, viz. Brudenel's, Loudon's Cornwallis's, Amhurſt's, Bentinck's, embarked the day following; and the next morning all the tranſports joined the fleet at Spithead. Let the reader judge of the ſtrength and magnificence of this fleet from the following liſt of the ſhips.

Rate	Guns	Men	Ships	Commanders
1ſt	100	870	Royal George	Matthew Buckle
2d	90	780	Ramilies	James Hobbs
		770	Neptune	James Galbraith
		750	Namur	Peter Dennis
	84	770	Royal William	Witt. Taylor
	80	700	Barfleur	Samuel Graves
3d	80	665	Princeſs Amelia	Stephen Colby
	74	700	Magnanime	Hon. Richard Howe
		700	Torbay	Hon. Aug. Keppel
		600	Dublin	Geo. B. Rodney
	70	520	Burford	James Young
	64	500	Alcide	James Douglaſs
4th	60	420	America	Hon. John Byron
		420	Achilles	Hon. S. Barrington
		420	Medway	Charles Proby
		420	Dunkirk	Robert Digby
5th	32	220	Southampton	J. Gilchriſt
6th	28	200	Coventry	Carr Scrope
Frigate	18	120	Cormorant	Benjamin Clive
		120	Poſtillion	William Cooper
		120	Beaver	Edward Gaſcoigne
	16	80	Pelican	James O'Hara
	14	80	Eſcort	Charles Ingliſs
Bomb	8	60	Firedrake	Owen Edwards
		60	Infernal	James M'Kenzie
Fireſhip		45	Pluto	John Lindſey
		45	Proſerpine	Francis Banks
Buſs	6	45	Canterbury	Thomas Lempriere
		45	Medway	Charles Lucas
Hoſpital Ship	22	100	Thetis	John Moutray
			Hunter Cutter	
			Tranſports 51.	

N. B. This liſt of the fleet is taken from a more exact, and a more authentic account, than that given by this author.

With this noble fleet, conſiſting of 82 ſail, we put to ſea on the 8th, big with expectation, and confident of ſucceſs. Every individual ſeemed tranſported with the view of our invincible *Armada*. It was indeed the moſt formidable and ſtriking appearance I had ever beheld! We conſidered our men of war as the beſt conditioned,

tioned, and moſt powerful, in the navy. Our regiments, though but ten in number, we knew to be inferior to none; and our commanders we believed to be all men of approved abilities, and undoubted fortitude. From theſe conſiderations, we amuſed ourſelves with the pleaſing proſpect A of victory; yet our deſtination continued doubtful till the 14th, when from our bearing down into the bay of Biſcay, it became evident that we intended for ſome part of the coaſt of France. The following general orders were now iſſued from on board the Ramilies, dated the 15th. B By theſe the reader will be able to form a clear idea of the manner in which we were intended to land, had not ſome ſtrange fatality interpoſed. In what ſhape our evil genius appeared, a national enquiry will beſt determine.

The orders were theſe: C

"When the ſhips come to an anchor in order to land, the colonels are immediately to join their reſpective corps.

The grenadiers, and detach'd companies, will probably be the firſt to land, and are, therefore, to be the firſt in readineſs; then the battalions according to D their rank, or as they may happen to be moſt conveniently ſituated.

Every ſhip will ſend officers in their boats in proportion to their men.

The ſoldiers are to have two good flints, and thirty-ſix rounds of ammunition; except the grenadiers and detach'd compa- E nies, who are to have double proportion.

The firſt body that lands muſt have an engineer, and intrenching tools with them; and they muſt take their own hatchets and bill-hooks, two days proviſion of biſcuit and cheeſe, and their flaſks.

The ſhips of the ſame regiments, will F come to an anchor as near as poſſible to each other.

Six days proviſion of biſcuit, and cheeſe, and beef, to be procured for all the troops ready to ſend on ſhore, after the men are landed.

The light artillery is to be landed as G ſoon as poſſible. The boats of the ordnance ſhips (which ſhips ſhould likewiſe anchor near together) are ſolely to be employed in conveying the artillery and intrenching tools on ſhore.

When the troops have poſſeſſed themſelves of a poſt on ſhore, the chief engineer H marks out an entrenchment to ſecure the proviſions, ſtores, heavy artillery, powder, and other things neceſſary for the army. Then, all the tents, blankets, watch-coats, knapſacks, remainder of the intrenching tools, ſpare ammunition, proviſions, ſcaling ladders, petards, &c. are to be brought on ſhore, that no time may be loſt in proſecuting the enterprize.

To be carried on ſhore after the men are landed; the mens knapſacks, a tent, two blankets, and a kettle for eight men. A ſoldier's tent for the officers of a company.

All thoſe tents muſt, when the army marches, be carried by the ſoldiers, till better means can be had.

A ſoldier to have only one ſhirt, one pair of ſhoes and one pair of ſtockings in his knapſack.

No women to be allowed to come on ſhore till ordered by the general.

A careful perſon to be left in every tranſport, to take charge of the baggage belonging to the officers and men, till it is called for.

Upon all occaſions, where it is ſuppoſed the enemy can be got at, the lieutenant general commands that the corps, which are directed to attack them, do march vigorouſly up, and that they reſerve their fire till they come very near. Upon every opportunity, the general orders the troops to run in upon the enemy with their bayonets, in which method of attack the ſuperior ſtrength and courage of the Britiſh troops muſt meet with ſucceſs.

The troops may expect to find a number of militia of the country upon the ſhore, which they will eaſily diſperſe.

The ſhort three pounders, the ſhort ſix pounders, and the howitzers, are the firſt artillery which will be called for; and are therefore to be got in readineſs, as ſoon as the ſhips come to an anchor.

Officers of the navy will be appointed to direct the boats, that carry the men on ſhore; and the officers of the land forces, are to take care that the orders given by thoſe gentlemen, to the boats crews, are ſtrictly obeyed.

The boats will be ranged by diviſions, under their reſpective commanders.

All ſoldiers that are unfit for duty, are to be left on board their tranſports."

On the 17th, the following orders were given out, dated on board the *Ramilies* in the Bay of Biſcay.

"Captain James, of the artillery, is to deliver each ſhip of the ſquadron, a light braſs gun of the field artillery, to be fixed in the long boats at the landing of the troops, and two boxes of ammunition, half grape, half round for them. Some of the royal regiment of artillery are to work the guns."

From the course we steered, it now became evident, that either we were designed against Rochelle, or Rochefort, or otherwise to make a descent upon the islands of Ree or Oleron. On the 19th, about eight o'clock in the evening, the whole fleet was surprized by a signal from the admiral to *lay too* the wind being fair, the night clear, and we yet upwards of twenty leagues from the land a-head. Thus we continued no less than eight hours, without any apparent cause, before we had a signal to make sail.

On the 20th, about three in the afternoon, we made the isle of Oleron; and soon after, it was that a French man of war, stood almost in the middle of our fleet; but, at last, perceiving her mistake, she bore away right before the wind, under all the sail she could crowd. All this was visible to every ship in the fleet; yet, no signal to chace, till it was to no purpose. At length four of our men of war stood after her, and saw her safe into the Garonne. What political reasons there might be for these dilatory proceedings, I will not pretend to say; but sure I am, that, to vulgar eyes, it appeared to be the most bungled affair that ever happened.

The next day we beat to the windward, off the island of Oleron, till towards evening, when the fleet hoisted English colours, and stood in for the land; but, the wind coming suddenly a-head, we were obliged to come to an anchor.

Twenty-second weighed, and stood in for the land; but, there being no wind, were obliged about noon to let go our anchors. About three o'clock in the afternoon, the fleet made sail, steering between the islands of Rée and Oleron, and came again to an anchor at ten the same night.

It may not be improper here to insert the orders, which were dated the 21st, on board the Ramilies.

"By Sir John Mordaunt, lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, &c.—Whereas his majesty has, by his royal sign manual, authorised me to publish such rules and orders as are proper to be observed by all officers and soldiers under my command; as also to punish any offenders, or transgressors, by death, or otherwise, according to the nature of their offence: And whereas the success of this important descent upon the coast of France may greatly depend on the good order and discipline to be observed by the officers and soldiers; I judge it quite necessary, for the just execution of his majesty's orders, and for the safety and honour of the troops under my command, to establish the following rules and ordinances, and at the same time to declare, that no offender against them will meet with any pardon.

A

No soldier shall pass, either by day or by night, beyond the centries of the camp, but with an officer. Every man that attempts it will be immediately shot.

Whenever the army marches, the strictest order to be observed; and, if a soldier

B

leaves his platoon, without the permission of his officer, upon any occasion, he shall suffer death.

When any private man has leave from his officer to quit his platoon, or division, a non-commissioned officer to be left to bring him up.

C

All maroding, and plundering, without the permission of the commander in chief, will be punished with death; and all other irregularities, and misbehaviour of any kind, with extreme severity: On the other hand, the general will make it his study and endeavour to reward the de-

D

serving.

Drunkenness will be punished with the utmost rigour, especially on those who are found drunk upon duty.

Men who are sent for wood, water, provisions, stores, tools, or otherwise, are to be commanded by an officer, or

E

non-commissioned officer, in proportion to their number; and such officers, and non-commissioned officers, are to be answerable to the general for their conduct.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men upon duty, are to be very exact and diligent; and none are to absent them-

F

selves from their guards, or detachments, without leave of their commanders, upon any pretence whatsoever.

Soldiers of all corps are to obey the officers of every regiment without distinction; and all are to do their best endeavours to forward his majesty's service up-

G

on this important occasion.

The rolls to be called four times, by an officer of a company, in twenty-four hours; two of which shall be between *tattoo* and *reveille*.

Officers commanding upon any advanced posts, or out-guard, shall have their rolls

H

called every two hours; and whatsoever non-commissioned officer, or soldier, shall be absent at the calling of the roll, shall immediately be brought to a court martial, and

and ſuffer death, or ſuch other puniſhment as a court-martial ſhall think proper to inflict.

Any ſoldier, who fires away his ammunition without order, will be counted a diſobeyer of military command, and puniſhed accordingly; and any man who flies from his colours, under pretence of wanting ammunition, or for other cauſes, will be put to death.

A ſoldier is not to commit acts of barbarity, or brutal inhumanity, upon the inhabitants of the country, under pain of the ſevereſt puniſhment. Whatever works the troops are employed upon muſt be executed with all poſſible care and diligence. Both officers and men muſt engage heartily in every thing that tends to the publick good.

The general does not doubt but that every part of the ſervice will be carried on chearfully and reſolutely by the troops, that, from their behaviour and conduct, his majeſty and their country may be ſatisfied that nothing has been wanting, on their part, to procure ſucceſs.

Officers who diſtinguiſh themſelves on any particular occaſion may be aſſured of the general's approbation and regard; and he will moſt certainly recommend them in the ſtrongeſt manner to his majeſty and the duke: And, that he may have the ſatisfaction of doing this piece of juſtice to the officers under his command, he expects that what he himſelf does not obſerve of this ſort may be told him by the commanding officers of corps, with all the circumſtances of advantage to the officers.

Whatever detachment, party, or battalion, ſhall behave with uncommon reſolution, may expect all the credit that ariſes from ſuch behaviour, and that a juſt account will be given of their performances."

Theſe orders were juſtly received with univerſal acclamations, as indeed they were finely calculated to inſpire the officers with that ſpirit which is the very ſoul of the army in time of action.

The 23d, about eight in the morning, the van of our fleet made ſail, and ſtood towards the iſle of Aix, which lies in the mouth of the river leading up to Rochfort; the reſt of the ſhips anchoring at about two leagues diſtance from the iſland. Captain How, in the Magnanime, led the van. About noon, the French fired at him from their fort, but, for ſome time, to no purpoſe. He continued his courſe with the greateſt compoſure, without firing a ſingle gun, till, having gained the length of the fort, he bore down, and dropt his anchors as cloſe to the walls as the ſhip would come. He now began to return their ſalutations; and, ſo inceſſant was his fire, that, in leſs than a minute, his ſhip ſeemed one continued flame. After his firſt broadſide, they fired but very few ſhot from the fort: It was, however, near an hour before they ſtruck their flag. The Barfleur alſo pointed a few guns; but ſhe was at too great a diſtance to do much execution. Part of our land-forces were now put on ſhore to take poſſeſſion of this *important* iſland. Upon entering the fort, we found its whole ſtrength to have conſiſted in about ſix iron guns, mounted *en barbet*, two braſs ones on the top of an old tower, and two mortars. Near 500 men, part ſoldiers, and part ſailors, were made priſoners of war on this occaſion. I wiſh I could with truth report, that our people behaved with the moderation they ought to have done; and I am more ſorry, for the credit of our diſcipline, that the ſevere orders, which the reader has already ſeen, were not as ſeverely executed: Both our ſoldiers and ſailors were ſuffered to get abominably drunk, and, in conſequence of that, cruelly to inſult the poor ſufferers. This little iſland became, in a very few hours, a moſt ſhocking ſcene of devaſtation: Even the church was ſuffered to be pillaged, the poor prieſt robbed of his little library, and his robes became a maſquerading habit to the drunken tars. If a few of thoſe rioters had been left hung upon the ſpot, it would have done us more honour than the mighty conqueſt itſelf, and would greatly have eſtabliſhed our diſcipline. This fort is ſaid to have been a piece of Vauban's own architecture; and, when the works which were now adding towards the ſea had been finiſhed, would have been remarkably ſtrong; but, in its preſent ſituation, it was ſo abſolutely defenceleſs, that, if Capt. How had been acquainted with its ſtrength, he would rather have made the attack in his long-boat than in the Magnanime; for the enemy, for want of embraſures to cover them, muſt, by a few volleys of ſmall arms, have been obliged to fly from their guns. Not that I would be underſtood, by any means, to injure Mr. How's reputation. I verily believe he was as entirely ignorant of its condition, as, from our cautious manner of proceeding, we appeared to be of every

other part of the coaſt on which we were to make a deſcent. But, before I leave this iſland, it may not be improper to inform the reader, that its whole circumference, as near as I could gueſs, is about five *Engliſh* miles; and that it produces nothing, except a poor kind of wine, which, however, for this year, we did all in our power to deſtroy. It were impoſſible to tell the number of boat-loads of grapes that were carried on board every ſhip in the fleet.

Of how little importance ſoever this our firſt conqueſt might appear, conſidered as an omen of our further ſucceſs, it gave vaſt ſpirits to the whole fleet. If, according to our moſt ſanguine expectations, we had been landed that night, or even the next morning, I am morally certain we ſhould have done every thing within the power of our numbers: But no; the next day paſſed; another ſucceeded; and yet another; and another, and another to that. All this important time did we ſpend in the greateſt apparent inactivity, within full view of Rochelle and the whole coaſt! I make no doubt but our chieftains had their reaſons for this delay; and, indeed, very important reaſons they muſt have been? for to us, who were not in their councils, (and eſpecially to a volunteer, who is entirely ignorant of the *modern* art of war) it ſeemed deſigned to give our enmies time to collect their troops; for it muſt be remembered, that now eight days were elapſed ſince we had been ſeen hovering off the French coaſt. But let it not be imagined that, during all this time, we were entirely inactive: No; many, and frequent, were the councils of war held by our chiefs, whilſt our ſmall craft were ſo extremely aſſiduous in ſounding along the coaſt, that, for the benefit of future expeditions, I dare ſay they will be able to lay down a very complete chart of thoſe parts.

The cauſe of this delay grew now every day more impenetrable. The *Hotſpurs* of the army were become mad with impatience, whilſt thoſe of a cooler, and more political turn, grew daily more poſitive in their opinion, that we were never intended to land here; that our appearance off this coaſt was ſolely with a deſign to draw down their troops from the part where we ſhould land; and that, when we had given them ſufficient time for their march, we ſhould then ſtand away towards our principal object, and there diſembark with all poſſible expedition: But, alas! thoſe who ſuſpected us of this piece of generalſhip were out in their conjectures; for on the 28th in the afternoon, the admiral made a ſignal for the commanding officers of the regiments to come on board the Ramilies; and about eight o'clock the ſame night, the following orders were read on board of every tranſport.

"Ramilies, Sept. 28.

"The troops are to be ready to go from the tranſports into the boats at twelve o'clock at night; a number of men of war's boats will be appointed to every regiment, under the command of a lieutenant: Theſe, with the tranſport-boats, (who are to be under the direction of a lieutenant of foot) are to receive the grenadiers, the picquet companies, one, two, or more companies, as the boats can contain them: The commander of every regiment lands with the firſt detachment, if it amounts to three companies.

Particular care to be taken that the ſoldiers be not too much crowded in the boats.

The crews of the boats that row the tranſports long-boats are to be chiefly compoſed of ſoldiers, who are to return to the corps after the firſt landing, and row backwards and forwards till the whole diſembarkation is compleated, and till the proviſions, tents, baggage, &c. are landed, according to the orders of the 15th of September.

When the firſt part of every regiment is embarked, it is to proceed ſilently and quietly to the place of rendezvous appointed for the diviſion; and there the whole diviſion receives their orders from a captain of a ſhip of war, which orders they are in every particular ſtrictly to obey.

The troops have had a great example before their eyes; and the general is confident that they will endeavour to imitate the coolneſs and determined valour that appeared in the attack of the iſle of Aix.

No ſoldier is to fire from the boats upon any account, but to wait for the moment to join the enemy with their bayonets.

Eight mantlets *per* regiment will be diſtributed; and the commanding officers will diſpoſe of them ſo as to cover the landing-boats and rowers from the muſquetry, in caſe it be neceſſary.

The troops are to land ſilently, and in the beſt order the nature of the thing allows of.

The companies to form, and be ready to attack whatever appears before them.

The

The chief engineer, the quarter-maſter general, and his deputies, are to go on ſhore with the firſt body that lands.

All the intrenching-tools are to be landed immediately after the ſecond embarkation.

Mr. Boyd, the comptroller of the artillery, is appointed to carry orders to the chief engineer, captain of the artillery, and to every branch of the ordnance, and is to be obeyed.

Each regiment to ſend a return, immediately, of the number of tents they have remaining after the calculating a tent for eight men, as ordered on the 15th.

Col. Kingſley to be ready to march with the grenadiers upon their landing with two field-officers, Major Farquhar, and Lieut. Col. Sir William Boothby.

The regiments are each of them to receive from the ſtore-keeper of the ordnance ten cheveaux-de-frize, and to ſend for them forthwith."

It may eaſily be imagined that theſe orders aſtoniſhed every body. We were at leaſt four miles from the ſhore, where we were intended to land; which ſhore was now, as may naturally be ſuppoſed, become one continued battery. It muſt alſo be remembered, that, for two or three days paſt, we had obſerved two diſtinct encampments at a little diſtance from the ſea. Now, ſuppoſing every thing to be carried on with the greateſt expedition poſſible, theſe grenadiers and detached companies (the youngeſt company of each regiment) making, at the moſt, about 1200 men, muſt have maintained their ground at leaſt ſix or ſeven hours before they could have been aſſiſted by a ſecond diſembarkation; and that without the leaſt hopes of a retreat, as the boats were immediately to row back to fetch the reſt of the troops. Theſe difficulties were too obvious to eſcape the obſervation of the moſt unobſerving private ſoldier in the fleet: Yet I muſt do the army the juſtice to ſay, that, though our landing, at this time, and in this manner, bore great reſemblance to a forlorn hope, there appeared not the leaſt ſign of fear in any of thoſe whom I had an opportunity of obſerving. On the contrary, things were carried on with ſo much alertneſs and expedition, that our boats were filled at leaſt an hour before the time appointed. The night was very cold, and the ſea rather rough. In theſe boats we continued thumping each other, and beating againſt the ſides of ſhips, for the ſpace of four hours; after the expiration of which we were again ſurpriſed with a very laconick order to this effect: "The troops to return to their reſpective ſhips till further orders."

If the reader ſhould expect me to aſſign any reaſon for all this, he will be much miſtaken; for I confeſs myſelf as ignorant of the matter as himſelf. So far I can aſſure him, that, from the murmuring with which this laſt order was received, I am not in the leaſt doubt, but the troops had much rather have encountered the above-mentioned difficulties than not have landed at all.

The two following days were ſpent in blowing up the half-finiſhed fortification on the iſland of Aix; in doing of which, leſt it ſhould be ſaid that no blood was ſpilt upon our famous expedition, we managed ſo as to blow up a few of our own ſoldiers, and on the 1ſt of October boldly bad defiance to our enemies, and made the beſt of our way home, where, on the 6th day of the ſame month, we all arrived ſafe and in perfect health, bleſſed be God! Henceforward, adieu to all ſecret expeditions! I will put off my military garb, and retire to the *Sabine* farm of my forefathers, fully determined neither to converſe with a politician, nor to read another news paper ſo long as I live.

I make no doubt but our commanders will ſoon ſatisfy the publick with the reaſons for what they have done, or rather for what they have *not done*: But, leſt this ſhould not happen, I cannot, in juſtice to the youngeſt general of the three, avoid informing the world that, from what tranſpired of their counſels, it appeared that he ſtrongly adviſed our landing at the very firſt; but ever after, when we had once trifled away our opportunity, as ſtrenuouſly and wiſely oppoſed it. Not that I would be underſtood to affirm this: All I know of the matter is, that it was ſo whiſpered through the fleet."

This is the account given by the gentleman who, as he ſays himſelf, was a volunteer in the expedition; and I have given it at full length, becauſe I did not afterwards hear any of the facts he mentions contradicted, though a multitude of papers and pamphlets were publiſhed upon the occaſion, as in this free country might have been expected, becauſe the characters of the projectors, of the miniſters who approved the project, and of the generals who were intruſted with the execution, were intimately concerned. If it ſhould appear that the project was impracticable,

the projectors, and the miniſters who approved of their prjoect, were certainly blameable; therefore it was their buſineſs, and indeed their duty, to ſhew that the project was originally practicable: On the other hand, if it was morally ſpeaking impracticable, it was the duty of the generals to ſhew that it was originally ſo, or that it was rendered ſo by future accidents.

Whatever was the caſe, the diſappointment occaſioned a general ferment in the nation; and an addreſs from the city of London for an inquiry into this affair was reſolved on, by ſome of the leading men in the city; but of this reſolution our miniſters having had notice, the addreſs was prevented as follows:

Nov. 4. At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a motion was made to *addreſs his majeſty on the miſcarriage of the late expedition to the coaſt of France*, and, after ſome debate, the lord mayor was aſked by a member of the court, if any information had been given to his lordſhip of an inquiry being intended to be made touching the ſaid miſcarriage: In anſwer whereto his lordſhip informed the court, "That on Monday evening, Oct. 31, 1757, William Blair, Eſq; (one of the clerks of his majeſty's moſt hon. privy council) came to the Manſion-houſe, and acquainted him, that he waited on the lord mayor, to let him know his majeſty had given proper directions for an inquiry to be forthwith made into the behaviour of the commanding officers in the late expedition againſt France, and the cauſe of the miſcarriage of the ſaid expedition, and that ſuch inquiry would be carried on, and proſecuted with the utmoſt expedition and vigour; or to that effect." Whereupon after ſome ſhort debate, the motion was withdrawn.

According to this intelligence, communicated as above to the lord mayor, his majeſty, (by his warrant) dated the 1ſt of November, 1757, appointed an enquiry to be made into the failure of this expedition, by the duke of Marlborough, lord George Sackville, both lieutenants-general, and major general John Waldegrave; and after giving proper notice to all parties concerned, they began their enquiry on the 12th of the ſame month, and concluded it on the 21ſt with a report to his majeſty, which, together with the moſt material parts of their proceedings, the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1757, p. 468, 647, *et ſeq.* and 1758, p. 13. But as this report gave no ſatisfaction, either to the ſovereign or the ſubject, his majeſty, on the 3d of December following, appointed a general court martial to be forthwith held for the trial of the commander in chief of the land forces employed in this expedition, a ſhort but ſufficient abſtract of which the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1758, p. 37.

Thus the general was acquitted of any neglect, or diſobedience, but ſtill the publick was far from being ſatisfied, and ſeveral pamphlets and papers were publiſhed for and againſt the practicability of this project, which it would be too tedious to give any abſtract of; but one I cannot help recommending, as it contains ſome queries never to my knowledge fully and diſtinctly anſwered. This paper and queries, the reader may ſee in your Magazine for 1758, and I mention it, becauſe it may ſtill provoke an anſwer from the advocates for the impracticability of that projected enterpriſe, the compleat execution of which would have been of ſuch infinite prejudice to the enemy.

This was the only land attempt we made this year againſt the enemy's dominions in Europe, but at ſea we continued to do them great miſchief. By the beginning of May Capt. Lockhart, in the Tartar, had taken, by himſelf alone, no leſs than ſix of their privateers, and from a liſt publiſhed by the board of admiralty it appeared, that, from the 6th of April to the 20th of June, our ſhips of war had taken in the European ſeas, 22 ſhips of war and privateers from the enemy. Beſide which a great number of rich merchant-ſhips, or tranſports, were made prize of; and many of the latter with troops and warlike ſtores for their colonies in America. In ſhort it ſoon appeared, that neither their ſhips of war nor of trade could have any ſafety but by lurking in their ports, or flying as faſt as they could, if they chanced to come within view of any of our men of war or privateers; the laſt of which was the caſe of a French ſquadron commanded by M. de Reveſt, conſiſting of three ſhips of 74 guns each, one of 66, and a polacca of 26, that had ſailed from Toulon, and appeared off Malaga on the 2d of April, of which notice was immediately given to Admiral Saunders, commander of the Britiſh ſquadron at Gibraltar, who preſently ſet ſail with two 70 gun ſhips, a 60 gun ſhip, and two 50 gun ſhips, to wait for them in the gut, where he ſuppoſed they were to paſs.

paſs. Accordingly, on the 5th, they appeared, both ſides drew up in a line, and ſome ſhot were interchanged juſt as it began to grow dark, but though the French, by their ſuperior weight of metal, and number of men, were at leaſt equal to him, they took care to make the beſt of their way from him in the night, and being all clean ſhips, got to ſuch a diſtance that he could not again come up with them. Upon this occaſion, indeed, the French had an excuſe for their flying, which was their carrying troops and ſtores to their colonies in America, therefore their buſineſs was not to fight, but to get as faſt and as ſafely as they could to their port of diſcharge; but if they had thought themſelves able to conquer and take the Britiſh ſhips, I believe, they would not, for all their hurry, have neglected it.

On the other hand, as great numbers of our merchants ſhips ſail without convoy, and others are often by ſtorms ſeparated from their convoy, the French privateers were every now and then picking up ſome of them; and with regard to our ſhips from Carolina, they had this year moſt extraordinary ſucceſs; for of 21 ſhips that ſailed from that colony, 19 of them fell into their hands, but ſome of theſe ſhips were retaken; however, upon the whole we ſtill continued to have the advantage greatly on our ſide; for from the beginning of the war to the 12th of July 1757, we had taken from the French, 631 merchantmen, and 91 privateers, in all 772: Whereas they had in that time taken from us, of all ſorts of ſhips but 637; and as their ſhips were generally much richer than ours, it was computed, that we had profited by captures upwards of two millions; ſome part of which was perhaps made good to them by our inſurers; but then to anſwer that deduction, we had a great profit upon ſuch of the French ſhips as had got ſafe home, and been inſured here; for the inſurance upon French ſhips from America roſe at laſt to 75 l. *per Cent.* and proportionably from all other places. But ſince that time it is to be feared, that the ballance of profit and loſs by captures will be againſt us; becauſe the French were at laſt by experience taught to be ſo wiſe, as to open all their ports, both at home and abroad, to the ſhips of foreign nations; ſince which their trade has been wholly carried on by the Dutch, Danes, &c. and this we could not, becauſe of our continental connection, venture to prevent, though we had, by the laws of war, a good right to have done ſo, as the French did not allow ſuch an abſolute and unlimited freedom of trade to foreign ſhips in time of peace.

[*To be continued in our Magazine for January next.*]

Account of the cruel RAVAGES *in the Marche of* Brandenburgh,

Continued from p. 624.

ACCORDING to the publick newspapers, the Ruſſian generals divided them* among themſelves, to take the keeping of them, as if they were ſlaves condemned to perpetual captivity. Nevertheleſs they can be conſidered only in two lights: If they were priſoners of war, they ought to be exchanged; and, if they were not, they were unjuſtly carried away, and ought to be immediately diſcharged.

By virtue of the capitulation concluded with General Haddick in 1757, the city of Berlin was to be no more moleſted or burthened by the Auſtrians during the whole courſe of this war: Nevertheleſs, ſome Auſtrian regiments took up their quarters by force, and againſt the will of the Ruſſians, at Frederichſtadt, and in the New Town, where, by this act of violence, and the exceſſes of every kind which they were guilty of, they gave freſh proofs how little they regard their own engagements. The capitulation made with General Totleben was no better obſerved, either by the Ruſſians or Auſtrians. By the third article of the two capitulations for the garriſon, and the town, it was ſettled, that no ſoldier ſhould be quartered in the city or ſuburbs; that the light troops ſhould not be permitted even to enter the place; and that both the royal palaces and private houſes ſhould be entirely ſafe, and not be expoſed to pillage: Nevertheleſs, ſeveral Auſtrian regiments took up their quarters in the town, as hath juſt been mentioned. They even lived at diſcretion; and, not content with eating and drinking at the expence of their landlords, they compelled them to give them money, goods, and whatever they aſked. There are few inhabitants of Berlin, whom theſe gueſts did not coſt hundreds or thouſands of crowns. The town was, in a manner, over-run with coſſacks, huſſars, and other light troops, who robbed both in the ſtreets and in the houſes, and wherever they came. Nor were the regu-

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* *The Pruſſian cadets.*

lar troops wholly free from this reproach: The Auſtrians, in particular, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in theſe exploits. On a careful enquiry, it hath been found, that 282 private houſes were broke and plundered, and the inhabitants compelled, by the moſt barbarous acts of violence, to part with money, watches, and whatever the ſoldiers had a mind to. A very great number of perſons were beat, cut with ſwords, and abuſed in ſuch a cruel manner, that many are ſtill in danger of their lives from the wounds they received. A woman named Schack was found dead on the quay of Collen with her body diſfigured by wounds. People ſcarce dared to appear in the ſtreets for fear of being robbed; and moſt of thoſe, whoſe buſineſs obliged them to be abroad in the evening, or at night, were ſtripped of every thing. The king's ſtables, which by the capitulation were not to be touched, were a principal object of the enemy's ravage, though the Ruſſian commander had placed there a ſafeguard of twenty-four men. All his majeſty's coaches, which could not, ſurely, be reckoned implements of war, were broke to pieces after being ſtripped of the velvet, embroidery, and lace; and the apartments of M. Schwerin, one of the king's equerries, which are over the ſtables, were plundered. The hoſpital for invalids, and the hoſpital called la Charité, thoſe retreats of the unhappy, the infirm, and the indigent, which, one would imagine, the moſt cruel enemy would have reſpected, were not ſpared, but pillaged, and expoſed to other exceſſes of different kinds. In the church of Jeruſalem the Auſtrians robbed the veſtry and the poor's box, and opened ſome graves to ſtrip the dead. It muſt be acknowledged, that General Tottleben, and Brigadier Bachman, who was appointed vice-governor, endeavoured to maintain order and diſcipline in the city, and that they even put a ſtop to ſome exceſſes committed by the troops: But moſt of the diſorders were ſuffered to paſs unpuniſhed; and, by the exceſſes committed in breach of the capitulation, the city ſuſtains a loſs of ſome hundred thouſand crowns, over and above the enormous contribution exacted from it.

Nevertheleſs, what happened at Berlin, was nothing compared to what was done in the ſmall towns and the flat country, the whole, from the gates of Berlin to the diſtance of ſeveral miles, being laid totally deſolate. In particular, the Auſtrian, Ruſſian, and Saxon troops, joined to leave the moſt deteſtable marks of their rage and inhumanity at the caſtle of Charlottenbourg. Eſterhaſi's Auſtrian huſſars, and the Saxon uhlans, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in this exploit, and their officers looked on unconcerned. Whole ſquadrons entered the caſtle on the 9th of October, and plundered it for four days ſucceſſively, without receiving the leaſt check from either general or officer. All the tapeſtry was torn down; looking-glaſſes, pictures, tables, chairs, china, in ſhort, all that was of any value, was broke or ſpoilt, except a large quantity of effects which ſome greedy officers took for themſelves, and ſent away in covered waggons. Even the king's chapel, that ſacred place, which the moſt ſavage nations would have reſpected, was ravaged, and profaned by their naſtineſs, and the organs broke. In the apartments of the caſtle, the pictures of the royal family were ſpoilt and diſfigured, and ſeveral ſtatues of the celebrated cabinet of Cardinal Polignac, valuable monuments of antiquity, were mutilated or damaged. In ſhort, ſuch havock was made at this country-ſeat, that ſcarce any thing more than the walls can properly be ſaid to be left. Nevertheleſs, the plunder got here did not ſatisfy the enemy's greedineſs, nor ſecure the inhabitants of the town from being plundered, though they had ranſomed themſelves by the payment of 15,000 crowns in ready money. Every thing was taken from them; and what could not be carried away was broke or deſtroy'd. Several inhabitants were horſewipped, and cut with ſabres; of which two died. Even the women, without diſtinction of age, were expoſed to the rage of the enemy, and made the victims of their brutality.

Schoenhauſen, the queen's country-houſe, ſhared much the ſame fate. A Ruſſian ſubaltern arrived there on the 8th of October, with 8 huſſars, and demanded, with grievous threats, her majeſty's plate. In vain he was told, that it had been carried, long before, to a place of ſafety: They ſearched the caſtle, and, not finding what they wanted, pulled down and tore the tapeſtry and the curtains, and, taking what they liked, went to the houſe of the keeper of the caſtle, ſtripped him and his wife, beat him with rods and whips, and even pinched them with red hot pincers in ſuch a cruel manner, that both are ſtill dangerouſly ill. The General Czernichef and

and Tottleben, being informed of these cruelties, promised, indeed, to put a stop to them; but, instead thereof, the castle was totally desolated between the 9th and the 12th. All the tapestry and curtains left after the former visit were torn, and the chairs, pictures, and china, broke to pieces. In short, Schoenhausen was made a desart; nor did the offices belonging to it, or the village of Pankow, which adjoins to it, fare better. A servant belonging to the castle was laid on the fire in his own apartment, and the minister's footman hacked to death with sabres. The women were dishonoured in the most barbarous manner: All the cattle were driven away, and every house and barn emptied.

The palace of the Margrave Charles at Friedrichfelde received the same treatment from the Russians; and most of the provincial towns met with no more favour. Frankfort, in particular, was most grievously harrassed many ways, though the enemy's generals had given the magistrates assurances in writing, that they had no farther exactions to fear. Lieut. Col. Roschewsky lighted a large fire in the great square, with which he threatened to set the city in flames. A burgomaster was whipped in a cruel manner, and all the magistrates threatened with the same treatment. By these violent measures they extorted great quantities of cloth, linen, and forage, and a contribution of 50,000 crowns, besides what was given under the title of extraordinaries, which, however, did not prevent many acts of cruelty and robbery from being committed in that town, where the damage amounts to above 200,000 crowns.

The fate of Copenick, Furstenwald, Beskow, Alt-Lansberg, Strausberg, Orangeberg, Lubenwalde, and, in general, of all the towns in the Marche, where the enemy came, was equally hard. They were forced to pay contributions, and to furnish things, much above their abilities, and, after all, were exposed to pillage and shocking acts of cruelty. But nothing can come up to the dreadful sight which the flat country presents, from Berlin to the frontiers of Poland, Silesia, and Saxony, where-ever the enemy have been. The villages are entirely plundered, and the country people left destitute both of corn and cattle. Their beds, their furniture, and, in short, all they had, is carried off. The corn which the enemy could not use, or carry off, they scattered about, and threw into the dirt. All the cattle, cows as well as horses, oxen and sheep, were taken: Above 100,000 head passed through Frankfort. Some villages were set on fire, particularly Sconeberg and Grossen-Beer. In short, where ever they came, they beat and abused the inhabitants in the most cruel manner, and barbarously dishonoured the women, without distinction of age or condition, in presence of their parents and husbands. In fine, to fill up the measure of their deeds of inhumanity and horror, they laid aside all regard to the sepulchres of the dead, which have always been held in a kind of veneration by the most barbarous nations. The troops under General Lascy, in their return through Wilmersdorff, an estate belonging to the Schwerin family, broke open the burying vault, opened the coffin of the master of the horse to the king, who had been dead twelve years, and those of his lady and children, stript the bodies, and threw them on the ground. These barbarities, of which the history of the least civilized nations furnishes few examples, will be handed down to the most distant posterity, and perpetuate the shame of Prussia's enemies.

What is said above, is only a brief summary, and as it were the outlines of the scene of devastation which the king's enemies made in the march in their last invasion. A detail of particulars would fill volumes. But no fact has been mentioned, but what any one may be convinced of by the testimony of their own senses. We have not taken the liberty to make ill-grounded and exaggerated complaints, such as are those of a court, which employs venal pens to excite false compassion, by magnifying the evils it hath brought on itself through its own fault. It is well known how it filled Europe with its clamours, when its capital, defended by its allies as if it had been a regular fortress, sustained, more through their fault, than that of the besiegers, the natural consequences of a siege; while it appears quite insensible at the fate of the city of Wittenberg, which those very allies reduced to ashes without any necessity, and almost without having fired against the ramparts. It forgets probably, or wants to make the public forget, that its allies made no scruple to bombard likewise without necessity, and for the most part without success, Zittau, Schweidnitz, Custrin, Colberg, Breslau, Berlin, and Cosel: and that in this manner they reduced a part of those towns to ashes, and greatly damaged the rest.

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That court would at preſent have great reaſon to make the moſt ſerious reflections on the obligation it lies under to its troops and thoſe of its allies, for the conduct they have held, if the king were diſpoſed to follow bad examples, and to retaliate on the ſubjects of Saxony the calamities which his ſubjects have been ſo unjuſtly made to ſuffer. But his majeſty's manner of thinking will always prevent his recurring to ſuch rigorous methods, till he be forced to it by indiſpenſable neceſſity. He deteſts this illicit manner of making war the more, as it contributes ſo little to the end for which war is waged. This truth appears evident from the laſt expedition of the enemy into the March. They found it very eaſy to ſlip, as it were, into Brandenbourg, with an army of 80,000 men, and to make themſelves maſters of an open city defended by a handful of men. But as ſoon as his majeſty, informed of this invaſion, flew to the aſſiſtance of his oppreſſed ſubjects, and approached the frontier only, all thoſe troops of the enemy fled precipitately, and retired ſome to Poland, and ſome to Saxony. It is not denied that they did hurt; but the damage is not irreparable, and can have no influence on the future operations of the war. The diverſion which the enemy propoſed to make by it, far from favouring their affairs in Saxony, and Sileſia, hath given the king an opportunity to reconquer the former, and to deliver the latter. Thus Haddick's enterpriſe againſt Berlin was followed, in 1757, by the glorious victories of Roſbach and Liſſa. The late expedition of the Ruſſians and Auſtrians againſt Berlin hath ſerved, notwithſtanding all that hath been publiſhed, to ruin, without any reaſon, and without any end, ſome thouſands of innocent ſubjects. But it hath diſplayed the enemies of Pruſſia, in their true colours, to all Europe, and laid open the falſity, the injuſtice, and the cruelty, of the principles on which they act, in this war. It ſhould ſeem that the court of Vienna wanted to realiſe, on this occaſion, the ſhocking expreſſion of one of its generals, 'That they muſt leave the ſubjects of Brandenbourg only free air and the bare ground.' Unable hitherto to cruſh the king, the magnanimous defender of the german liberties, it again hath recourſe to thoſe methods which the Ferdinands [of Auſtria] employed in the laſt century, to reduce the whole empire under their deſpotic yoke. By its conduct in our days, it renews the ſad remembrance of that long and bloody war which Germany then groaned under, for the ſpace of thirty years. Let all Europe conſider at preſent what it hath to expect from ſuch an enemy. Let it judge, whether the houſe of Auſtria, in caſe it could accompliſh the depreſſion of that of Brandenbourg, would not extend its ambitious views farther; and, to gain its end, ſeek to involve other ſtates in the calamities in which it wants to plunge thoſe of his majeſty. But Providence, which hath already ſo often defeated the projects of this houſe, and which hath recently humbled its pride by the defeat at Torgau, will ſtill ſet freſh bounds to its ambition in the ſequel of this war. We muſt hope that by its aſſiſtance, the king will continue to defend himſelf ſucceſsfully againſt the league formed againſt him by the inſinuations and the intrigues of the court of Vienna; and that all the efforts of his enemies will not prevent the moſt diſtant poſterity from acknowledging him to have been the defender of the proteſtant religion and the liberties of Germany.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

AS the late embaſſy extraordinary to the court of Liſbon has produced a variety of conjectures, perhaps it may be no difficult matter to determine the occaſion. The deſtruction of Monſieur De la Clue's ſquadron is ſtill recent in every perſon's memory; and, though that memorable action procured immortal honour to the gallant admiral and his fleet, yet the learned civilians eſteemed it, in ſome meaſure, contrary to the eſtabliſhed law of nations, which Great-Britain had always moſt tenaciouſly obſerved. The Britiſh miniſtry did not forget the menaces of the French king, who threatened deſtruction to the territories of the States General, if they afforded an aſylum to the allies; and concluded, that he would purſue his enemies whereſoever he could find them. Though this might be a ſufficient pretence for acting in the manner we did, (eſpecially when we ſeriouſly reflect upon the then fluctuating ſtate of affairs) yet, to palliate the matter, and remove any umbrage, the patriot miniſtry thought it prudent to ſend a perſon of diſtinguiſhed abilities, to repreſent every thing in a proper light; and how admirably he has executed his commiſſion, this nation, I am confident, will ſoon be convinced.

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The right honourable perſons at the helm of affairs did not err in their choice when they preferred to that important office a nobleman of very ancient family, of great politeneſs, genteel addreſs, an excellent orator, the true patriot, and an unbiaſſed ſtateſman; and it is ſuppoſed he was the main inſtrument (for which, without diſpute, he had the higheſt authority) in bringing to a happy criſis the marriage between the prince Don Pedro, and the Princeſs of Brazil, the heir apparent to the crown of Portugal; an event of ſuch conſequence, that, in all human probability, it will effectually prevent any rupture betwixt that crown and Spain, upon the demiſe of his moſt faithful majeſty, and will be a laſting monument what difficulties might be ſurmounted where people's capacities are adequate to their inclination.

I am ſorry to ſay, that, though a good underſtanding between Great-Britain and Portugal is abſolutely neceſſary for both, yet, for ſome years paſt, our privileges, which are ſecured to us by treaties, have been gradually infringed both at Liſbon and Oporto. Any one acquainted with foreign commerce needs not be informed, that the balance of trade is more in our favour, with that kingdom, than with two thirds, if not the whole, of Europe beſides. No wonder, then, we thought a continuance of their friendſhip worth preſerving. Both in this, and the preceding negotiation, the noble lord had to deal with a prime miniſter ſuperior in capacity to the great Colbert; and I will venture to affirm, ſuch ſucceſs has attended his endeavours, that the merchants will have no future reaſons of complaint. No embaſſador ever treated that reſpectable body of men (nor can too much be ſaid in commendation of the Liſbon factory) with greater hoſpitality or politeneſs, as all of them frequented his table by rotation, where they were ſure to meet with a moſt elegant entertainment, and a hearty welcome. Nor can there be a ſtronger proof of his being highly acceptable to his moſt faithful majeſty, than what appeared upon notification of his being recalled; for I am told, from indiſputable authority, after taking the cuſtomary leave of the court, the generous monarch ſent for him to the privy chamber, and acquainted him, in a very polite manner, that he no longer received him as the able miniſter of his good brother the King of Great-Britain, but complimented him upon the ſucceſs of his negotiation, and added, that though, for ſome years, preſents to embaſſadors had been dropped betwixt the two courts, yet, to convince him of the high opinion he had of his lordſhip's integrity and abilities, he begged his acceptance of a gold box, of exquiſite workmanſhip, in which was contained a very large diamond of conſiderable value. His Portugueſe majeſty is alſo univerſally allowed to pay a great deference to every commander in his Britannick majeſty's ſervice, of which he gave a late proof, in accompanying, in his yacht, the Hanover packet, ſome leagues from the harbour, at a time of the year when the corſairs frequent the coaſt: In ſuch repute is Engliſh courage abroad. Captain Sherburn complimented him, upon his return, with ſeventeen guns, and conducted himſelf ſo much to his ſatisfaction, as to have his majeſty's approbation afterwards ſignify'd to him in very genteel terms.

The writer of this letter hath no other motive than to remove the cavils of the malevolent: He declares he has no connection with men in power, nor can claim any other than a bare perſonal knowledge of the noble lord, the principal ſubject of his letter, who is allowed by all parties to be poſſeſſed of ſuch ſuperior talents as will always command eſteem, either in the cabinet or the ſenate.

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To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the principles and practices of the Methodists have lately much engaged the attention of the publick, I must entreat the favour of a place in your most useful collection for a short History of the Montanists.

In the second century, about 160 years after the birth of Christ, there appeared a pernicious sect called the Montanists. They pretended to greater degrees of purity and sanctity than all other Christians, calling others Carnalists, as sensual, not having the spirit, the life and power of Christianity, but to themselves they gave the name of the *Spiritual*, as having frequent and bright manifestations of the E spirit; so very humble were they, that they thought themselves not worthy of the very ground they trod upon, exclaimed against rich furniture and all costly superfluities, and what was expected for the support of rank and dignity, they said, should be applied to pious and charitable F uses. They avoided company and conversation, denied themselves the most innocent recreations of body and mind, and gave themselves up wholly to meditation, to watchings, to fastings often. They macerated their bodies to purify their souls: that their souls might be capable thereby of receiving the spirit, as a constant, inward, vital principle. They insisted, that they taught no new doctrine, only reformed what was abused, and revived what was neglected. By these pretences they were at first followed by many sober sincere Christians, and as they went up and down, drew numbers of religious Melancholists. They then gathered a select society, and formed a schism, not without, but within the church. Uttered the most bitter invectives, the most scandalous declamations

tions againſt the biſhops and clergy, the governors and miniſters of the church; they never mentioned their names but in terms of the greateſt diſrepect, and with the utmoſt malice too, becauſe they rejected that ſpirit of deluſion, by which they ſpoke. The end of Montanus was tragical, for he is ſaid to have hanged himſelf with a famous ſhe-diſciple of his, Maximilla. The doctrines of theſe Montaniſts with the condemnation of their opinions by ſeveral councils of orthodox biſhops, you may read in the great church-hiſtorian Euſebius. It would fill a volume to draw a parallel, to ſhew the ſimilitude, between Montaniſm and Methodiſm. Such a crude compoſition is this Methodiſm, that there is ſcarce any one peſtilent hereſy that has infeſted the Chriſtian church, but that is an actual part of their doctrine. I am, Yours, G. R.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT has been an obſervation, I wiſh that it was in my power to ſay, that it was not a true obſervation, that there are more religious diviſions, I might ſay, ſubdiviſions in England than in any one country in the known world. And it muſt be allowed, that it may produce this very bad conſequence among vulgar common minds, that it may bring the moſt important truths into doubt. For thus they may eaſily and naturally reaſon among themſelves. All pretend to be in the right, none will allow themſelves to be in the wrong; and yet, ſome muſt be in the wrong, becauſe truth cannot be with them all, as truth is and always will be one and the ſame thing. The truth is, men generally differ about very trifles, things confeſſedly of an indifferent nature, ſuch as the forms and modes of worſhip, which I could wiſh, was duly and diſpaſſionately conſidered by thoſe who ſeparate from the communion of our church, who mightily extol moderation, which they ſeldom practice towards others, though they would have it always exerciſed towards themſelves. Becauſe, what is the conſequence of theſe diviſions among Proteſtants, but that they weaken ourſelves, and ſtrengthen our enemies, the Papiſts? The emiſſaries of the church of Rome appear in every ſhape, and act every part to promote the intereſt of their church; they know that we can and have defended the conſtitution of our Church againſt all attacks, by proofs from reaſon, ſcripture and antiquity. As therefore they cannot overcome by reaſon and argument, their great policy is to undermine us by faction and diviſion. Thoſe then who make diviſion amongſt us, I can never conſider as good Proteſtants, but rather as friends to Popery, whoſe cauſe, though perhaps undeſignedly, they moſt certainly promote. And if the Papiſts ſhould once deſtroy our church, how will our ſwarm of enthuſiaſts and ſectaries be able to defend themſelves, when to name their doctrines is to confute them. I have not only attentively read the writings, but have alſo frequently converſed with many eccleſiaſticks of the church of Rome, both regulars and ſeculars: And the grand topic of their diſcourſe, the moſt formidable weapon they have to employ againſt us is this: What are the doctrines of Proteſtants? or where is the dignity of their prieſthood, when the wildeſt notions paſs for inſpired truths, and ignorant perſons, the meaneſt of the people, are admitted into the ſacred order, are the publick diſpenſers of God's word and ſacraments? Alas! when we hear theſe things, what can we reply? we are filled with ſhame; we are covered with confuſion; we would throw a veil over theſe things, but they are too true to be denied, and too bad to be defended. The truth is, though they are among us, yet they are not of us, we diſclaim ſuch perſons and ſuch practices as much as the church of Rome does. We can juſtify the validity of our ordinations; we can produce an uninterrupted ſucceſſion of Chriſtian biſhops in our church; and we can defend our doctrines not only by ſcripture and reaſon, but by councils and fathers too. For a learned clergy, we confidently challenge for their equals the whole Chriſtian world. Prophets are not without honour but in their own country. What a ſcandal is it for this age and nation, that theſe very men ſhould be univerſally admired and applauded for their learned labours, their immortal writings abroad, and yet ſhould be held in low eſteem, in the utmoſt contempt at home! We freely acknowledge, we heartily lament, that theſe enthuſiaſts and ſectaries are undoubtedly our preſent ſhame, I pray God, that they may be not our future ruin. The truth is, among weak minds religion runs into enthuſiaſm, and in free ſtates liberty will degenerate into licentiouſneſs, but we truſt in that providence which permits the tares to grow up with the wheat and ſuffers hereſies, that the faithful may be proved. The preſent troublers of our Iſrael are that heterogeneous maſs, the Methodiſts; who, whatever

ever they may pretend, are avowed enemies to the doctrine and diſcipline of our church, have faithfully copied the worſt of men in the worſt of times. For proof of this, I ſhall refer you to Walker's Hiſtory of Independency; the author was Clement Walker, a curious obſerver of the times he lived in, a gentleman of a very large fortune, an eminent lawyer, a member of parliament, a zealous covenanter, and conſequently no friend to the eſtabliſhed church; and yet, in his Hiſtory of Independency, part II. page 155, I meet with this very remarkable paſſage.

"April 12, 1649, it was referred to a committee, to conſider how to maintain ſupernumerary itinerant miniſters, who ſhould be authorized to go up and down, compaſſing the earth, and adulterate other men's pulpits and congregations, and put affronts and raiſe factions and ſcandals upon ſuch orthodox and conſcientious miniſters, as cannot frame their doctrine to the damnable practices and principles of the times. Theſe wandering apoſtles, like Balaam, ſhall bleſs and curſe for hire, and poiſon the people with ſuch changeable and various principles as ſhall be dictated by thoſe who ſit at the helm, they ſhall couzen the people with pretended illuminations, revelations and inſpirations, and pour out all the viols of God's wrath amongſt them."

Such were and are the prophets of England. Now, what ſport and triumph muſt this afford to the Papiſts! Aha, ſay they, ſo we would have it! and indeed to all libertines. For if ſuch men's enthuſiaſtical notions be the true doctrine of Jeſus Chriſt, better it would be to be a Jew, a Turk, an Infidel than to be a Chriſtian; for it is much better not to believe in Jeſus Chriſt, than to believe ſuch doctrines to be his as are againſt common reaſon and common ſenſe, are repugnant to the firſt principles of truth and equity. In a word, I cannot but be of opinion, that if a man be puniſhable by law, who counterfeits the hand or name of another man, what puniſhment does he deſerve, who, if I may uſe the expreſſion, counterfeits the broad ſeal of heaven, and falſely pretends to act in the name and with the finger of God? I am, yours, R. O.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

PERHAPS you may think the following worth inſerting in your Magazine. It is an extract from a ſermon I preached lately. The ſubject was: *How he had opened a door of faith unto the Gentiles*, Acts xiv. 27.

I am, Yours,
THO. ALCOCK, V. R.

"*A door of faith* is a plain and familiar metaphor for entrance or admiſſion into the faith. And *opening a door of faith unto the Gentiles*, was the ſame thing, as giving them a call, and opportunity of being admitted into the church of Chriſt.

The door of faith then, which was firſt opened unto the Gentiles by the apoſtles of Jeſus Chriſt, hath ever ſince been kept open for the admiſſion of all nations into the faith——is open at this day, and will ſtill be kept open by the miniſters and ſervants of Chriſt, *till the fulneſs of the Gentiles ſhall* be come in, and God ſhall make one people of all the nations of the earth. Oh happy time, and much to be wiſhed for event! *When all the ends of the world ſhall remember themſelves, and be turned unto the Lord*, and all the *kindred of the nations ſhall worſhip before him.* Pſal. xxii.

By our late well concerted meaſures in North America, and our now complete conqueſt there, through the bleſſing of God, in the entire reduction of all Canada to his majeſty's obedience, a great and a new door of faith ſeems to *me* to be opened there: Whereby it is to be hoped, the pale of Chriſt's church may be enlarged, in proportion, as the Britiſh empire is extended.

Every man, indeed, is apt to view things in his own way, or chiefly with a regard to his own profeſſion or ſituation. The merchant will be conſidering, what new branches of trade he may now ſtrike out there, or what old one may be farther proſecuted, and carried on to greater advantage. The ſoldier will be thinking of ſeveral good governments, which muſt now be erected there, and of the emoluments, that may by this means be drawn from theſe new provincials. The *worthy patriot and politician* will attend to the great national intereſt, and contrive, how this vaſt and important acceſſion of territory may moſt contribute to ſtrengthen the mother country. A true preacher of the goſpel has his eye upon religious things, and his firſt thoughts on ſuch an occaſion are, how religion may be promoted, and the pure faith in Chriſt be farther propagated, and eſtabliſhed. While miniſters of ſtate ſee a door opened for commerce and manufactures——for wealth and

and power—for the ſecurity and enlargement of our colonies—for the improvement of our trade, ſhipping and navigation; the miniſters of Chriſt ſee a door of *faith* opened for Indians or Gentiles, and an opportunity offered of increaſing, ſtrengthening, and ſettling the church of God. For this reaſon, in reading the articles of capitulation, whereby Montreal and all Canada, with a few places the enemy had ſtill left in Acadia, were ſurrendered up to the Britiſh government by the Marquis de Vaudrueil, governor and captain-general of Canada, moſt clergymen, I ſuppoſe, were particularly attentive; I can anſwer for myſelf, that I was particularly attentive, to thoſe articles, that concern religion and the religious: Fearing leſt an inſidious enemy, prompted by crafty jeſuits, or other intereſted bigotted prieſts, might unwarily have drawn in our commander in chief to have made ſome conceſſions, which might afterwards have proved unfavourable to the growth and eſtabliſhment of the *pure Proteſtant Faith*, and might have left us, though maſters in temporals, ſtill bound up as to ſpirituals, and, by virtue of the capitulation, not at liberty to meddle with religion, or its teachers, however erroneous their faith, or faulty their morals. And it was a great pleaſure to me to find, that few, or no very material conceſſions of this kind had been made; but that our generals, as ſage and honourable in treaties, as they had been vigilant and courageous in conquering, regardful of the religious as well as civil rights of their country, and ſenſible, that a conqueſt is but half completed, when a bar to all religious interpoſition is ſtipulated: It was a great pleaſure, I ſay, to find our generals had rejected moſt of the propoſals of this kind, and that his majeſty was left to be arbiter in the moſt important caſes, and that little more had been granted, than what ſeems reaſonable ſhould be granted unto all men, as long as they behave themſelves peaceably, the free exerciſe of their own religion. Some of the demands of the enemy indeed on this head, were not only unreaſonable, but inſolent, conſidering their deſperate ſituation, ſurrounded, as they were by three armies; that of General Amherſt to the ſouth-weſt, that of Brigadier Murray to the north-eaſt, and that of Colonel Haviland to the ſouthward; who had planned, and executed their meaſures ſo well, as to meet all at the ſame place within a day, one of another, from very diſtant, oppoſite and dangerous parts of the country, without any conſiderable loſs, or even giving a numerous enemy an opportunity of attacking any of them ſingly to advantage. (Our being maſter at ſea indeed, and in conſequence thereof on the river St. Laurence, chiefly inſured to us this advantage, ſo that our fleet here as in moſt other parts, was the primary means of our conqueſt). But I ſay, ſome of the demands of the enemy on the head of religion were not only unreaſonable, but inſolent, conſidering their deplorable ſituation—that they had no way to eſcape, but muſt All have been obliged in a very little time to have ſurrendered at diſcretion, with no other terms, but what a humane and generous conqueror ſhould afterwards think fit to beſtow. The demand, I chiefly refer to, was *that of reſerving a power to the king of France to nominate in all future time a biſhop to the ſee of Quebeck, in caſe Canada, on the concluſion of a peace, ſhould be confirmed to Great Britain; with entire liberty to the ſaid biſhop, who was always to be of the Romiſh communion, to exerciſe all the duties of his function, and keep the people under his authority in the exerciſe of the Romiſh religion.* This was demanding a perpetual eſtabliſhment of the Romiſh communion, and tying ourſelves up from ever bringing about, or attempting, a reformation. It was alſo demanding *Imperium in Imperio*—and ſetting up one independent power within another—an inſult on royalty and conqueſt—muſt have produced continual matters of jealouſy and complaint; and, upon ſome pretended breach of this article of capitulation, would have given the enemy an occaſion of interpoſing——of rekindling the war again, and reclaiming the whole colony. With a juſt diſdain therefore to this demand was ſubjoined the conciſe and poſitive anſwer, *Refuſed*.

Similar, but leſs arrogant, was the demand, *that all their miniſters ſhould be continued in their cures, and the uſe of their ſeveral churches: And that our government ſhould oblige the people to pay their miniſters the uſual tithes and dues.* This latter part was refuſed; and I could wiſh that the former had; becauſe, though the tithes ſhould be with-held from their prieſts, it will be a difficult matter to introduce the Proteſtant religion, as long as the Romiſh clergy are to continue in poſſeſſion of all the churches.

The demand, *that the ſeveral religious ſocieties ſhould be maintained in all their privileges*

vileges and conſtitutions, might as well have been left to his majeſty's pleaſure for an anſwer, as that in behalf of the jeſuits there very judiciouſly was; who could little expect to receive ſuch favour and indulgence at this time from a Proteſtant people, when, by their worldly and avaricious practices, their plots and treaſons, they have made themſelves almoſt every where odious among their own people, and have been lately ejected, diſgraced, or diſcountenanced, by the moſt conſiderable Catholick powers in Europe.

But whatever religious privileges may have been granted, I ſuppoſe, they are only temporary, and to be underſtood to ſubſiſt only, till the ſigning of a peace; when ſuch terms, we need not doubt, will be inſiſted on, as that Canada, ſacred as well as civil, ſhall be entirely at our diſpoſal, and that we ſhall be at liberty to introduce there our moſt excellent religion, as well as our moſt excellent laws and form of government.

Minorca and Acadia are ſtrong and recent inſtances how wrong it is to grant to the inhabitants of a new conquered country, what, I may call, an independent, or excluſive power in religion. Theſe two countries have been ſubject to the Engliſh crown about fifty years, except the three or four years, that one of them, Minorca, has been in the hands of the French; and yet in all this time they have made no approaches to be aſſociated into the Engliſh religion and government. Indulged at firſt with their own laws, their own religion, and their own prieſts, and the Engliſh government being at the ſame time entirely excluded from intermeddling, they have continued the ſame diſtinct people, and the ſame deluded bigots, they were at firſt; and different in their dreſs, manners, language and religion from the Engliſh, their maſters, as if they had never been brought under our yoke. And this difference in religion has had a ſtrong influence on their politicks——made them averſe to a Proteſtant government, and ſecret friends always to the Catholicks, and ready to join them againſt us, whenever a ſafe opportunity ſhould offer; as we lately found by experience, both in Minorca and Acadia, at the beginning of this war. The Minorcans, particularly, muſt have been influenced chiefly by religion ſo readily to ſide with the French; for they could have no national or political attachment, as the French had never been their original ſovereigns. And, if common Fame be true, they are now ſenſible of their loſs in a change of maſters, and find to their ſorrow, that, if the Engliſh ruled with a twiggen rod, the French now *rule them with a rod of iron*.

What the Minorcans and Acadians have been, ſuch, we may expect, the Canadians will continue to be, if the ſame excluſive power be granted them, as to religion. They will never be thoroughly incorporated, or aſſociated with us, as one people. They'll worſhip, trade, and marry chiefly among themſelves——have different intereſts, and different views——entertain always a longing deſire, and hope of returning to their old maſters——be ſpies and checks upon our proceedings, and hinder us from acting with that unity, and vigour, which are neceſſary for the well ordering, improving, and eſtabliſhing ſo important and extenſive a colony."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent Chriſto Britannus has received an anſwer to his query about the deiſts, ſo conſonant to the apparent meaning of his propoſing it, that I conclude he is both queriſt and reſpondent, and I ſhall treat the ſubject accordingly. He ſets out boldly, p. 614, "I "conſider deiſts as enemies to my coun-"try." His language would have been more conſiſtent thus. "Our holineſs pronounces all Deiſts enemies to our infallibility, and conſequently to our dictatorial authority over the conſcience, becauſe they pretend to be endowed with a faculty called reaſon, which expoſes the whole chain of our favourite doctrines under the opprobrious appellations of abſurdities, contradictions, impoſitions, &c." Chriſtianity, he ſays, is and has been for ages, an undoubted and invaluable part of our legal conſtitution. That Popiſh chriſtianity had been for many ages a legal part of our conſtitution cannot be denied; therefore if this argument proves any thing, it proves that the Reformation was a violation of the moſt ſolemn inſtitutions of this country: The ſame argument proves as much in behalf of Mahomet's deluſion in Mahometan countries: His following propoſitions will, upon examination, ſeverally appear of the ſame force and tendency to eſtabliſh every religion or no religion at all, which ever happens to be the faſhionable perſuaſion; and upon this principle all rational diſquiſitions and

candid

candid examinations are unneceſſary and impertinent: We muſt then ſit down contented with every faſhionable opinion, in which caſe we muſt naturally return to mother-church and her infallible head. His quotations of penal ſtatutes to enforce chriſtianity will operate much to the diſ- A advantage of the cauſe he is engaged in; I hope the peaceable religion of Chriſt has better arguments than fire and faggot, and better advocates than penal ſtatute-men.

As to the duty of the clergyman, he compliments him with a very great power indeed, to exclude a magiſtrate legally appointed by the government, or duly B elected, from ſerving his king and country, upon the pretence of proſtituting the moſt ſacred ordinance of religion to the baſeſt hypocriſy or moſt daring impiety. Pray who are the cauſe of this proſtitution? Thoſe who artfully twiſted themC ſelves into the conſtitution, and procured their ſacred ordinance to be made a paſſport into civil offices; or thoſe who, thinking nothing ſacred in it, looking upon it as a mere form, neceſſary to qualify them for an office, choſe rather to ſubmit to ſuch a ceremony than to deprive their country of their ſervice, or perhaps to keep a large D family from ſtarving!

But to come home to the matter in hand; Chriſto Britannus aſſerts a certain magiſtrate is a profeſſed Deiſt. E. W. conſiders Deiſts as enemies to his country, (I ſuppoſe he means England) and roundly aſſerts, that of all evil doers, none are ſo dangerous, none are ſo deteſtable as infidels, (I wiſh he had kept to the word Deiſts, and not confounded it with a very different term,) and infidels among us are the worſt of infidels; he conſiders them as the bane of ſociety, the very peſt of man- F kind; much worſe are they, he ſays, than thieves and robbers. It follows then unavoidably, that this deiſtical magiſtrate having a great deal in his power, muſt have done a vaſt deal of miſchief, and peſter'd the ſociety and neighbourhood he belongs to and dwells among; he muſt have G ruined many families and oppreſſed the whole community, and carried on the moſt pernicious ſchemes which he and his brother Deiſts could invent to plague mankind. Let Chriſto Britannus ſhew himſelf a true friend to the community and human nature in general, by detecting H ſuch a monſter of iniquity, and putting the laws in force to bring ſuch an egregious offender to condign puniſhment, otherwiſe he is a partaker in his crimes.

If the ſaid magiſtrate has adminiſtered equal impartial juſtice, and diſcharged his duty irreproachably, even in the ſight of his declared enemies, one of whom Chriſto Britannus appears to be, what greater encomiums can be given him? Why all this outcry about a bugbear of their own raiſing, the production of a weak diſtempered brain?

For modes of faith let furious zealots fight,
His can't be wrong whoſe life is in the right.

Let ſuch fiery bigots conſider the meek and gentle ſpirit of the chriſtian leader, and examine themſelves careſully, and they will find themſelves reprehenſible equally with thoſe followers of Chriſt, who called for fire to come from heaven, to deſtroy oppoſers. "Ye know not what "manner of ſpirit ye are of."

I am, your, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you permitted ſome lines on morality in your laſt, I hope you will favour me with a ſimilar indulgence in your next; and I am the more inclined to think you will not refuſe me this requeſt, becauſe, however I may differ in ſentiment from the author of thoſe lines, my doctrine will not, I think, by the real friends of virtue and goodneſs, be deemed at all E inferior to his.

It were to be wiſhed that all ſyſtematick and polemick writers would, if poſſible, firſt lay down ſome uncontroverted, ſelf-evident principles, and from them deduce what they intend to prove and eſtabliſh as truth, as naturally and demonſtrably as F the propoſitions and their corollaries flow from the *axiomata geometrica* of Euclid.

Thoſe who can lay aſide fear, partiality, prejudice, and every reſtraint, and make uſe of that rational faculty which the beneficent author of reaſon has moſt graciouſly beſtowed upon man, muſt allow G that,

1. That action, which, directly or in its conſequences, has a tendency to promote the well-being and happineſs of mankind in general, or of any part of mankind without detrimenting any individual of the remainder, or of the whole H of mankind, a few individuals excepted, is a good action, and conſequently pleaſing to the Deity.

2. That the contrary is a bad act, and diſpleaſing to the Divinity.

3. That

3. That the author of all existence has made nothing in vain. Whence,

4. All and each of our passions are to promote some valuable purposes.

5. That reason is to moderate, direct, and guide, our passions to those purposes.

6. That, when any specifick passion is guided by reason, so as to stimulate the agent to the performance of a good action, (1.) that passion, at that time, does what the Creator intended it should do when he endowed the agent therewith.

7. That, on the contrary, when it propels to a bad act, 'tis not guided by reason, and so acts contrary to the will of the Creator.

8. That a man created without passions, or with passions that always propel him to good actions, could never be a virtuous man, because there can be no virtue in abstaining from that to which we have not the least propensity, or in doing that to which naturally we have the strongest inclination. Such a man would therefore be only as a curious piece of mechanism, which in its movements answered the design and intention of the mechanick; but he could never be intitled to commendation, and much less *to a reward according to his Works*. Therefore,

9. There is not one passion in man but what ought to be in him, while it is under the guidance of reason. Therefore,

10. While an agent adverts to his reason, he cannot *wilfully* sin. And so,

11. The goodness of the agent is to be estimated by his *design* and *intention* of pleasing the Deity. And,

12. The *rectitude* or *turpitude* of an action, by its tendency to promote the *happiness* or *misery* of mankind.

Let us illustrate what has been said by a few examples of our cardinal passions; and let us place pride, where it loves to be, foremost.

1. Pride, while 'tis under the guidance and moderation of reason, inspires us with a love of cleanliness, decency and a genteel appearance, in our persons, apparel, habitations, and furniture; by which health is promoted and preserved; we are made more agreeable to one another; and trade, commerce, arts, and manufactures, find employ. Such a rational pride is therefore commendable, useful, and absolutely necessary.

2. Self-love, the first law in nature, propels us to seek our own happiness, and the benefit of those from whom we expect any favour. 'Tis the grand *stimulus* to an infinite number of actions, which not only respect our own advantage, but also that of society in general. It directs us to provide against evils here, and miseries hereafter. Without this passion we should be miserable, worthless drones; and, while self-love is directed by reason, it will do nothing to the emolument of an agent prejudicial to another.

3. Anger, when 'tis rational, inspires an agent with a just resentment for wilful and repeated injuries done to him, and is then commendable and necessary, to prevent such impositions as would render life wretched and insupportable.

4. Let us suppose self-love, or pride, or both, to be incentives to a good action, (1.) such an action is agreeable to the Deity on two accounts; first, because it promotes the happiness of the community; and, secondly, because the passions are rightly applied and employed: But, if the agent at the same time acted not from a principle of humanity, had not an eye to the pleasing and glorifying God by serving his distressed neighbour, we cannot pronounce the same worth in the agent as in the action produced (11. 12.): But, as this knowledge of the motives or springs of action is the proper province of the Divinity, men should be very cautious of intruding themselves into his department.

Thus, if we go on to duly contemplate every passion, its use and necessity, we shall be convinced of the rectitude of the poet's doctrine,

Passions, like elements, tho' born to fight,
Yet, mix'd and soften'd, in God's work unite.
See! some fit passion ev'ry age supply;
Hope travels through, nor quits us when we die.
See! and confess, one comfort still must rise;
'Tis this—tho' man's a fool, yet God is wise.

December 15, 1760. SAM. CHRERTOON.

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS You seem to pay a due regard to every thing communicated to you, by your extensive and learned correspondence, I presume you will honour the following reply with a place in your Magazine, which will greatly oblige, Sir,

Your most humble servant,
and constant reader,
W. J.

Litchfield,

Litchfield, December 20, 1760.

ON or about the year of our Lord 1710, a Swediſh miſſionary preached a ſermon at an Indian treaty held at Coveſtogoe. In which ſermon he ſet forth original ſin, the neceſſity of a mediator; and endeavoured, by certain arguments, to induce the Indians to embrace the Chriſtian religion. After he had ended his diſcourſe, one of the Indian chiefs made the following ſpeech, in reply to the ſermon; and the diſcourſes on both ſides were made known by interpreters. The miſſionary upon his return to Sweden publiſhed his ſermon and the Indian's anſwer. Having wrote them in Latin, he dedicates them to the univerſity of Upſal, and deſires them to furniſh him with arguments to confute ſuch ſtrong reaſoning of the Indian.

The INDIAN'S SPEECH.

"Since the ſubject of his (the miſſionary's) errand is to perſuade us to embrace a new doctrine, perhaps it may not be amiſs, before we offer him the reaſons why we cannot comply with his requeſt, to acquaint him with the grounds and principles of that religion which he would have us abandon. Our forefathers were under a ſtrong perſuaſion, as we are, that thoſe who act well in this life, ſhall be rewarded in the next, according to the degree of their virtue; and, on the other hand, that thoſe who behave wickedly here, will undergo ſuch puniſhments hereafter, as are proportionate to the crimes they were guilty of. This hath been conſtantly and invariably received and acknowledged for a truth thro' every ſucceſſive generation of our anceſtors. It could not have taken its riſe from fable; for human fiction however artfully, and plauſibly contrived, can never gain credit long, among any people, where free enquiry is allowed, which was never denied by our anceſtors, who, on the contrary, thought it the ſacred inviolable natural right of every man, to examine and judge for himſelf. Therefore we think it evident, that our notion concerning future rewards and puniſhments was either revealed immediately from heaven to ſome of our forefathers, and from them deſcended to us, or that it was implanted in each of us at our creation by the creator of all things; whatever the method might have been whereby God hath been pleaſed to make known to us his will, and give us a knowledge of our duty, 'tis ſtill, in our ſenſe, a divine revelation. Now we deſire to propoſe to him ſome few queſtions. Does he believe that our foreſathers, men eminent for their piety, conſtant and warm in the purſuit of virtue, hoping thereby to merit everlaſting happineſs were all damned? Does he think that we, who are their zealous imitators in good works, and influenced by A the ſame motives as they were, earneſtly endeavouring, with the greateſt circumſpection, to tread the paths of integrity, are in a ſtate of damnation? If theſe be his ſentiments, they are ſurely as impious as they are bold and daring.

In the next place we beg that he would B explain himſelf more particularly concerning the revelation he talks of. If he admits no other than what is contained in his written book, the contrary is evident from what hath been ſhewn before; but if he ſays God has revealed himſelf to us, but not ſufficiently for our ſalvation, then C we aſk, to what purpoſe ſhould he have revealed himſelf to us in any wiſe? It is clear that a revelation inſufficient to ſave, cannot put us in a better condition than we ſhould be without any revelation at all. We cannot conceive that God ſhould point out to us the end we ought to aim at, D without opening to us the way to arrive at that end. But ſuppoſing our underſtanding to be ſo far illuminated, as to know it to be our duty to pleaſe God, who, yet, hath left us under an incapacity of doing it, will this miſſionary therefore, conclude that we ſhall be eternally damnE ed? Will he take upon him to pronounce damnation againſt us for not doing thoſe things which he himſelf acknowledges were impoſſible by us to be done?

It is our opinion that every man is poſſeſſed with ſufficient knowledge for his own ſalvation. The almighty, for any F thing we know, may have communicated himſelf to different races of people in a different manner. Some ſay, they have the will of God in writing. Be it ſo, their revelation has no advantage over ours, ſince both muſt be equally ſufficient to ſave, or the end of the revelation would G be fruſtrated. Beſides, if they be both true, they muſt be the ſame in ſubſtance, and the difference can only lie in the mode of communication. He tells us there are many precepts in his written revelation, which we are entirely ignorant of. But theſe written commands can only be deH ſigned for thoſe who have the writing: they cannot poſſibly regard us. Had the Almighty thought ſo much knowledge neceſſary to our ſalvation, his goodneſs would not ſo long have deferred the communicating

municating it to us. And to say that in a matter so necessary he could not, at the same time, equally reveal himself to all mankind, is nothing less than an absolute denial of his omnipotence. Without doubt he can make his will manifest without the help of any book, or the assistance of any bookish man whatsoever.

We shall in the next place consider the arguments which arise from a consideration of Providence. If we be the work of God, (which I presume will not be denied) it follows from thence that we are under the care and protection of God; for it cannot be supposed that the Deity should abandon his own creatures, and be utterly regardless of their welfare. Then to say that the almighty hath permitted us to remain in a fatal error through so many ages, is to represent him as a tyrant. How is it consistent with his justice, to force life upon a set of mortals without their consent, and then to damn them eternally, without ever opening to them a door of salvation? Our conceptions of the gracious God are more noble: and we think that those that teach otherwise do little less than blaspheme. Again, 'tis through the care and goodness of the Almighty, that, from the beginning of time, through many generations to this day, our name has been preserved unblotted out, by enemies unreduced to nothing. By the same care we now enjoy our lives, and are furnished with the necessary means of preserving those lives. But all these things are trifles compared with our salvation. Therefore, since God hath been so careful of us in matters of little consequence, it would be absurd to affirm that he has neglected us in cases of the greatest importance. Admit that he hath forsaken us, yet it would not have been without a just cause. Let us suppose that a heinous crime was committed by one of our ancestors, like to that which we are told happened among another race of people: In such a case God would certainly punish the criminal; but would never involve us that are innocent in his guilt. Those that think otherwise must make the Almighty a very whimsical, illnatured being. Once more; are the Christians more virtuous, or rather are they not more vicious than we are? If so, how came it to pass that they are the objects of God's beneficence, while we are neglected? Does the Deity confer his favours without reason, and with so much partiality? In a word, we find the Christians much more depraved in their morals than ourselves; and we judge of their doctrine by the badness of their lives."

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

YOUR equivocal animadversion upon my letter, in your Magazine of October last, p. 542, respecting the system of Great-Britain in particular, has not cancelled my obligation to you for giving me a place in such a valuable miscellany as the London Magazine: Neither has it deterred me from offering you my sentiments on behalf of human nature in general. The judicious author of the pamphlet, entitled "Considerations on the present German War," has discovered a remarkable coincidence of opinion with me, sufficient to exculpate me from the charge of singularity, with all men who can impartially use their reason.

Since the above letter was sent you, we have heard of a battle between the Prussian and Austrian armies, which, though to the advantage of our temporary ally, has made such dreadful havock and carnage among the human species, that the bare hearing of it makes every compassionate heart shudder, more especially when we consider the observation the Germans make upon it, That the King of Prussia is left in the same condition he was in at opening the campaign; from whence we may conclude, the same bloody tragedy is to be acted over again another year, and from year to year, while both sides can entice, or compel, men and boys to continue the dreadful scene; of which, probably, the consequence may be, that both parties, quite exhausted, will become an easy prey to the first powerful invader, and so *ad infinitum*, till a great part of the human species be exterminated, and the survivors rendered compleatly miserable.——Let us, then, a little examine the plea for all this immense destruction, that war, in general, brings upon our fellow creatures.

The only plausible excuse I ever heard for war was, "When private men disagree, they have the courts of justice to apply to, where their differences are finally decided; but kings, having no superiors to appeal to, have nothing but the sword to decide controversies." I answer,

First, That the sword generally determines causes very unjustly, as appears clearly from

from the ſucceſsful butcheries, tyrannies, and invaſions, of Alexander, Julius Cæſar, the Goths and Vandals, and the Mahometan impoſtors, omitting the innumerable leſſer examples with which every page of hiſtory is filled. But,

Secondly, If there were only two ſovereign princes that divided the empire of the terreſtrial globe between them, there would be ſome colour for having recourſe to that worſt of all methods above mentioned, which yet, far from deciding the juſtice of their cauſe, would only prove which of them was the more powerful, crafty, and aſſiduous; conſequently, would be carefully avoided by the more juſt and honeſt of the two, even at the expence of pocketing ſome trifling injuries. However, the empire of the earth being divided among many different potentates, they have, in their power, the ſame method of compoſing diſſenſions between ſtates, that all honeſt, prudent men, in private affairs, prefer to the ruinous ſuits carried on by our modern lawyers; namely, ſubmitting to the arbitration of honeſt, ſenſible, impartial men, equal to themſelves in rank and buſineſs. To this I can ſee no reaſonable objection, unleſs every king will ſay, he cannot find two or three other kings honeſt and impartial enough to be truſted with the deciſion of a trifling affair: They can hardly be ſuppoſed to pay ſuch a rough compliment to one another; for this would eaſily account for Europe's being almoſt inceſſantly bathed in human blood, to the great diſtreſs of its inhabitants.

These things premiſed, I humbly propoſe to thoſe potentates who have humanity to conſider the ſufferings of mankind, and prudence to provide for the ſecurity of themſelves and their poſterity,

1ſt, To form one univerſal treaty of defenſive alliance among all the great potentates of Europe, to which all powerful kings, of civilized nations more remote, ſhould be invited to accede.

2dly, The contracting powers ſhould bind themſelves as ſtrict friends in alliance one with the other, each engaging to watch very ſtrictly over his own ſubjects, that they might not invade nor encroach upon the rights, liberties, or properties, of the ſubjects of the other potentates; and, when any ſuch offence ſhould be committed, ſpeedy juſtice, upon complaint, ſhould be impartially adminiſtered, and ample reparation made to the injured; which would effectually extinguiſh the infernal ſeeds of war in their embrio.

3dly, The high contracting powers ſhould engage each to nominate two perſons of rank and character, as their repreſentatives, who ſhould be ready at all times to meet a general congreſs appointed, as hereafter mentioned, and for the following purpoſes.

4thly, When controverſy runs ſo high, as to lodge between two or more ſovereigns, notice ſhould be given to all the contracting powers, requeſting their amicable interpoſition, by ſending the above-mentioned repreſentatives to a neutral place, nearly between, or adjoining to, the territories of the powers at variance, in order to hear the grievances on both ſides, collect the real circumſtances as carefully as poſſible, and tranſmit the proceedings of the legation to their reſpective maſters; whereupon each potentate ſhould ſend to his repreſentative his particular determination, with his reaſons, ſigned with his own hand: A majority of voices, thus authenticated, ſhould determine the diſpute, notwithſtanding one or both parties might think themſelves injured; reſerving, however, a power to have the affair further canvaſſed, if deſired, and the judgment altered by the ſame majority, and ſo forth.

5thly, If either party ſhould, in contempt of ſuch decree, or without conſulting the aſſociation as above ſpecified, commit hoſtilities, he ſhould be eſteemed an invader of the whole royal aſſociation, a lawleſs and ungovernable rebel againſt the law of nations; whereby the reſt would be authoriſed to draw the ſword of univerſal juſtice againſt him who thus attempted to break the ſtrongeſt bond of general peace, ſafety, and happineſs.

The power being thus veſted in no particular monarchy, but in a coalition of all, yet each retaining his independency and mode of government in his own dominions; all leagues offenſive (thoſe combinations againſt mankind) would be ſuperſeded; and each power, having nothing but the common equity to truſt to for his own ſecurity, would, in ſelf-defence, judge impartially; and the contending parties, if refractory, would have too much power to contend with,—conſequently would ſubmit, rather than hazard all upon a footing ſo unequal.

However romantick the above plan may appear to the multitude, I aver there are no difficulties nor inconveniences attending it, but what may be proved much more eaſy than the inſeparable concomitants of war, over and above thoſe calamities of war which this ſcheme is calculated to prevent. For

After war has ravaged and depopulated whole countries and kingdoms, exhausting the blood and treasure of the people, and the contending nations have brought one another to the brink of destruction, how often is peace brought about by means similar to the congress above hinted at! Plenipotentiaries meet under the mediation of embassadors of neutral powers; and, when any party appears refractory, menaces are added, to give weight to their mediation: I appeal to every humane heart, how much more eligible the above more general and impartial reference would be, to prevent bloodshed, rapine, devastation, and all the horrid companions of war.

The plan is so obvious, the execution so easy, and the end so salutary for the bulk of mankind, even the kings themselves, that, if happily espoused by our virtuous, benevolent, and powerful young monarch, and steadily pursued by him, nothing could prevent such a laudable, practicable scheme, thus powerfully supported, from taking place, but a determinate resolution in the other kings, to render mankind as miserable as human policy can make them: The bare attempt would proclaim him the darling, not only of Britons, but of all nations who might hear his fame; and if, surmounting all opposition, he should be crowned with success to lay a solid basis whereon to establish lasting peace and tranquility to the nations round about, the present generation would universally revere and bless him, and hand down his unrivalled glory into the annals of latest posterity; millions would esteem him the parent to whom, in a great measure, they would owe their existence; and many millions more would proclaim him the author of their felicity and greatest pleasure in life; for he that prevents bloodshed may be justly said, both to preserve the lives of the victims, and also to give existence to the posterity that afterwards sprung from them, and *vice versa*, the destroyer.

How much the world is deprived of useful inhabitants that really did exist, and those that might probably have existed, let the bloody annals of this generation convey, with astonishment, to future readers: Happy for them could the same annals convey to them the completion of my plan of universal peace, tranquility, and happiness! I am, your, &c.

BRITANNUS PHILANTHROPOS,
alias, A True Briton.

Dec. 8, 1760.

EXTRACTS from *An Unfortunate Mother's Advice to her Absent Daughter; in a Letter to Miss* Pennington.

"THERE is no room to doubt but that sufficient care will be taken to give you a polite education; but a religious one is of still greater consequence. Make it an invariable rule, to begin and end the day with a solemn address to the Deity. 'Tis scarcely possible to offer up our sincere and fervent devotions to heaven, every morning and evening, without leaving on our minds such useful impressions as will naturally dispose us to a ready and chearful obedience, and inspire a filial fear of offending,—the best security virtue can have.—Therefore, as you value your own happiness, let not the force of bad examples ever lead you into an habitual disuse of secret prayer, or an unpardonable negligence so far prevail, as to rest satisfied with a formal customary inattentive repetition of some well chosen words. Let your heart and attention always go with your lips, and experience will soon convince you that this permission of addressing the Supreme Being is the most valuable prerogative of human nature, the chief, nay, the only support under all the distresses and calamities this state of sin and misery is liable to; the highest rational satisfaction the mind is capable of on this side the grave, and the best preparative for everlasting happiness beyond it."

"Youth is the season for diversions; but 'tis also the season for acquiring knowledge, for fixing useful habits, and laying in a stock of such well-chosen materials as may grow into a serene happiness that will increase with every added year of life, and bloom in the fullest perfection at the decline of it. The great art of education consists in assigning to each its proper place, in such a manner that the one shall never become irksome by intrenching on the other.

'Tis an excellent method, to appropriate the morning wholly to improvement. One half hour either before, or immediately after breakfast, I would have you constantly give to the attentive perusal of some rationally pious author, or some part of the New Testament; which last, and indeed the whole Scripture, you ought to make yourself perfectly acquainted with, as the basis on which your religion is founded. This practice you will reap more benefit from, than can be supposed by those who have never made the experiment.

riment. The other hours may be divided among those necessary and polite acquisitions suitable to your sex, age, and rank in life."

"If any thing can be urged in vindication of a custom, unknown to our ancestors, which the prevalence of fashion has made so general amongst the modern ladies, I mean, that of committing to the care, and discretionary power, of different servants, the sole management of their family affairs; nothing, certainly, can be alledged in defence of such an ignorance in things of this nature, as renders a lady incapable of giving proper directions on all occasions; an ignorance which, in ever so exalted a station, will render her contemptible even to those servants on whose understanding and fidelity she, in fact, becomes dependent for the regularity of her house, the propriety, elegance, and frugality, of her table; which last article is seldom regarded by such sort of people, who too frequently impose on those by whom they are thus implicitly trusted. Make yourself, therefore, so thoroughly acquainted with the most proper method of conducting a family, and the necessary expence which every article, in proportion to their number, will occasion, that you may come to a reasonable certainty of not being materially deceived, without the ridiculous drudgery of following your servants at the heels, and meanly peeping into every obscure corner of your house: Nor is this at all difficult to attain, it requiring nothing more than an attentive observation.

If your house is superintended by, and your servants accountable to, an housekeeper, let her be accountable to yourself, and entirely governed by your directions; carefully examine her bills, and suffer no extravagancies or unnecessary articles to pass unnoticed." "Never descend to converse with those whose birth, education, and early views in life, were not superior to a state of servitude: Their minds are suited to their station; intoxicated by any degree of familiarity, they become useless and impertinent.—The habit, very many ladies have contracted, of talking to, and consulting with, their women, has so spoiled that set of servants, that few of them are to be met with, who do not commence their service by giving their unasked opinion of your person, dress, and management, artfully conveyed in the too generally-accepted vehicle of flattery; and, if allowed in this, will next proceed to offer their ridiculous advice on any occasion that may happen to discompose, or ruffle your temper. Check the first appearance of such impertinence, by a reprimand sufficiently severe to prevent a repetition of it."

"Be very exact in your hours, without which there can be no order in your family; I mean those of rising, eating, &c. Require from your servants punctuality in these; and never be yourself the cause of breaking through the rules you have laid down, by deferring breakfast, putting back the dinner, or letting it grow cold on the table, to wait your dressing; a custom by which many ladies introduce confusion, and bring their orders into neglect.

With persons for whom you can have no esteem, good-breeding may oblige you to keep up an intercourse of ceremonious visits; but politeness enjoins not the length or frequency of them."

"Few people are capable of friendship, and still fewer have all the qualifications one would choose in a friend. The fundamental point is a virtuous disposition; but to that should be added a good understanding, solid judgment, sweetness of temper, steadiness of mind, freedom of behaviour, and sincerity of heart. Seldom as these are to be found united, never make a bosom friend of a person greatly deficient in either. Be slow in contracting friendship, and invariably constant in maintaining it. Expect not many friends, but think yourself happy if, through life, you meet with one or two who deserve that name, and have all the requisites for the valuable relation. This may justly be deemed the highest blessing of mortality; Uninterrupted health has the general voice; but, in my opinion, such a friend as much deserves the preference, as the mental pleasures, both in nature and degree, exceed the corporeal. The weaknesses, the pains of the body, may be inexpressibly alleviated by the conversation of a person, by affection endeared, by reason approved; whose tender sympathy partakes your afflictions, and shares your enjoyments; who is steady in the correction, but mild in the reproof, of your faults; like a guardian angel, ever watchful to warn you of unforeseen danger, and by timely admonitions prevent the mistakes incident to human frailty, and self partiality. This is the true office of friendship: With such a friend no state of life can be absolutely unhappy but, destitute of some such connection,

nection, heaven has so formed our natures for this intimate society, that, amidst the affluence of fortune, and the flow of uninterrupted health, there will be an aking void in the solitary breast, that can never know a plenitude of happiness. Happy is her lot, who in an husband finds this invaluable friend."

"The chief point to be regarded in the choice of a companion for life is, a real virtuous principle, and unaffected goodness of heart: Without this you will be continually shocked by indecency, and pained by impiety.

So numerous have been the unhappy victims to the ridiculous opinion, that a reformed libertine makes the best husband, that, did not experience daily evince the contrary, one would believe it impossible for a girl, who has a tolerable degree of common understanding, to be made the dupe of so erroneous a position, that has not the least shadow of reason for its foundation, and which a small share of observation will prove to be false in fact. A man who has been long conversant with the worst sort of women is very apt to contract a bad opinion of, and a contempt for, the sex in general. Incapable of esteeming any, he is suspicious of all; jealous without cause; angry without provocation; and his own disturbed imagination is a continual source of ill-humour: To this is frequently joined a bad habit of body, the natural consequence of an irregular life; which gives an additional sourness to the temper. What rational prospect of happiness can there be with such a companion? And that this is the general character of those who are called reformed rakes, observation will certify. But, admit there may be some exceptions, it is a hazard that no considerate woman would venture the peace of her whole future life upon. The vanity of those girls who believe themselves capable of working miracles of this kind, and give up their persons to a man of libertine principles, upon the wild expectation of reclaiming him, justly deserves the disappointment they will generally meet with; for, believe me, a wife is, of all others, the least likely to succeed in such an attempt. Be it your care, to find that virtue in a lover, which you must never hope to form in a husband. Good sense and good nature are almost equally requisite: If the former is wanting, it will be next to impossible for you to esteem the person of whose behaviour you may have cause to be ashamed; (and mutual esteem is as necessary to happiness in the married state, as mutual affection:) Without the latter, every day will bring with it some fresh cause of vexation, till repeated quarrels produce a coldness, that will settle into an irreconcileable aversion, and you not only become each others torment, but the object of contempt to your family and acquaintance.

This quality of good-nature is, of all others, the most difficult to be ascertained; which proceeds from the general mistake of blending it with good humour, as in themselves the same, though, in fact, no two principles of action are more essentially different. This may require some explanation.—By good nature, then, I mean that true benevolence which partakes the felicity of all mankind, that promotes the satisfaction of every individual within the reach of its ability; that relieves the distressed, comforts the afflicted, diffuses blessings, and communicates happiness, as far as its sphere of action can extend, and, in the private scenes of life, will shine conspicuous in the dutiful son, the affectionate husband, the indulgent father, the faithful friend, and the compassionate master, both to man and beast; whilst good humour is nothing more than a chearful, pleasing deportment, arising either from a natural gaiety of mind, or an affectation of popularity, joined to an affability of behaviour, the result of good breeding, and a ready compliance with the taste of every company. This kind of mere good humour is, by far, the most striking quality: 'Tis frequently mistaken for, and complimented with the superior name of, real good nature. A man, by this specious appearance, has often acquired that appellation, who, in all the actions of his private life, has been a morose, cruel, revengeful, sullen, haughty tyrant.—On the contrary, a man of a true benevolent disposition, and formed to promote the happiness of all around him, may sometimes, perhaps, from an ill habit of body, an accidental vexation, or a commendable openness of heart, above the meanness of disguise, be guilty of little sallies of peevishness or ill humour, that may carry the appearance of, and be justly thought to proceed from ill nature, by persons who are unacquainted with his true character, and take them for synonymous terms; though in reality they bear not the least analogy to each other."

"The beſt method to avoid deception in this caſe, is to lay no ſtreſs on outward appearances, too often fallacious, but to take the rule of judging from the ſimple, unpoliſhed ſentiments of thoſe whoſe dependent connections give them an undeniable certainty; who not only ſee, but A hourly feel, the good or bad effects of that diſpoſition they are ſubjected to. By this I mean, that if a man is equally reſpected eſteemed, and beloved by his tenants, his dependents, and domeſticks, from the ſubſtantial farmer to the laborious peaſant, from the proud ſteward to the ſubmiſſive B wretch, who, thankful for employment, humbly obeys the menial tribe; you may juſtly conclude, he has that true good-nature, that real benevolence, which delights in communicating felicity, and enjoys the ſatisfaction it diffuſes: But if by theſe he is deſpiſed and hated, ſerved C merely from a principle of fear, devoid of affection, which is very eaſily diſcoverable, whatever may be his publick character, however favourable the general opinion, be aſſured, his diſpoſition is ſuch, as can never be productive of domeſtick happineſs.

Never be prevailed with, my dear, to give your hand to a perſon defective in theſe material points. Secure of virtue, good-nature, and underſtanding in an huſband, you may be ſecure of happineſs; without the two former it is unattainable, without the latter in a tolerable degree, it E. muſt be very imperfect.

Jealouſy is, on ſeveral accounts, ſtill more inexcuſable in a woman [than in a man.] There is not any thing that ſo much expoſes her to ridicule, or ſo much ſubjects her to the inſult of affrontive addreſſes: It is an inlet to almoſt every poſ- F ſible evil, the fatal ſource of innumerable indiſcretions, the ſure deſtruction of her own peace, and frequently proves the bane of her huſband's affection. Give not a momentary harbour to its ſhadow in your heart; fly from it as from the face of a fiend, that would lead your unwary ſteps G into a gulph of unutterable miſery. When once embarked in the matrimonial voyage, the fewer faults you diſcover in your partner the better; never ſearch after what it will give you no pleaſure to find; never deſire to hear what you will not like to be told; therefore avoid that tribe of imper- H tinents, who, either from a malicious love of diſcord, or the meaner, though leſs criminal, motive of ingratiating themſelves by gratifying the blameable curioſity of others, ſow diſſention wherever they gain admittance, by telling unwelcome truths, or, more frequently, by inſinuating invented falſhoods, injure innocent people, diſturb domeſtic union, and deſtroy the peace of families. Treat theſe emiſſaries of ſatan with the contempt they deſerve; hear not what they offer to communicate, but give them at once to underſtand, that you can never look on thoſe as your friends who ſpeak in a diſadvantageous manner of that perſon whom you would always chooſe to ſee in the moſt favourable light. If not effectually ſilenced by ſuch rebukes, be inacceſſible to their viſits, and break off all acquaintance with ſuch incorrigible peſts of ſociety, who will be ever upon the watch to ſeize an unguarded opportunity of diſturbing your repoſe.

Should the companion of your life be guilty of ſome ſecret indiſcretions, run not the hazard of being told by theſe malicious meddlers, what in fact it is better for you never to know: but if ſome unavoidable accident betrays an imprudent correſpondence, take it for a mark of eſteem, that he endeavours to conceal from you, what he D knows you muſt upon a principle of reaſon and religion, diſapprove; and do not, by diſcovering your acquaintance with it, take off the reſtraint which your ſuppoſed ignorance lays him under, and thereby, perhaps give a latitude to undiſguiſed irregularities. Be aſſured (whatever accidental ſallies the gaity of inconſiderate youth may lead him into) he can never be indifferent to you, whilſt he is careful to preſerve your peace, by concealing what he imagines might be an infringment of it: Reſt ſatisfied, that time and reaſon will moſt certainly get the better of all faults, which proceed not from a bad heart, and that by maintaining the firſt place in his eſteem, your happineſs will be built on too firm a foundation to be eaſily ſhaken."

AS three or four pamphlets have been already publiſhed, by way of anſwer to *The Conſiderations on the preſent German War*, we ſhall give our readers an extract from that we think the beſt of them, and the beſt part of that anſwer, which is intitled, *A Vindication of the Conduct of the preſent War, in a Letter to* ————, *dated* Berkſhire, *Dec.* 15, 1760; and begins thus:

"I am obliged to you for the favour of your much admired pamphlet *, and do not wonder that ſo intereſting a ſubject, treated by ſo ingenious a writer, ſhould have engaged the attention of the publick ſo

* *Conſiderations*, &c.

so far, as to have produced already a third edition. You are pleased to desire my thoughts on this favourite piece, and drop a hint as if you imagined the doctrines laid down in it, were not altogether so unexceptionable as they are generally esteemed: For my part, I cannot but confess myself entirely of that opinion. It is certainly written with imagination, and indeed with elegance; but whether it be the liveliness of imagination and the beauty of language; or the soundness of judgment, and the strength of reasoning, which have captivated the world, shall be the subject of the following letter.

The reader is advanced but a very few pages, before he is struck with a most awful idea of the power of France. The extent of country, the number of inhabitants, the vastness of her revenues, are displayed before us, as the measure of her strength, and the 450000 men kept on foot by Lewis the XIVth, is quoted from Voltaire, to shew to what an immense height of power, that kingdom may arrive. This frightful picture representing the prodigious superiority of France over England, one would imagine was penciled by some French master; but the truth is, that not only the author of the considerations, but many good Englishmen have figured to themselves the same representation of things. Such was the reputation of Gallic power, and Gallic arms, just before the breaking out of the war, that we have heard brave English soldiers wish in publick, that England might not be drove to the necessity of measuring swords with France: though what gives us a fairer impression of the stamp of those times, is the popular defence of the inglorious and ever-to-be-lamented conduct of him who ought to have rescued Minorca. Unhappily too for us, in those days we gave the enemy so much credit, not only for their prowess, but their precautions, that practicable attempts were blasted, by the mere supposition, that so wise a people must have been provided against them.

But now that time has proved, this mighty people, are not almighty; nay more, that English valour has triumphed both by sea and land in almost every part of the globe; let us enquire into the causes, which, under providence, have operated to produce this wonderful event.

Montesquieu, in his Persian letters, speaking of the depopulation of the world, asserts that France is not to be compared to the ancient Gaul described by Cæsar for numbers of inhabitants: I believe, I may without rashness affirm, it is not now to be compared, on the same account, with itself at the time of the accession of Louis le Grand. The expulsion of many hundred thousand protestants, an industrious, rich, and therefore prolifick people, must have deprived the kingdom of a very numerous posterity. The monstrous increase of their armies, with the fatal consequence of almost a universal celibacy amongst them, is a gulf equal in size to that of the monastick foundations, devouring the present race of men, and obstructing the succession of another. The amazing losses they have sustained in their wars this last century, both in Germany and Italy, are not reparable under the present constitution of things; and lastly, their refinements and luxury have been carried to such a height, not only at Versailles and Paris, but even in their distant provinces; that not alone the younger sons of great families, but the merchants and mechanicks, amongst whom this polite contagion has likewise crept, are deterred from marriage, and consequently from the means of paying, in the fruits of it, that debt, every man owes the state where he resides.

That this decrease of people is not visionary, but real, we may appeal to notoriety. I suppose France was never more pressed by a war than the present one; then where are now her 450000 fighting men? where are her sailors, that in Lewis the XIVth's time fought aboard a hundred ships of war? It may be answered that we have thousands of their sailors in prison, and that their present number of land forces are sufficient for their purpose: but we know, that, reduced as their navy was before November 1759, they were obliged to force the peasants into that service. We know, that however diminished their armies may be, compared with the flourishing times of Lewis the XIVth, still it is with the greatest difficulty the government can pay, and provide for those armies; and were they to resolve the augmentation of them, I am greatly misinformed, or they would be baffled in the enterprize: their revenues would fail them to support the augmentation, and what is more, the augmentation itself is impracticable. The dregs of the people and the lower artificers, are already swept away by the recruiting serjeant, and the fields are in a manner abandoned. Travel through France at this very juncture, and

you

you will see the women not only drive but hold the plough.

The revenues of France have also suffered a considerable diminution within these few years. The king now upon the throne, is not a Lewis the XIVth, the idol of the people; a Deodand; a king, who could not ask more than they were willing to grant; a king, who if I remember rightly, left a debt of about 180 millions sterling behind him, all which he himself had contracted. His present majesty labours under the disadvantage of having seen one great bankruptcy in the late regent's time, and having been under the necessity of committing a kind of act of bankruptcy last year himself; that is, though the payment of the interest on the capital be continued, yet the reimbursements (an annual discharge of part of the capital) were stopt and converted to the current service of the year; these are strokes which must deeply affect credit: the creditor will reasonably suppose at the ensuing year, his dividends will be in the same danger with his reimbursements, and he will not only demand a round interest but ample security for all future loans; and thus will government be distrest.

It is very certain, that during the long and peaceable administration of cardinal Fleury, commerce was not only restored, but increased to a most astonishing degree, and the revenue, in consequence, much improved; but never were those channels so dry as at this period: and that the sources of their riches are generally stopt by a ruinous war, is evident both by their breach of faith with their present creditors, and the comparison of their revenues in the last years of Queen Ann's wars, made with the revenues of the prosperous times of Lewis the XIVth. Various causes may conduce to disable a state: France is not so powerful as she has been, because so many of her inhabitants are impoverished; and Holland is not so able to sustain a war as formerly, though her individuals are richer than ever: The reasoning therefore is not solid, which establishes that what has been done by any nation may be done again.

And the author concludes as follows:

"I do not wonder, that after the sword has been drawn so many years, the nation at length should be desirous of peace: Yet what is to be done? We have declared ourselves ready to treat, and our proposal has been rejected with disdain. Are we, in our triumphant situation, to creep to the enemy? Are we abjectly to sue for ignominious terms of peace? Shall we inglorioufly surrender the advantages we have obtained at the price of so much blood and treasure? If we do this, can it be long ere we submit to the yoke itself? No, sir, I hope still to see the pride of France subdued by the spirit of Britain.—For that end therefore, let us with Cato,

'Hold it out, and fight to the last:
'A year, a day, an hour of virtuous li-
'berty,
'Is worth a whole eternity in bondage.'

To the AUTHOR *of the* LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

BY inserting the following essay, containing a few useful hints accompanied with an instructive anecdote, you will oblige, Sir,

Your constant reader,
and correspondent,
EVANGELICUS.

Facile omnes cum valemus recta consilia Ægrotis damus.

THERE is a very observable proneness in mankind to prescribe methods of relief for the distemper'd bodies and minds of their fellow creatures. And this we all run into easily, and often rashly, when our own constitutions are healthy and our minds at ease.

A person of a benevolent and humane disposition cannot be insensible to the pains or sorrows of his brethren, but is irresistibly impelled by his kind affections not only to soothe but advise them; and if, at any time, he has felt the like symptoms and distresses and obtained a deliverance, he will warmly recommend, to his afflicted friends, the use of any remedy, the salutary effects of which he has happily experienced in his own case. It must indeed be confessed, that medical skill is principally the result of accurate observations, made upon repeated experiments; but, in the practice and application of particular methods of healing, the exactest attention ought to be paid to the constitutions and circumstances of particular patients, as well as to the general kinds of those maladies, wherewith they are affected. For, without this, the most useful articles in the Materia Medica ex. gr. the bark, opium and mercury, and which in some cases have done wonders, will nevertheless, when the experiment shall be

made upon a different ſubject, be in danger of producing the moſt miſchievous and fatal effects.

And ſhould not a care, anſwerable to this in medicine, be as ſcrupulouſly exerciſed, by a ſpiritual phyſician, in treating the mental diſorders of men: I mean an attentive regard to their religious characters? For, we know, that according to theſe, our great maſter's preſcriptions are invariably adjuſted; and according to theſe, it is certain, we muſt all be judged at laſt. Jeſus Chriſt is the only and all-ſufficient mediator and redeemer, and him, in his free mercy, and the riches of his admirable grace, the father ſent unto this fallen part of his creation; that whoſoever believeth on him ſhould not periſh, but have everlaſting life; and the terms of diſcipleſhip and life are clearly revealed in his goſpel, ſuch as converſion or regeneration; a deep contrition of ſoul; ſincere repentance towards God; and ſuch a faith as purifies the heart, cleans the life, overcomes the world, and is a vital ſpring and principle of all manner of holy obedience. Theſe are eſſential properties of ſaving faith; pre-requiſites to ſalvation; this is the neceſſary evidence of an intereſt in the love of God, and the redemption of Jeſus; of juſtification unto life, and of title to the heavenly inheritance. The faith of the head, without that of the heart, and thoſe graces, which are inſeparable concomitants of true genuine believing, and thoſe vital fruits, by which it muſt be diſtinguiſhed from all counterfeits, is, at beſt, nothing but an idle, vain imagination; and frequently a bold, preſumptuous confidence. Our right therefore to the comfort of the promiſes made to believing chriſtians, can only be aſcertain'd by the agreement of the temper of our minds and the courſe of our lives, with the ſcripture characters of thoſe priviledged perſons, to whom thoſe promiſes are appropriated; and to exhort men to arrogate that comfort to themſelves, previous to any degree of holy conformity in diſpoſition and conduct to thoſe deſcriptive characters, is to take the children's bread and give it unto dogs; is to act without warrant and without authority; to preſcribe raſhly and prepoſterouſly, and fatally to miſlead the ſouls of men. Whereas, the regular practice, in this caſe, if we take the writings of Chriſt and the apoſtles for our rule, is, by the encouragement of the hope that ſo is ſet before us, to preſs men, in the ſtrength of Jeſus, to look after the reality, the power and the practice of religion; and then to expect the comfort of it. And this they ordinarily may expect, in proportion as they abound in it.

But there are ſome who take another and a very different courſe. And the very firſt direction which they give to men of all characters, is to ſet out in the way of religion with a firm perſuaſion of their reconciliation with God, and their enjoyment of everlaſting happineſs. In this inverted order a ſet of practical directions were caſt by Mr. Walter Marſhall, in a treatiſe, entitled, *the goſpel myſtery of ſanctification*; a book, the principles of which have been adopted afreſh, and ſtrongly recommended by a pious writer in our time *. For a man to be perſuaded of his reconciliation with God, and his enjoyment of everlaſting happineſs, is too high an attainment to be ſet as the firſt leſſon in the ſchool of Chriſt; and it is to be feared, there are too many, who profeſs themſelves to be his diſciples, that, after being taught this, would think it unneceſſary to proceed any farther. Not that I would inſinuate that Mr. Walter Marſhall himſelf, or his great admirer had ſo learned Chriſt: This is the fartheſt from my intention and my thoughts. Thoſe excellent men had the groundwork of religion laid deep in their hearts; and the building roſe fair, and beautiful, and ſtrong in their truly eſtimable characters; till, feeling themſelves warmed and animated to ſuperior heights of piety and goodneſs, by the ſweet and engaging motives of pardoning love, and the lively hopes of immortality and glory, they imagined, ſuch perſuaſions would have a like influence upon all, that would be prevailed

* *The late Rev. Mr. James Hervey, in a prefatory diſcourſe prefixed to a late edition of Marſhall on Sanctification, has expreſſed himſelf in theſe remarkable terms. "Were I (ſaid he) to be baniſhed into ſome deſolate iſland, poſſeſſed only of two books beſides my bible, this ſhould be one of the two; perhaps the firſt that I would chooſe." And yet the book which the ingenious recommender ſo extravagantly applauds, contains many things not only dark and unintelligible, but of very dangerous tendency; againſt which the renowned piety of theſe great men will be no antidote: but, on the contrary, make the poiſon work more powerfully by its being received in ſuch a vehicle.*

prevailed upon, to be as confident of their own intereſt; not conſidering, that without the pre-requiſites before mentioned, and with which they themſelves were undoubtedly furniſhed, it would be impoſſible for others to be partakers in their divine conſolations; or that it would be A preſumptuous for them to arrogate to themſelves thoſe ſpiritual and heavenly bleſſings.

As to Mr. Marſhall, the preface to the 2d edition of his goſpel myſtery informs us, "That the ſubſtance of thoſe meditations was ſpun out of his own experiences; he having been much exerciſed with troubled thoughts, and that for many years; and had by mortifying methods ſought peace of conſcience; but notwithſtanding all, his troubles ſtill increaſed. Whereupon he conſulted others, particularly Mr. Baxter, whoſe writings he had been much converſant with; who thereupon told Mr. Marſhall, he took them too legally. He afterwards conſulted an eminent divine, Dr. J. G. giving him an account of the ſtate of his ſoul, and particularizing his ſins which lay heavy upon his conſcience; who in his reply told him, he had forgot to mention the greateſt ſin of all, the ſin of unbelief, in not believing on the Lord Jeſus, for the remiſſion of his ſins, and ſanctifying his nature. Hereupon he ſet himſelf to the ſtudying and preaching Chriſt, and attained to eminent holineſs, and great peace of E conſcience, and joy in the Holy Ghoſt."

This may, in part, account for his extraordinary manner of addreſs, which may be further elucidated by the following anecdote.

"The Rev. Mr. R. E. a pious and learned divine, cotemporary with Mr. Marſhall, was often heard to expreſs a very great value for his book, as well as a high eſteem for the excellent author. Nevertheleſs, he could not look upon it as a work that might be ſafely entruſted in the hands of his friends, without cautioning them according to the intention of this G eſſay *. A gentleman, who married his daughter, with great difficulty, and not without many entreaties, prevailed with him for the liberty of peruſing it. But, at the delivery of the book into his hands, "Know, (ſaid he,) my ſon, that the author of this valuable work was long afflicted with a religious melancholy, under which he applied himſelf to the moſt eminent caſuiſts around him, without finding the deſired effect. At length one, well acquainted with the good man's character, and believing his right to the comforts of the goſpel to be unqueſtionable, ventur'd to tell him, that he had nothing to do, but to perſuade himſelf of his intereſt in the love of God, and his title to the enjoyment of heaven. This was good B counſel in that caſe, and it had its intended effect. No ſooner did Mr. M. emerge from that dejection and diſtreſs, but he was prompted to adminiſter the ſame councel to others, from a deſire he had of their partaking in his joy; without conſidering, how many are entirely deſtitute C of any qualifying character for it. So, (added he, i. e. Mr. R. E.) a Hypocondriack patient conſults every phyſician, and runs the round of medicine to no purpoſe. At length he meets with one, who ventures to tell him, that all his complaints aroſe from a diſordered imagination; and that he would moſt certainly D find himſelf well, if he would but be perſuaded to think better of himſelf. He is perſuaded, and feels himſelf well. Encouraged by ſo happy an event, he, in his turn, ſets out with this noſtrum; undertakes indiſcriminately all conſtitutions, and the cure of all diſtempers; but being E ſoon called in, at the criſis of a malignant fever, and recommending, to the dying patient, the perſuaſion of his being, at that criſis, in perfect health, the error of his practice became manifeſt, and his diſappointment taught him more caution and diffidence from that hour." F

[*We ſhould have inſerted the above laſt month, but it came too late.*]

From Eight Letters to his Grace ——, Duke of ——, on the Cuſtom of VAILS-GIVING, *we ſhall give our Readers the Third Letter.*

LETTER III.

THE frequent opportunities I have had of converſing on the ſubject furniſh me with the accounts of ſeveral facts, and curious anecdotes, which may

* *There are many judicious reflections from the pen of an able advocate for truth, candour and real Chriſtianity, written without rancour or party ſpirit; but with the dignity and decency of a gentleman, a ſcholar and a Chriſtian, contained in a letter to the bookſeller on the republication of biſhop Fowler's deſign of Chriſtianity. He takes this occaſion to return his hearty thanks to the writer of that letter, whoever it may be; and earneſtly recommends it, together with the valuable work to which it is prefixed, to the diligent peruſal of every ſerious enquirer into the drift and ſcope of the goſpel of our ſalvation.*

ſerve to ſet it in a more exact point of view than any declamation.

Where benevolence ought to appear, as the ſun in his meridian glory, this cuſtom appears the more ſad and gloomy. The heads of the church are the meſſengers of peace and good-will to mankind, and A ſhould be the firſt to oppoſe a practice which has no peace nor good-will in it; but, on the contrary, is of the nature of ſin, univerſally condemned, though univerſally committed.

The tables of the dignitaries in the church are ſuppoſed to be acceſſible, ſometimes, to the inferior clergy, as thoſe of generals to ſubalterns; and the rich, as well as dignified, act like themſelves, and agreeably to their high office, when they entertain the poorer clergy who are ingenious, and men of character. Suppoſing none are admitted unleſs they are invited, C they are hardly left to their choice whether they will come or not: The expectation which many entertain from the ſmiles of their patron; the flattering diſcourſe of great men, even when they mean nothing, nor intend to deceive; the ſocial deſires of ſome, the vanity of others, and the duty D of the inferior clergy, render it neceſſary, on certain occaſions, to wait on their ſuperiors, to pay the honour due to their high office. But, alas! my lord, what ſhall we ſay of religion, fortune, and honours, when the poor country parſon is obliged, by the tyranny of this cuſtom, to E pay more for one dinner than will feed his large family for a week! When the lot of a man of education is ſuch, that he muſt live on 40l. or 50l. a year, if his ſocial affections lead him to marry, and he becomes the more excellent member of the commonwealth by his increaſe, would F it not go to your grace's heart to ſee him diſtreſſed by this monſtrous cuſtom? I have the utmoſt reaſon to think it is extremely mortifying to the benevolent minds of our prelates; and I wiſh, for their honour, they would take the lead in dropping it. G

I have heard numberleſs ſtories, which are ſubjects both for laughter and ſorrow, as they are ſeen in different points of view.

An officer of great bravery, not many years ſince, demanding of the ſervant to ſpeak with his maſter, was refuſed in very uncivil terms. From ſeveral concurring H circumſtances it appeared to be entirely an act of the ſervant, and not of the maſter; and the ſecret cauſe of it was, that the officer had never added any thing to this ſervant's vails. The gentleman's buſineſs was ſo urgent, and the inſolence of the ſervant ſo great, that he was induced to ſtrike him, and then complained to the maſter of the indignity which had been offered him. Here was a capital piece of inſolence againſt the maſter, as well as againſt the officer; and, though one might ſuppoſe that the latter had carried the matter too far, yet the greatneſs of the occaſion warranted it.

The cuſtom of giving money, upon almoſt every occaſion, has naturally this conſequence: It creates inſolence in office; and, when a ſervant is more bold or rapacious than common, he over-acts his part, and the maſter has hardly his own choice to ſee whom he pleaſes: The perſon who gives the moſt money has the faireſt chance; and the maſter is in a kind of ſubſerviency to the humour or avarice of his own menial ſervants.

Another young officer, in the purſuit of preferment, which his patron had promiſed him, emptied his pockets of all his ſhillings and half crowns: But experience had taught him, that no metal leſs valuable than ſilver would obtain a ſafe paſſage through the ſervants hall. At length he bethought himſelf of a very humourous, though melancholy expedient: He cut the ſilver buttons on his coat half off, and, as he paſſed through a double line of ſervants, plucked a button and preſented it to each of them: Habituated as they were to the touch of this metal, they could not draw back their hands. The noble lord was equally touched with the humour of the adventure, and the rapaciouſneſs of his own ſervants, and did juſtice to the merit of the officer.

Your grace remembers Col. ——: As he was ſitting at the duke of ——'s table, he enquired the names of the ſeveral ſervants who attended. His grace aſked the reaſon of it. "Why," ſays he, my lord duke, in plain truth, I cannot afford to pay for ſuch good dinners as your grace gives me, and at the ſame time ſupport my equipage, without which I cannot come here: Therefore I intend to remember theſe gentlemen in the codicil of my will."

It was a humourous remark of ——, who had been employed by ——, for ſome time, in laying out his gardens: When he was taking his leave, and all the ſervants were ranged in rows on both ſides the door, ready to receive their fees, though in the preſence of their maſter, he

ſtopped

ſtopped ſhort, and ſaid, "A propos, my lord! I have yet ſomething of conſequence to recommend to your lordſhip: It is to throw theſe *rows* into *clumps!*"—Indeed it ſeems to be of more conſequence to make a proper arrangement in this moral and political, than in the vegetable part of his lordſhip's juriſdiction.

One of my friends was telling me, the other day, of an acquaintance of his, who uſed, when he paſſed through a double row of ſervants, to ſhake them by the hand, and enquire after their health. Another carried his pocket full of golden pippins; and, that the name of ſomething *golden* might ſecure the courteſy of his friend's domeſticks, he preſented each of them, as he paſſed, one of theſe apples. Theſe adventures ended with ſeeming good humour, but not without many ſecret curſes on the part of the ſervants, who thought themſelves injured by ſuch treatment.

When —— took his leave of the duke of ——, and ſhook the ſteward by the hand, as a token of his friendſhip, all the ſervants concluded that he had preſented twenty guineas, at leaſt, to be divided amongſt them: They demanded their ſhares accordingly, and would not be perſuaded that nothing had been given, inſomuch that the noble duke himſelf was obliged to interpoſe, and ſend to ——, who aſſured his grace, that he had not left one farthing with the ſteward, nor intended it. When the greateſt perſonages in a kingdom are thus obliged to become actors in ſuch ſcenes, is it not a moſt wretched farce indeed!

Another ſtory has reached my ears, which has ſome atrocious circumſtances attending it. What would your grace think if your ſervants ſhould dare to cut the harneſs of any of your friend's horſes? This was done at Mr. —'s, to a reverend gentleman; the conſequence of which was, that, before he had travelled a mile, the harneſs divided. One may readily conclude, that a heavy complaint was made of this outrage; and ſatisfaction was made for the harneſs: But, unluckily, more was charged than it was eſteemed worth, verifying the opinion of the ſervants as to the covetouſneſs of the old gentleman, but not juſtifying their conduct. The conſequence was, that the friendſhip of theſe perſons finiſhed with the adventure, and the ſervants were diſcharged, as they richly deſerved.

It is a more humourous ſtory they tell of ——, after he had dined with ——. The ſervants, with aſſiduous duty, had taken the beſt care of his friend's hat, ſword, cane, cloak, and, among the reſt, his gloves alſo. When he came to demand them, every ſervant, with the moſt ſubmiſſive reſpect, brought his part of the old gentleman's perſonal furniture; and ſo many ſhillings were diſtributed with his uſual liberality: But, as he was going away without taking his gloves, one of the ſervants reminded him of it; to which he anſwered, "No matter, friend, you may keep the gloves; they are not worth a ſhilling."

How many odd adventures happen, but all, in point, to ſhew the abſurdity of the cuſtom; and how many acts of violence and contempt of decorum are tranſacted under the cover of it, might make many volumes. Are they not all ſtrong indications of anarchy and confuſion in domeſtick life, and as great injuries to our common freedom as to our common ſenſe? We change our faſhions very often: but we are ſo unaccountably faſcinated with this filly practice, that a lady's fondneſs for a parrot, a lap dog, or a monkey, never was carried half ſo far. Your grace is a friend to your country and mankind; and wiſdom can never be ſhewn better than where folly has involved its votaries in a labyrinth of perplexities.

I have known a captain of a man of war, who has not been poſſeſſed of 10l. a year, independent of his pay, give five guineas for ſleeping two nights at a nobleman's ſeat. Is this the way, my lord, to ſupport the freedom and independency of the nation? He was an honeſt and brave man, and would have died a thouſand deaths rather than ſell his country: But how many may be tempted to ſell it with a view to live in it upon the common footing of their equals in rank! If our expences exceed the meaſure of our property, what muſt be the conſequence? The ſervant will moſt aſſuredly ſell his maſter, if he can get good money for him; the maſter will be neceſſitated to ſell his patron; and his patron, by the ſame irregularity, will ſell the liberty of his country, to his prince, if he will buy it, and give his prince into the bargain, if it will enable him to gratify his paſſion, be the object ever ſo triſling.

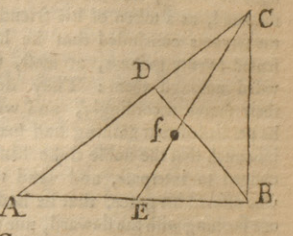
Various are the forms in which this Vails-giving appears. One of theſe is the cuſtom of card-money, or leaving twice or thrice as much on the table, as the cards

cards uſed on it are worth, the ſervant being ſuppoſed to provide them at his coſt, as is generally practiſed. This is well known to be carried much further where the company play in the high ſtile, that is, A like gameſters; for the ſervants then pay alſo for wax lights, and ſometimes for the coals they burn: And, indeed, there ſeems to be as much reaſon for one as the other. This affectation of ſhow has been very highly commended by one part of mankind, becauſe a vaſt number of people B may, by this means, aſſemble at a ſmall expence to the hoſt: But, in the mean while, the order of things is reverſed: The ſplendor of the ſhow, and the inſtruments of the diverſion, being known to be provided at the expence of the ſervant, and at his riſque, it ſets him upon higher C ground than his maſter, in proportion as the houſe only can be ſaid to belong to the latter: The ſervant provides the inſtruments of our diverſion, and we pay him for them. Does this allow of any conſtruction that can poſſibly render the maſter or miſtreſs in the loweſt degree reſpectable to the gueſt, or ſcreen them from ſecret contempt, for thus pretending to grandeur, while they are acting a part which, according to the common ſenſe of mankind, is mean and unworthy? The employment of an inn-keeper is uſeful to ſociety; but no gentleman takes it up, if he can avoid it by any ſhift whatever: Yet, in the eye of reaſon, the inn-keeper may as well affect the ſtate of the peer, as the peer ſink down to the condition of the inn keeper; and, if the gueſt pays as much to the one as the other, let the entertainment be the ſame, the difference, in the moſt eſſential article, is but in name, and not in ſubſtance. As to real grandeur, and the diſtinctions of rank, fortune, and nobleneſs of mind, they are all, in this inſtance, quite out of the queſtion.

SOLUTION *of the* QUESTION, *p.* 371, *by the Propoſer.*

BY the method given in your laſt March Magazine, by one of my pupils, the baſe AB will be found $= 8$, BC $= 6$, and CA $= 10$.

Then are there given all the ſides, to find the perpendicular BD: Let AC $= b$, AB $= m$, BC $= n$, CD $= z$, DA $= x$, and DB $= p$; and, as BD is a perpendicular common to both the triangles, viz. ABD and BDC, we have from the right-angled triangle ADB, $mm - xx = pp$, and from the right angled triangle BDC we have $nn - zz = pp$; conſequently $mm - xx = nn - zz$, and $z + x = b =$ AC.



From the firſt equation we have $z = \sqrt{nn + xx - mm,}$ and from the ſecond equation we have $z = b - x$.

Then, by making $\sqrt{nn + xx - mm,} = b - x$, and exterminating z, we ſhall have (with proper reduction) $x = \frac{bb + mm - nn}{2b} = 6.4 =$ AD, whence BD will be found $= 4.8$, as was required.

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ AB, and draw the line CE, and 2-3ds of the line CE will be the point required, as f; which will cauſe the whole figure to hang in equilibrium.

[*Anſwered alſo by Mr.* Thomas Barnett.]

ADDITIONS *to* DECEMBER, 1760.

ON Dec. 9, came on to be heard before the right hon. the Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, the great cauſe touching the validity of the patent granted by the crown, of the office of principal regiſter of the high oourt of admiralty of England, to Godfrey Lee Farrant, and the grant of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty to Richard Higgins, Eſq; when, the ſpecial jury brought in a verdict for Mr. Farrant.

On the 10th, was tried at Guildhall before the right hon. William Lord Mansfield, by a jury of non-freemen, two cauſes between the mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, of the city of London, plaintiffs, and Edward Smith and Ralph Twyford, ſaleſmen in Newgate-market, defendants, for the toll of proviſions expoſed by them to ſale before their houſes in the market, when the jury gave a verdict for the city.

The ſame day another cauſe was tried, between the ſame plaintiffs, and John Cope, a ſaleſman, defendant, for the toll of proviſions expoſed to ſale in White-Hart-ſtreet, one of the

the avenues, or paſſages, leading to Newgate-market; when the jury gave a verdict for the city, by which they have eſtabliſhed their right to the tolls for all the avenues, or paſſages, leading to the market. (See our Vol. for 1755, p. 575.)

On the 12th a new treaty with the king of Pruſſia was ſigned at London; by which England engages to pay his Pruſſian majeſty, as before, the ſum of four millions of German crowns, amounting to ſix hundred and ſeventy thouſand pounds ſterling.

On the 19th, the following paragraph, containing a freſh inſtance of the diſorders ſuffered in bagnios, appeared in the news-papers.

"Yeſterday morning, about two o'clock, two officers were carried in chairs to a noted houſe in Charles-ſtreet, Covent-garden; at which time they were much in liquor; and as ſuch ſort of gueſts are the beſt cuſtomers to night-houſes, they were there ſuffered to drink Negus and Champaign till about five in the morning; at which time one of the gentlemen who was then totally helpleſs and motionleſs, was carried out by three waiters, and put into a chair, and, as the chairmen ſay, to all appearance dead: However, he was carried from thence to Long-acre bagnio, the keeper of which immediately ſent for a ſurgeon, though he appeared to be dead, and afterwards proved to be ſo, for the ſurgeon in vain attempted to bleed him." This produced the following account of this ſhocking affair.

"Whereas it has been induſtriouſly reported, that one of the three officers that was brought to my houſe on Thurſday laſt was killed there, I think it neceſſary, in juſtice to myſelf and the publick, to ſtate the fact as it really happened.

Early on Thurſday morning 3 officers knocked at my door, and one of them making himſelf known to me, and deſiring I would open the door, they came in: Soon after one of them went out and returned no more, but the other two ſtayed about two or three hours; when Captain D——— ordered a chair to be called for Captain M———, who appeared ſo much in liquor that my waiters aſſiſted Captain D——— in helping him to the chair, which was ordered to go to Maloy's bagnio, Covent Garden. Captain D——— choſe to walk on foot; but not meeting with beds there, they immediately proceeded to Long-Acre bagnio; when they arrived at this place, Captain M——— was found unable to move, and a ſurgeon being ſent for, he opened a vein, but could not bleed him; and when examined by the coroner, declared he could not ſay with certainty whether he was *then* dead or alive. The captain's corpſe was ſome time after put into a ſhell, and then brought back to my houſe, into which I refuſed it entrance; and from whence, after it had been ſuffered to be expoſed in the ſtreet before my door for ſome hours, it was carried to Long-Acre bagnio, where the coroner, to whom I had ſent, ſat the next day on the body, and found that the deceaſed died in his chair, ſuffocated.

A circumſtance which ſeems to have contributed in ſome meaſure towards this gentleman's death, is his ſtock having been buckled on very tight, for the buckle appeared ſtrained from ſome particular poſition or effort which it is thought he might have made in the chair, and there was a large black circle on his neck. The coroner, I have been informed, when he found the corpſe had been ſent from Long-Acre bagnio to my houſe, appeared ſurprized, and expreſſed his diſſatisfaction; it being, it ſeems, in the eye of the law, improper or unuſual to remove the body, till the coroner has made his inqueſt. This is the true ſtate of the caſe, as may appear, and be verified, by the depoſitions, and other proceedings in the courſe of this affair; and this is an accident, which though it could be no more foreſeen than it could be prevented, I cannot forbear expreſſing the ſenſible concern I feel upon the occaſion.

Charles-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, Dec. 23. 1760. ROBERT DERRY.

St. James's, Dec. 31. A contagious diſtemper having broke out at Sarlata, in the iſland of Cephalonia, the orders for quarentine, are ordered to be duly complied with.

Addreſſes (See p. 666.) have alſo been preſented from the univerſity of Glaſgow; the biſhop, and clergy of the dioceſes of Lincoln, and Exeter; the county of Weſtmoreland; Kirkby, Colcheſter, Aldburgh, Boroughbridge, Port-Arlington, Eaſt-Looe, Weſt-Looe, Aberbrothock; Henley upon Thames; the provoſt, magiſtrates, and council of St. Andrews, city of Hereford, the governors of the Foundling-Hoſpital, the epiſcopal clergy qualified according to Law, in the counties of Aberdeen, Kincardin, Forfar, Banff, and Murray; the biſhop and clergy of the dioceſe of Oſſory; Belfaſt; the county of Radnor; Andover in Hants; Warwick; Perthſhire; the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright; Fifeſhire; the ſynod of Roſs; Brechin; Dundee; Selkirk; Peebles, Berwickſhire; the dean and faculty of advocates in Scotland; Minehead; Aberdeenſhire; Craill, Kilrenny, Anſtruther Eaſter, and Anſtruther Weſter, Haddingtonſhire; Cromartyſhire; Roſsſhire; Culroſs and Dumfermline; Pettinweem; Helſton; Luggerſhall; County of Edinburgh; Glouceſterſhire; and the county of Angleſey.

Days appointed for holding the quarter ſeſſions, and general ſeſſions of the peace, and ſeſſions of goal delivery, for the city of London and county of Middleſex, for the year 1761.

Quarter ſeſſions, Monday Jan. 12, at Hicks's-Hall; Friday Jan. 16, at the Old Baily.—General ſeſſions, Monday Feb. 23, at Hicks's-Hall; Wedneſday Feb. 25, at the Old Baily.—Quarter ſeſſions, Monday March 30, at Weſtminſter, adjournment to Tueſday March 31, at Hicks's-Hall; and Wedneſday April 1, at the Old Baily.—General ſeſſions, Tueſday May 5, at Hicks's-Hall; and Wedneſday May 6, at the

the Old Baily.—Quarter seſſions, Monday June 22, at Hicks's-Hall; and Thurſday June 25, at the Old Baily.—General ſeſſions, Monday Sept. 14. at Hicks's-Hall; and Wedneſday Sept. 16, at the Old Baily.—Quarter ſeſſions, Thurſday Oct. 15, at Weſtminſter; adjournment to Monday Oct. 19, at Hicks's-Hall; and Wedneſday Oct. 21, at the Old Baily.—General ſeſſions, Monday Dec. 7, at Hicks's-Hall, and Wedneſday Dec. 9, at the Old Baily.

Days appointed for holding the general quarter ſeſſions of the peace for the county of Surry, for the year 1761.

Quarter ſeſſions, Tueſday Jan. 11, at the town-hall on St. Margaret's-hill in the borough of Southwark.—Quarter ſeſſions, Tueſday April 7, at Ryegate.—Quarter ſeſſions, Tueſday July 7, at Guildford.—Quarter ſeſſions, Tueſday Oct. 6, at Kingſton upon Thames.

The late Sir John Fagg, Bart. had in his park near Steyning in Suſſex, four bullocks of his own breeding and feeding, of a moſt prodigious ſize, and ſo exceſſively overgrown with fat, that nothing was ever ſeen like them; ſome London butchers came down and offered Sir John 26l. a head for them, a very conſiderable price at that time; which he refuſed, and brought them up to Smithfield himſelf; but whether they ſunk a little in driving, or the butchers played a little upon him, he was obliged to take 25l. a head. When killed, and cut up, they amounted to the amazing weight of 80 ſtone a quarter; and they were reckoned to be the four largeſt bullocks that ever were ſeen in England before that time, which was in 1697.

As an inſtance of Briſtol luxury and magnificence, the following dinner deſerves to be recorded, which was given by a petty conſtable lately in a certain ward, to regale his brother conſtables.———A large ham of 24 pounds; a dozen of large fowls; half a dozen capons; two turkies; one chine; four pigs; a fine diſh of fiſh, collected with great pains, which coſt 3l. 12s. two corporation puddings; two large diſhes of mince pies.

And for ſupper, four hares roaſted; a dozen woodcocks; half a dozen teal; tarts, cheeſecakes, in great plenty; jellies, ſyllabubs, &c. and to crown the whole, the tables were furniſhed with eight or ten ſorts of wines. The company for which this entertainment was provided, conſiſted of about ſixteen people.

With how much greater œconomy and frugality was the following account-ſupper deſigned, given by a late church-warden laſt week, to treat his vicar, and the whole veſtry! Two cold boiled fowls; a remnant of cold fat bacon; one cold apple-pie; two large diſhes of luke warm potatoes; two plates of pickled oyſters; ale, *too ſtrong* to drink of.——

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Oct. 30. A letter from Macculaſſah, in the Upper Creek Nation, dated the 12th ult. adviſes, of the arrival of a French General at Mobille, who is not only putting that place in the beſt poſture of defence poſſible, but alſo uſing his utmoſt endeavours to regain the Chactah nation to the French intereſt; offers very great rewards for Engliſh and Chicaſah ſcalps; and has engaged ſome Indians who live among the Spaniards at Penſacola, to come to his aſſiſtance, upon the firing of four guns, at Mobille, and three other places: That the ſcalp of Daniel Ragon, lately killed by the Chactahs in the French intereſt, had been carried to that general: ſince which it was extremely dangerous for any Engliſhman to remain in that nation, and accordingly, the laſt that was in it had come away: And that the Cherokees had brought the ſmall-pox into the Upper Creek nation.

By a letter from Monte Chriſto, Nov. 1, 1760, we learn, that his majeſty's ſhip Hampſhire, Capt. Norbury, and the Boreas frigate, Capt. Robinſon, fell in with the five following French frigates, and four or five merchantſhips under convoy, who left Cape Francois the day before, off the Tortugas: The Sepen, Mr. M'Carty, commander; the Fleur de Lys, Mr. Dagarty; and Valeur, Mr. Talbot, king's frigates, of thirty guns each; and the Prince Edward, and Duke de Choiſeul, privateers. The Valeur, after engaging about three hours, was taken; and the Sepen, M'Carty, was alſo taken. The Fleur de Lys, Mr. Dagarty, and the Prince Edward, are both run on ſhore and burnt, and the Duke de Choiſeul put into Port Paix; the reſt of the fleet, through favour of the night eſcaped.

A ſmall ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Boſton in New England about the beginning of November laſt, and other towns thereabouts.

We have the following account from Paris, —— M. Laurent, knight of the order of St. Michael, has invented an artificial arm, which imitates every motion of the natural one. This maſter-piece now lies for the inſpection of the curious at the Royal Hoſpital of Invalids. A ſoldier who has had both his arms ſhot off, and who has but five inches of ſtump remaining on the left ſide, eats, drinks, takes ſnuff and writes with that artificial arm. His majeſty has been deſirous to ſee the invention and the inventor, who was introduced to the king and queen and the reſt of the royal family. This ingenious contrivance has been ſhewn to the Academy of Sciences who have ſignified the higheſt marks of approbation.

A learned eccleſiaſtick in Germany, has attempted to explain the fiery column that lately appeared over the city of Cologne, from a parallel circumſtance, recorded by the learned jeſuit Dechalles, who obſerves, that at Veſaul, a little town in Franche Compte, the inhabitants were terribly alarmed, with the figure of a ſoldier in the air, holding his lance in a threatening poſture; which, upon a ſtrict examination, proved to be no more than the impreſſion of the ſtatue of St. Michael, depicted on a thick cloud.

MAR-

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Dec. 24. SIR Ellis Cunliffe, Bart. was married to Miſs Molly Bennet; and ſometime before, Capt. Townſhend, to Miſs Nancy Bennet, two ſiſters.

26. Philip Kemſey Ryley, Eſq; to Miſs Spratt.

Dec. 18. Princeſs of Naſſau Weilburgh, was delivered of a prince, at the Hague.

26. A baker's wife, of Compton-Pauncefford, in Somerſetſhire, of two girls and a boy.

DEATHS.

Dec. 5. JOHN Turner, of Sunbury, Eſq; he has left 1000 l. to Bethlem, and 500 l. each to Chriſt's, St. Bartholomew's, and the Foundling Hoſpitals.

Lately, Sir William Fowler, Bart. at Paderborn, in Germany, on Nov. 25. He was a cornet in Mordaunt's dragoons.

On Dec. 9. Rt. Hon. Henry, Lord Viſcount Downe, of the kingdom of Ireland, of the wounds he received in the action at Campen. He was knight of the ſhire for the county of York, and is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by the Hon. John Dawney, his brother, now Viſcount Down.

Sir Edward Auſten, of Lee-Abbey, in Kent, ſucceeded by his brother, now Sir Robert Auſten, Bart.

Mr. Joſeph Cox, high conſtable of Deptford, well known for his detection of a vile gang of thief-takers.

Mr. Robert Chriſtian, of Dublin, aged 101.

Peter Gerhard Schieterberg, of Furnes, in Flanders, aged 103.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT.

REV. Mr. Charles Newton was preſented to the rectory of Brackerby, in Berkſhire.

PROMOTION.

THomas Worſley, Eſq; is appointed Surveyor of the works to his Majeſty.

MEMBERS *re-elected on Promotion.*

DURHAM county, Mr. Shaftoe.
Orford, Mr. Offley and Col. Fitzroy.
Seaford, Mr. Peachey.

B—KR—TS.

GEorge Metcalf, of Shaw Coat, in Yorkſhire, Hoſier.
Edward Mickleburgh, of Norwich, Grocer.

Remainder of the CATALOGUE *of* BOOKS, *for* 1760.

HOYLE's Eſſay on the Game of Cheſs. pr. 2s. 6d. Baldwin.

Hiſtory of Margaret, commonly called Peg. pr. 2s 6d. Owen.

Reaſons againſt a farther Tax on Malt and Beer. By Mr. Maſſie, pr. 6d. Payne.

A General BILL *of all the Chriſtenings and Burials in* London, *from* Dec. 11, 1759, *to* Dec. 9, 1760.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	7778	Males	9935
Females	7173	Females	9895
	14951		19830

Increaſed in the Burials this Year 226.

Died under 2 Years of Age		6838
Between 2 and	5	1832
5 and	10	742
10 and	20	683
20 and	30	1626
30 and	40	1740
40 and	50	1873
50 and	60	1450
60 and	70	1419
70 and	80	1103
80 and	90	444
90 and	100	74
	100	2
	102	1
	105	1
	107	1
	110	1
		19830

POETICAL ESSAYS.

To my MUSE, *on her* First Flight.

GIrd up thy mantle, muſe, advance and ſing,
Thy theme ſome hero, fair one, ſtateſman, king:
Nurtur'd within thy lap, I own thy fire,
Thy preſence warms me, and thy aids inſpire;
I feel the goddeſs in my boſom glow,
Numbers muſt come, for willing numbers flow.
But ſtay, draw back thy foot! who line the ſtrand?
A deep embattled hoſt, a critic band!
Theſe, gentle muſe, will prune thy tender wing,
Diſturb thy draught at the *Pierian* ſpring,
Icarian-like cut ſhort thy eager flight,
And pull thee trembling from thy tow'ring height.
Foremoſt in rank, ſee! *Zoilus* appears,
Sov'reign profeſs'd, like *Midas*, by his ears.
Next *Polypheme*, an hideous monſter, ſtalks;
Serenely dull next grave *Staterius* walks.
Here envy's trumpet iron *Stentor* plies;
There *Argos* watches with an hundred eyes.
Bavius and *Mævius* cloſe the diſtant rear:
A cruel race! the infant muſe's fear.
Nor wonder thou! for *Pope* his *Welſted* knew,
Swift had his *Ducket*, *Gay* his *Bentley* too.
No place ſo ſacred to *Apollo*'s ſhrine,
No grove frequented by the tuneful nine,
Where ſteps unhallow'd have not ſtain'd the ground,
Scal'd the high fence, and broke the ſacred mound.

Let yon lone village be the muſe's ſeat,
This lawn her walk, that ſtream her cool retreat:
There let the Dryads echo to her notes.
The winged ſongſters tune to her their throats;
To her ſoft reed the friſky lambkins play,
And purling riv'lets murmur to her lay.
From lofty turrets, muſe, make haſte, depart;
Let nature praiſe thee, not the critic art.

Woodſtock.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AT the WESTMINSTER WARE-HOUSE are now to be ſold [old,
Fine ſecond-hand ſconces, which can't be call'd
For in *verb. Sacerdot.* we will warrant each ſconce
(Tho' 'tis call'd ſecond-hand) was ne'er uſed but once. [new,
They are double japann'd full as good as when
And in PETER's *great ſhew-room* expos'd now to view. [wares,
Not ſundays excepted—you may look at our
Without loſs of time, as you go to your prayers.
As the preſent proprietors came by them gratis,
They are willing to ſell them at what *they think ſatis.*
We ſoon ſhall diſpoſe of the reſt of our hoards,
Saws, hammers, and chiſſels; ſome ſcaffolding boards,
An organ, a pall, with other odd things
Which PETER has ſeiz'd, tho' by G—d they're the k—g's.
If farther particulars you're deſirous to know
Be pleas'd to enquire of Z. and Co.

To A--- I---D, *Eſq; of* E--t-n, *in* Northamptonſhire, *on the* DEATH *of the late* KING.

I---D! with each humane affection bleſt,
What mighty grief o'erwhelm'd thy loyal breaſt, [bore
When fame the news, with fault'ring accents,
That *Britain*'s king and father was no more!
With thine permit my ſocial tears to flow,
As ſome relief proceeds from ſocial Woe.
Oh! could *my daring pen*, like RANBY's **ſteel*,
Great GEORGE's boſom to the world reveal!
The ſhrine, where ev'ry virtue found a place,
Which cou'd the man, the king, the patriot grace!
His heart both by itſelf and heav'n approv'd,
No ſhocks of fortune from its baſis mov'd:
Tho' ſtrong its paſſions for his country roſe,
Fir'd with her wrongs, or melting at her woes,
He 'midſt the ſhouts of triumphs heard her ſighs,
Her wounds thro' all her laurels ſtruck his eyes;
And as a matron, with keen anguiſh pain'd,
Regrets her ſon in diſtant climes detain'd,
Her ardent vows invoke each friendly pow'r,
Each riſing ſail her eager eyes devour:
Such fond deſires, O GEORGE! inflam'd thy ſoul,
To ſee th' Almighty War's dire rage controul,
And once more, by thy delegated hand,
Bleſs with mild halcyon-days his favour'd land.
But, Oh! too ſtrong the bright idea charm'd,
Too forcibly th' extatic ardour warm'd:
Thy heav'nly part, impatient of delay,
Burſt † thro' the barriers of obſtructing clay;
In haſte with quick inſtinctive pow'r to riſe,
And meet fair Peace deſcending from the ſkies.

Cold-Higham,
Nov. 12, 1760. JOHN NIXON.

PROLOGUE *to the* EARL *of* ESSEX.

Wrote by Mr. Murphy, *and ſpoke by Mr.* Sheridan.

WHene'er the brave, the gen'rous, and the juſt,
Whene'er the patriot ſinks to ſilent duſt;
The tragic muſe attends the mournful hearſe,
And pays her tribute of immortal verſe.
Inſpir'd by noble deeds, ſhe ſeeks the plain,
In honour's cauſe, where mighty chiefs are ſlain,
And baths with tears the ſod that wraps the dead,
And bids the turf lie lightly on his head.
Nor thus content, ſhe opens death's cold womb,
And burſts the cearments of the awful tomb
To caſt him up again,—to bid him live,
And to the ſcene his form and preſence give.
Thus once fam'd *Eſſex* at her voice appears,
Emerging from the ſacred duſt of Years.
Nor deem it much, that we retrace to night,
A tale to which you've liſtened with delight.
How oft of yore, to learned *Athens'* eyes,
Did new *Electras* and new *Phædras* riſe.
In *France* how many Theban monarchs groan,
For *Laius'* blood, and inceſt not their own.
When there new *Iphigenias* raiſe the ſigh,
Freſh drops of pity guſh from ev'ry eye.
On the ſame theme tho' rival wits appear,
The heart ſtill finds the ſympathetic tear.
If there ſoft pity pour her plenteous ſtore,
For fabled kings and empires now no more;
Much more ſhould you from freedoms glorious plan,
Who ſtill inherits all the rights of man;
Much more ſhould yon with kindred ſorrows glow,
For your own chiefs, your own domeſtick woe;
Much more a Britiſh ſtory ſhould impart
The warmeſt feelings to each Britiſh heart,

EPILOGUE,

Wrote by Mr. GARRICK, *and ſpoke by Mrs.* PRITCHARD *in the Character of Queen* ELIZABETH.

IF any here are *Britons*, but in name,
Dead to their country's happineſs and fame,
Let 'em depart this moment,—let 'em fly
My awful preſence and my ſearching eye!
No more your queen, but upright judge I come,
To try your deeds abroad, your lives at home;
Try you in ev'ry point, from ſmall to great.
Your *wit, laws, faſhions, valour, church*, and *ſtate*;
Search you, as *Britons* ne'er were ſearch'd before:
O tremble! for you hear the lion roar!

Since

* *Ranby and Hawkins were the ſurgeons who opened the king.*

† *This alludes to the account given by the phyſician and ſurgeons, that the king's heart was burſt, which was the* immediate cauſe *of his death. See our Magazine for December, p.* 596.

Since that moſt glorious time that here I reign'd,
An age and half!—what have you loſt or gain'd?
Your *wit*—whate'er your poets ſing or ſwear,
Since *Shakeſpeare*'s time, is ſomewhat worſe for wear:
Your *laws* are good, your *lawyers* good of courſe;
The ſtreams are ſurely clear, when clear the ſource:
In greater ſtore theſe bleſſings now are ſent ye:
Where I had one attorney, you have twenty.
Faſhions, ye fair, deſerve nor praiſe nor blame.
Unleſs they riſe as foes to ſenſe or ſhame;
Wear ruffs or gauze—but let your ſkill be ſuch,
Rather to ſhew too little than too much.
As for your *valour*,—here my lips I cloſe,
Let thoſe who beſt have prov'd it—ſpeak—your foes.
Your *morals*, *church*, and *ſtate*, are ſtill behind,
But ſoft, prophetic fury fills my mind,
I ſee through time—behold a youthful hand
Holding the ſceptre of this happy land!
His heart with juſtice, love, and virtue, fraught,
Born amongſt *Britons*, and by *Britons* taught:
Shall make the barking tongues of faction ceaſe,
And weave the garland of domeſtic Peace.
Long ſhall he reign—no ſtorms to beat his breaſt,
Unruly paſſions, that diſturb'd my reſt.
Shall live, the bleſſings he beſtows to ſhare,
Reap all my glory, but without my care.

PROLOGUE *to* The way to keep him.

Spoken by Mr. Holland.

WHEN firſt the haughty critick's dreadful rage,
With Gothick fury over-ran the ſtage,
Then PROLOGUES roſe, and ſtrove with varied art
To gain the ſoft acceſſes to the heart;
Thro' all the tuneful tribe th' infection flew,
And each GREAT GENIUS—his petition drew,
In *formâ pauperis* addreſs'd the pit,
With all the gay antitheſis of wit.
Their ſacred art poor poets own'd a crime;
They ſigh'd in *ſimile*;—they bow'd in *rhyme*.
For charity they all were forc'd to beg;
And every Prologue was "*a wooden leg*."
Next theſe a hardy manly race appear'd,
Who knew no dulneſs, and no audience fear'd.
From nature's ſtore each curious tint they drew,
Then boldly held the piece to public view.
"Lo! here! exact proportion! juſt deſign!
The bold relief! and the unerring line!
Mark in ſoft union how the colours ſtrike!
This, Sirs, you will—or this you ought to like."
They bid defiance to the foes of wit,
"Scatter'd like ratſbane up and down the pit."
Such Prologues were of yore;—our bard to-night
Diſdains a falſe compaſſion to excite,
Nor too ſecure your judgment would oppoſe!
He packs no jury,—AND HE DREADS NO FOES.
To govern here *no party* can expect;
An audience will preſerve its own reſpect.
Yet premature, nor grown up to full age
His little group unceſur'd walk'd the ſtage.
His tablet to enlarge his hand he tries,
And bids his canvas glow with various dyes,
Where ſenſe and folly mix in dubious ſtrife,
Alternate riſe, and ſtruggle into life.
Judge if with art the mimick ſtrokes he blend,
If amicably light and ſhade contend;
The mental features, if he trace with ſkill;
—See the piece firſt—then damn it if you will.

The COUNTRY DANCE MILITANT.

Occaſioned by the BALL, * September 16th, 1760.

(See p. 606)

WHILE nations reſound with the fate
Of Auſtria, and England, and France,
Apollo of Tunbridge, relate
The bloodleſs campaign of the dance.

Rang'd in battle-array on one ſide
Stood the males, hearts of oak, to a man:
On the other the females divide;
And then the fierce conflict began.

O, how did ye ſuffer, ye males,
From the beautiful amazon, Powis!
When ſhe wounds at each look, what avails
Dull caution, or hot-headed proweſs?

Next ſtood Heſketh, who very well knew
Her power ſo great and extenſive:
Yet, in mercy, no creature ſhe ſlew,
But only maintain'd the defenſive.

But her ſiſter † ſo much laid about her,
And play'd ſuch inordinate pranks,
That, tho' many endeavour'd to rout her,
In an inſtant ſhe level'd whole ranks.

To ſing the exploits of her quiver
Would tire even Virgil or Taſſo:
A ſingle ſhaft went thro' the liver
Of Bunbury, Hankey, and Paſſo.

To the battle ſo thoroughly train'd,
So perfect in each evolution,
Many conqueſts, no doubt, ſhe obtain'd,
And did very great execution.

What numbers will ſerve to make known
The affecting deſpair and ſurprize
Of the men, ſoon as Watkins and Stone
Play'd off the briſk fire of their eyes?

About to the right and the left
Turn'd the Evelyns, with fire from the ſun:
Each wretch of his ſenſes bereft,
Then ſhot him—as ſure as a gun.

It would take me all day to rehearſe
The conqueſts of every fair;
And how ſhall I croud into verſe
The name of each nymph that was there?

But while thus the dancers, undaunted,
Took all they attempted by ſtorm,
Many dangerous batt'ries were planted
In ambuſh on ev'ry form.

Morris brought down whole legions; and Beaver
Shot each pointed arrow ſo true,
Her looks are ſo ſoft, it muſt grieve her
To think of the numbers ſhe ſlew.

* *At Tunbridge Wells.*

† *Miſs Cowper.*

* Two Damſels, mean while, pitch'd a tent,
And a ſpot near the field they encamp'd on:
But alas! their whole quiver was ſpent,
And their laurels all blaſted at Hampton.

But did no man a victory get?
Not One?—I ſhould lie if I ſaid it:
And the tales of the Bruſſels Gazette
Perhaps would receive as much credit.

But what wounded females there fell,
Or by whom, who ſhall dare to explore?
Yet thus much I'll venture to tell—
They were all *honeſt* wounds, and *before*.

And happy, thrice happy, was he,
Poſſeſt of that excellent art,
At once his own fate to foreſee,
And to pierce his fair enemy's heart.

LATOMI LIBERI DEVÆ, 1756.

Anglice Free-Masons.

EGregias Rerum Formas, Rituſque verendos,
Grandes Proceſſus, ſolennes ordine Pompas,
Et Cœtum celebrem, ſacrato Fædere vinctum,
(Myſtica cum nondum violaverat improba Nympha,)
Aggredior; Diverſa modis excrcita miris;
Argumentum etiam Scriptoris carmine dignum
Pygmeadum diri interitus: Ejusve virente
Muſcipula Eximii cinxit cui tempora Porro.
Feſta Dies aderat; ſummi jamque æde Magiſtri
Excedunt Fratres, greſſuri ab limine, amicti
Veſtibus et lautis, propriumque Inſigne ferentes,
Ac demiſſa humeris præfixa numiſmata vittis.
Non confuſus honos, vetulis ceſſere juventus;
Ante alios Præses.—virgam de mote gerebat
Dextrâ, diſtricto gladio dum ipſe Enſifer anteit;
Præſes et ornatu, nitidè ſuperemicat Omnes:
Huic Dominus Turmæ ſocialis proximus extat,
Adſunt et gemini Custodes Agminis, Illi
Incedunt paritur, greſſuſque ſequunter heriles:
Saccarius tum ſcriba venit, Romæque ſacerdos,
His duo Pictores, (hic *Gallicus*, alter *Iernus*,)
Et Tonſor, ſartorque probus, Cleruſque togatus,
Se jungunt comites; —His, Quique crepundia vendit,
Æneus atque faber, nauta acer, Caupo vafer qui
In ventrem tumet immodicum, quoque Bibliopola
Mitis, et ingenuus; plures perſcribere longum,
Qui bene diverſas vitam coluere per Artes,
Qui ve graves traxere dies ignoblis ot'i.
Hos gens prægreditur ſtridens, fidibuſque canoris
Effundit modulos, chlamydes induta; ſolebat
Hæc pretio in Triviis vanos diſperdere honores.
Porticus ecce omnis Cives capit, aſpera dum Plebs
[Artifices, pueri, nuptæ, innuptæque puellæ,)
Undique conglomerans, ſocios miratur euntes,
Miraturque Ducem Hos tanta dltione tenentem.
Jamque ad Baptistæ Templa * antiquiſſima ventum eſt, habetque,]
Prædicat et Frater; —Turbam, heu! ſopor altus
Suſcitat at ſeſe mox, et mora non erat ulla.
Cum pranſum reditura, epulas accedere gaudens,
Nunc repetit vicos, magnâ comitante caterva.
Interea incumbunt operi Queis cura Culinæ,
Hic diverſa parant verubus tranſfigere; Ahenum
Hic frequens undat, frequens exardet et olla,
Exuberans ſpumis, volat et vapor ater ad auras,
Cocti dum fætus varii Terræque Lacuſque.
O Genti Alituum Lux exitioſa! Columba
Amiſſos queritur pullos, comiteſque Scolopax,
Crebraque per ſtipulas cadit exquiſita Coturnix,
Et viduata feram flet ſortem plurima Perdix,
Multa gemens, miſera atque errans ſine prole per agros. [ferinâ,
Poſtquam exempta fames dapibus, pinguique
Crateras ſtatuunt, cyathis Rosomonda patrona
Et bibitur plenis, genio indulgeter et amplè,
Felices, hilareſque Omnes, dum Fata ſinebant,
Mox aliter ſuperis viſum, et Fortuna receſſit.
En per gypſati jam jam laquearia tecti
Fit fragor horribilis, ſubito,—Mirabile dictu!
Virginis apparent nudatæ membra decora,
Pectus aduſque palam, dilapſaque Nympha videtur,
Per binas ſuſpenſa trabes, ac pulchra revelans;
Hic crus formoſum, femur hic juvenile venuſtum
Et lævem ventrem, clunes niveaſque globoſas,
Cætera quid referam! Veneris vita altera Imago,
(Qualem Praxiteles Medicis effinxerat olim,)
Dimidiata tamen;—tales aſpexerat artus
Ultricem Actæon cernens ſine veſte Dianam.
Obſtupuit Cœtus;—gelidus tremor occupat omnes,
Portento attonitos miro; formidine captos
Hos menſæ occultant, Hi quà data porta ruere:
Pars, aliquid ponens terroris, poplite flexo,
Aggreditur Clerum, Fratremque obnixa rogabat,
Ut peteret precibus Divos, et Numina votis,
Rite ſecundarent viſus, omenque levarent,

From the Dublin Journal.

M. Faulkner, Ruſh, Nov. 6, 1760.

HAVING been for ſome months paſt importuned by an able miner to viſit a copper mine that was formerly opened, about two miles to the northward of this place, I went at length to ſee this work; but found the ſtate and circumſtances of it in no ſhape anſwerable to the purpoſe of my journey; yet, however, being on the ſpot, I examined the banks and ſhore along that part of the coaſt, when, after a ſhort progreſs, I was under no difficulty to diſcover ſtrong appearances of coal in various inſtances; and, upon further, and a more narrow inſpection, attended with a ſlender trial made at the ſurface only, I found, beyond all contradiction, that ſea-coal in plenty may be gained there. I cauſed, to come properly at the quality of it, ſamples of this coal to be burned on two different occaſions, which well anſwered my expectations. — This acquiſition muſt prove of univerſal benefit to that neighbourhood, to the city of Dublin, and to the kingdom in general. It appears evident that my diſcovery was both unknown to, and eſcaped the obſervation of mankind, until I made it. I am, &c. M O'CONNOR.

* *The Miſs H—gm—r—s.*

† *Fundata A. D.* 689.

INDEX *to the* PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY, *to the* ESSAYS, POLITICKS, *Domeſtick and Foreign* OCCURRENCES, *&c.* 1760.

A.

ACCIDENTS 49, 50, 216, 270, 322, 491, 664, 666
Acts paſſed 104, 161, 215, 268, 664, 665
Acts, account of, viz. That for preventing the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors 254. That for making openings in, and beautifying of the city London 302. Of that for better ſupplying the city with fiſh 303. Of that relating to the qualification of members of parliament 305
Addreſſes, 49, 106, 270. On the taking of Montreal 549. On his majeſty's acceſſion 504, 601—605, 609, 612, 653, 655, 666, 669
Admirals liſt of 657
Admiralty, ſeſſions of 214, 608
Age, great, inſtances of 51, 106, 108, 163, 220, 221, 322, 323, 324, 436, 556, 610, 611, 667
Ague, remedy for 195. Corrected 670
Air trunks, Dr. Hales's account of 592
Alderate, hiſtory of 462
Alehouſes, of licenſing them 423
Algerine Xebeque loſt at Mountsbay 554
Allied army, their motions 53, 271, 327, 381, 495, 539
Almanacks of 1760, blunder in 321
Alterations in the liſt of parliament. See *new members*, in the index of names
America, diſputes about the operations in 242, 243. Progreſs of the war in 287—293
Amherſt, gen. his account of the ſurrender of Montreal and all Canada 529—538 ſee *Montreal*
Andree, Dr. his cure for the bite of a mad dog 363
Anthem performed at his late majeſty's funeral 599
Antigallicans, feaſt of 217
Apocynum, or Dog's-bane, flannels and velvets, made from 666
Apothecary, odd attempt on one 105
Appeals, cauſes decided by the lords of, 159, 214, 217, 321, 378, 609, 665
APPENDIX. See *various eſſays*
Aquileia, tragedy of the ſiege of 62—64. 167
Arch, eſſay on the ſtructure of the ſtrongeſt poſſible, by Mr. Holden 253
Armſtrong, Col. his ſucceſsful expedition againſt the Indians 288
Aſh, Tom, a noted punſter, letter on his death 6. His dying ſpeech ibid
Aſſes Milk, caution to the drinkers of 160
Aſſizes 160, 161, 218, 435
Aſtronomical errors corrected, by Mr. Charles Brent 206
Audley, Mervin, his caſe 207
Auſtrian army, motions of 272, 327, 328, 382, 383
Auſtrian miniſter his declaration 215
Auſtrians and Ruſſians, account of their cruel ravages in the Marche of Brandenburgh 623, 683—686

B.

BAKER, Alderman, knighted 604
Bank, courts of 159, 214, 490
Bankrupts, proceedings about, and excellent reflections on their caſe 233—239
Barbary, ſlaves redeemed from 322
Barometer, curious experiment upon 658
Barton, Capt. tried and honourably acquitted 552
Bath, letter from the corporation of, to Mr. Pitt and Lord Ligonier, with their anſwers 549
Battoe-men, their bravery 244
Beef broth, receipt to make 36
Beer brew'd in London, account of 424. Taxes paid thereon 506
Belfaſt, that town deſcribed 151
Bell, Ann, her unfortunate cataſtrophe 552. Full account of that affair 671
Berkaeians, defence of, againſt the Idler 146
Berlin, entered by the Auſtrians and Ruſſians 559. Heavy contributions raiſed there ibid. Account of what happened previous to their getting poſſeſſion of the city 567. That city deſcribed, 568. Cruelty of the Auſtrians, &c. there 623, 683—686
Birch's life of Prince Henry, extracts from 78
Births extraordinary ones 220, 379, 610
Black friars, queries in relation to a bridge at 83. Mr. Mylne's plan agreed upon for it, 105. Queſtions to, and anſwers of the ſeveral eminent mathematicians to the committee for building the bridge 315—320, 190. Contract with the committee of, 217. Firſt pile of the bridge driven, 319. Firſt ſtone laid, 608. Inſcription thereon, in Latin and Engliſh 555
Blair, Dr. his anſwer to the new bridge committee 116
Blakiſton, Sir Matthew, elected lord Mayor, 552. Sworn in privately 608
Bleeding recommended for diſeaſed horſes 136
Boſcawen, Adm. ſails, 49, driven back by ſtreſs of weather 104
Boſton, in New England, aſſembly of, vote a ſtatue for General Wolfe, 51. Dreadful fire at 270, ſubſcriptions for the ſufferers 321
Boy, ſtrange reſentment of one 553
Boys, bravery and affection of two in Scotland 50
Bracken, Dr. of the diſtemper amongſt the horſes 136. His remarks on the cure for the bite of a mad dog 590
Bradley, Mr. his extraordinary caſe 639
Brandenburgh, account of the cruel ravages in the Marche of 623, 683—686
Breſlau bombarded 439
Breſlau, burials, &c. at 50
Brien, a ſailor, reſolutely retakes a ſhip 218
Bridge, new one. See *Black-friars*
Britiſh troops, honourable ſlaughter of 448
Broderick, Adm. arrives 159
Broglio, M. de and others, made marſhals of France 53
Brook, Suſan, her caſe 152

Brunſwick, hereditary prince of, joins the king of Pruſſia 53. Returns to the allied army 165. Marches to the lower Rhine 540. Takes poſſeſſion of Cleves ibid. Inveſts Weſel ibid. Engages the French at Campen 558. See *Corbach, Corbeke, Erxſdorf, &c.*

Buffon's tables of the duration of life 36

Bulow, major, his ſucceſsful expedition 495, obliged to retreat 496, 539

Burials, monthly account of 109, 222, 279, 327, 379, 381, 438, 558, 610, 668

Bute, earl of, ſworn of the privy council 553

Byng, Adm. recapitulation of his caſe 16—24, and of the whole proceedings againſt him 575—580, with pertinent remarks ibid

Byron, Capt. his bravery 489

C.

CADIZ, French fleet eſcapes from 110 Calm, experiment on a machine to move ſhips in 663

Cambridge, prize medals adjudg'd 159, prize queſtions for 1760, 217, 332, (See *Walker.*) Addreſs of the univerſity of 602

Campbell's lives of the admirals, remark on 614

Campen, action of 558. liſt of the kill'd and wounded 595

Canada, journal of the winter campaign at, of 1759, 356—358. See *Quebeck, Montreal*

Canada and Guadalupe, compariſon between 79. Importance of the former, ſhort view of 504

Cancers and ſchirrus tumours, eſſay on 89

Canker-worms, method to deſtroy 208

Canterbury, addreſs of the clergy of 604

Captures, made by the French, in 1760, 321, 378. From the French ibid

Carolina, king's preſent to 107. Col. Montgomery arrives in 270. See *Cherokees*

Carrickfergus, Caſtle of taken 149. Account of the town of 157

Cary and Lambert, Colonels, their affair 41

Caſes, of an extraordinary cure of corpulency 249. In ſurgery 367. Of an extraordinary cure by Hemlock 392. Of lameneſs cured by egg-liquor 424. Of an extraordinary oſſification 511, 512. Of a very long ſuppreſſion of urine 513. Of a ſtrange, cutaneous eruption 610. Of an amputation in a bad, ſcrophulous caſe, with a cut 659

Caution, a uſeful one, to prevent breaking the leg 277

Chaleur bay, French ſhips deſtroyed in 489

Chaloner, Thomas, Eſq; choſen alderman of Aldgate ward 609

Charles II. wiſe conduct of 414. His kindneſs for Clarendon ibid

Chatham, remarkable phenomenon at 159

Cheere, Mr. knighted 666

Cherokee Indians, make war upon the Carolinians 50. Succeſsful expedition againſt them 95. Treaty with them 144. They perfidiouſly, break the treaty and commit horrid cruelties 161. Attempt to ſurprize fort Prince George 219. Their hoſtages put to death ibid. Further cruelties of 323. Chaſtiſed by Col. Montgomery, 379, 425, 426. The colonel retreats to fort Prince George 494. Murder the garriſon of Fort Loudoun 605

Circular arches. See *Black friars*

Clarendon, earl of, defended 645—649

Clergy, uſeful leſſon for 204

Clergyman, letter from one 88

Clive, Col. defeats the Indians in the battle of Plaſſey 7. Returns to England 378. His immenſe wealth ibid

Cocoon, or Silkpods, account of a particular ſpecies of 350

Colberg, ſiege of raiſed 539

Colcheſter and Lyme, their ſmart engagement with two French men of war 634

Collections and benefactions, 49, 104, 161, 215, 217, 267, 269

Colville, Lord, his wiſe conduct 277. His letter on the taking of Montreal 538

Comet, obſervations on the plate of 48. A new new one diſcovered 49, 53

Common council courts of 49, 159, 320, 663

Companion to the Guide, &c. extract from 202—205

Concogna, a new Braſilian plant 53

Conference with Mr. W— 527

Conqueror man of war loſt 609

Conſiderations on the preſent German war 563—567. Reflections ariſing therefrom 619—622

Conſtant reſidence of the clergy 440

Conſtitution, true nature of the Engliſh, remarks on 359—361, 412—415

Convention with Pruſſia 55

Convocation prorogued 105, 267, 378

Convulſions, cure for 370

Coote, Col. Eyre, his conqueſts in the Eaſt-Indies 491—494

Copenhagen great mortality at 610

Copper ore diſcovered 107

Corbach, action of 381. Kill'd and wounded at 427

Corbeke, action at 429. Liſt of the kill'd and wounded 433

Corke city of, preſent their freedom to Mr. Pitt and Adm. Hawke 162

Corpulency, a remarkable cure of 249

Cotes, Adm. arrives 435

Courſe of exchange 108, 164, 222, 380, 438, 557, 612, 669

Court martial on Lord George Sackville, proceedings of 171—[183]. See *Sackville*

Cripplegate, account of 480

Cumberland, devaſtations by a water-ſpout in 643

D.

DACRES, Lord, a murderer, his caſe 206

Dargel, improvements at 515

Darking, a robber, account of 491

Davall, Mr. his anſwer to the new bridge committee 115

Days, obſervations on particular ones triſling 595

Debtors. See *Bankrupts*

Deer, periſh through drought 269

Deiſts, queries in relation to 543, anſwered 614

Demere,

Demere, Capt. Paul, murdered 605
Defart iſland, account of 42. The author's advertiſement 54. Extracts from it 93 & *ſeq*;
Deſbrow, quarter-maſter, his letter 92
Deut. xiii. 6. query on 586
Dews, preſervative from 369
Diabolical courant 76—78
Dialogues of the dead extract from: Louis le Grand and Peter the Great 227. Criticiſm on one of the dialogues 299. Further remarks on the dialogues 301
Dillembourg, action of 53. Caſtle of, taken by the French 382
Diſſenting miniſters addreſs 612
Dogs, to know when they are totally mad 258. A great madneſs reigning amongſt them 434
Dramatick query 36
Dreſden, ſee *Pruſſia king of*. That capital deſcribed 624
Duel 609
Dumet iſland of taken 490
Dutch, grant a paſſage to French artillery 53. New coinage of, &c. 328. Defeated in the Eaſt Indies 370. Gen. Yorke's memorial to them thereon 489. Summary account of that affair and articles of agreement 525
Dutch ſhip founders 322
Dwarf, Poliſh, account of an extraordinary one [184]

E.

EARTHQUAKES 106, 165, 166
East India directors choſen 214. Company, return thanks to Admiral Pococke, and the Colonels Clive and Lawrence 491
Eaſt Indies, battle of Plaſſey in 7. Forts in, taken by our troops 143. Sea fight in 232. Progreſs of the war in 291—293. French fleet defeated in 306—308. Operations by land in 309. Dutch deſigns defeated in 370. Seventeen ſhips arrive from 491. Further advantages gain'd in 491—494. Summary of the Dutch affair 525. Liſt of our fleet in 554. Further ſucceſſes in 664. French ſhips deſtroyed in a hurricane there 670
Eclipſes for 1760, calculated 43
Edinburgh, letter from the magiſtrates of, to their repreſentatives for a militia 199
Eel, large one 554
Egg-liquor, a cure for lameneſs, &c. 424
Electrical experiments and obſervations 408
Electricity, effects of, in a palſy 305
Elliot, Capt. defeats Thurot 150
Elliptical arches. See *Black-friars*
Epitaph in Hedon churchyard 218
Epricue frigate taken 663
Erſe poetry, fragments of 313
Erxdorf, action of 382, 427, 428
Eſpalier and wall trees, obſervations on the management of 82
Ewe, very fruitful one 160. Another 217
Executions, 105, 217, 268, 269, 490, 553, 554

F.

FAGAN, Mary, pardoned 608
Faſts proclaimed 106, 666. Obſerved 159
Ferdinand, of Brunſwick, Prince, his letter to the k— 248. His thanks after the affair of Erxdorff 429. His account of the action of Corbeke 430. His thanks after that action 481
Ferrers, Earl, murders Mr. Johnſon, his ſteward 206, 207. Sent to the tower ibid. Try'd by his peers in Weſtminſter-hall 216. Sentenced to death ibid. A full account of his execution 262, 263. And of his family 263. Interred at Pancras 378
Fines, enquiry in relation to 554
Fire, caution in caſe of 160
Fires 49, 50, 105, 106, 159, 160, 161, 214, 215, 216, 217, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 319, 320, 321, 322, 377, 378, 379, 436, 490, 491, 552, 553, 554, 609, 610, 663, 664, 665—Machine for extinguiſhing 321
Firing, obſervations on the preſent methods of 630—633
Fiſh Act, abſtract of 303. Proceedings on the act to amend it, &c. 628. Remarks thereon 629
Fiſhmonger, one fin'd 664
Flags of truce, obſervations on the trade carried on by 405—408
Flamborough and Biddeford, their engagement with two French frigates 267, 268
Flemyng, Dr. extract from his diſcourſe on corpulency 249
Floods and inundations 377
Foote, his humourous letter to the author of the remarks on his Minor 105. See *Minor*
Fopperies of the French expoſed 335
Forbes, Adm. his reaſons for not ſigning the warrant for Byng's execution 415
Fort Loudoun ſurrendered to the Cherokees 605. The garriſon baſely murdered 606. Articles of the capitulation 663
Foundling hoſpital proceedings in relation to 283. Remarks thereon 284. Number of children received into the hoſpital from 1741—1759, with obſervations 293, 294
Fouquet, Gen. defeated and taken priſoner 382
Fowke, Gen. detail of his affair 520—523
Fowler, Robert, try'd for poiſoning 201
Francfort, chriſtenings and burials at 50
Francis, Mr. his family murdered by the Yamaſee Indians 279, 280. Their puniſhment ibid.
Free Britiſh fiſhery, liſt of 663
French, method we ſhould treat with them in, in the enſuing negotiations 72—75
French army, motions of 53, 271, 327, 381, 539, 615. Driven from before Quebeck 276. And their fleet deſtroyed 277. Fleet, defeated by Adm. Pococke 303—306. Surprized at Zierenberg 485
French Cloths, proceedings on the bill to prevent importing them to Turkey, with reflections thence ariſing 65—71
French money ſtrangely ſeized 251
French murderers brought to England 270
French priſoners relieved 50, 106
Frenchman, his letters relating to the ſiege, &c. of Louiſbourgh 256—257, 294—296, 344—349

Froſt,

Froſt, damage by 49
Funchal, deſcription of 368
Funeral, ceremony of his late majeſty 597, 598

G.

GARDENER, why the moſt extraordinary man in the world 92
Garter, new knights of, elected 104. Inſtalled 265
Gates of the city, ſold and pulled down 435. See *Aldgate*, *Ludgate*, *Cripplegate*
Gazette, a curious old one 362
Gauld, Mr. George, his obſervations of the comet of 1759, 48
General bill of chriſtenings and burials for 1760 711
GENERAL INDEX to the London Magazine recommended 318
Generals, liſt of 657
Genius, forward, two inſtances of 489
Geometrical queries 145
Georgia, new act of aſſembly in 107
German war, conſiderations on the preſent 563—567, 620—622
Giant, in Ireland, account of 232
Gibraltar, mutiny at 610, 665
Glaſgow, bill of mortality in 50
Glatz, taken by the Auſtrians 419
Godman, Mr. caſe from him 367
Gombron, factory of, taken 554
Gosling, Alderman, knighted 504
Grain, prices of, 2, 58, 114, 170, 226, 274, 330, 386, 442, 498, 652, 618
Granby, marquis of, ſets out for Germany 161. Appointed a privy-counſellor 249. His account of the action of Corbeke 430
Grants for 1760 338—344
Greenland fiſhery, liſt of 431
Guadaloupe, account of the affair that was called a conſpiracy there 195
Guildhall ſcheme, further ſubſcription to 106, cloſed 321
Gunpowder, exportation of, prohibited 266, 608
Gunpowder magazine, at Greenwich, proceedings on the bill to remove it 572 *& ſeq*;
Guy, Mr. abſtract of his eſſay 89

H.

HALES, Dr. his propoſal to preſerve from dews 369. His account of air-trunks 592
Hamburgh, burials in 50. Convoy appointed for 319
Hanau, behaviour of the French in 165
Handel, Mr. his life 228, 363, 388, 473,
Hanoverian ſoldier, caſe of 519
Hardy, Adm. arrives 49
Harriſon, Capt. Thomas, his bravery 224. Rewarded 322
Hart, Mr. ſheriff, knighted 549
Harvey, Capt. his bravery 435
Hawke, Adm. arrives in town 49. Thanks voted to him by the houſe of commons ibid. A penſion granted him ibid. Letter relating his victory over the French 80—83. Takes the iſland of Dumet 490
Hay, Lord Charles, court-martial on 106
Hemlock, medicinal nature of 390—392, 477, 478
Henry, prince of Wales, his merits 78
Henry, prince of Pruſſia, journal of his army from July 27 to Aug. 26. 483
Herculaneum, curious ſtatue dug up at 53
Hermas. See *Methodiſts*.
Herrings, plenty of, in Ireland 554
Hervey, Mr. his Letter to his father 85. Specimen and character of the two volumes of his letters 550—552
Heſſe-Caſſel, landgrave of, dies 110
Heydemunden, ſmart ſkirmiſh at 670
Highland poetry, ancient, fragments of 313
Highlanders, Keith's, their bravery at Eybach 53
Hill, Dr. of water-dock 86
Hiſtory, reflections on 139
Hiſtory of the ſeſſion of parliament, which began Nov. 23, 1758. 9—16, 65—72, 121—127, 177—184, 333—241, 281—287. Of the ſeſſion which began Nov. 13, 1759. 337—344, 393—397, 449—454, 505—510, 569—574, 625—630
Hiſtory of the origin and progreſs of the preſent war 16—24, 59—62, 127—133, 196—200, 241—248, 287—293, 331—334, 397—402, 463—469, 518—514, 574—580, 634—641, 673—683
Hiſtory of the origin and progreſs of the military exerciſe 2—0
Hiſtory of a Magdalen 185—189
Hogs ſeized, according to the ſtatute 666
Holmes, Adm. ſails 159
Honduras, Spaniards hoſtilities at 162, 328. Capt. Owen's bravery thereupon ibid.
Hor. book 1. ode 1. criticiſm on, by Mr. Henderſon 314
Horne, Wm. Andrew, Eſq; a murderer, account of 34—36
Horſe-beans, great increaſe from one 610
Horſes, diſtemper amongſt them 49, 106. Mr. Wood's remedy for 55. Bleeding them recommended by Dr. Bracken 136. The diſtemper ceaſes 159. Strange ſtory of one 436
Hoſpitals, ſtate of, for 1759. 217
Hudſon's river, proclamation to reſettle 51
Hulſen, Gen. his behaviour at Torgau 484
Huntſman, devoured by his own hounds 106

I.

JAMAICA, inſurrection of the negroes in 323, 366, 379, 436. Fleet from, arrives 489
Jane Shore, her life, 252
IDLER, his farewell paper, 189
Jennings, lieut. col. thank'd by the Iriſh houſe of commons 162
Jeſuits, reflections o fa Portugueſe, on their famous memorial 410. Their ſcandalous practices 411, 412. Account of one of their Agents in North America 443
Imperial army, motions of 327
Impoſtor, at Briſtol, detected 666
Incendiaries 106, 379, 665
Indian village deſtroy'd 51
Indians, their cruelty 279. *See Cherokees*.
Inland navigation, exemplification of the improvements and ſavings in 192—194. Remarks on that paper 351—354.

Inn-

Innholders, their case 84. Hints for their relief 85
Inscription, curious one 423. Inscription on the first stone of the new bridge 555
Insolvents. *See Bankrupts.*
Ireland, liberty and common sense to the people of, greeting 32—34
Ireland, parliament of prorogued 379, dissolved 663
Irish cattle, proceedings on the bill for the free importation of 9—14. Reflections arising therefrom 10 & seq; Tallow, proceedings on the bill for the free importation of 14. Remarks thereon 15
Irish peasantry, their manners, genius, hospitality, &c. 403. Their poetry 404
Irish roman catholicks, their hardships 445. Answer to that essay 584—586.
Isinglass, from British materials 49
Italy, new nation discovered in 610
Judges salaries, proceedings on the augmentation of 178

K.

KEITH, earl marshal, pardoned 217
Kennedy, capt. commander of the Flamborough, his bravery 267. Present to him from the Lisbon merchants 554
King, George II. goes to Kensington for the summer 266. Dies suddenly 502. Orders for mourning for him 553. Circumstances of his death 596. Report on opening his body ibid. His bowels inter'd ibid. The royal corps convey'd to the prince's chamber ibid. Inscription on the coffin 597. His funeral ceremony ibid. Anthem performed at his interment 599
King, George III. proclaimed 502, 599. Ceremony of his proclamation 503. His gracious declaration ibid. Subscribes the oath relating to the security of the church of Scotland ibid. (See *addresses*) Removes to St. James's 599. Opens the session of parliament with an admirable speech ibid. His answer to the address of the house of peers 605 Goes to Drury-Lane theatre 609. Falls from his horse 664. At Covent-Garden theatre ibid. Gives audience to foreign ministers 664, 665
Kinnoul, earl of, article from Portugal about his embassy 272. He returns from the court of Portugal 609. Account of his embassy 686
Kite, ald. knighted 549

L.

LALLY, gen. defeated by col. Coote 492
Lambert, col. his memorial 42. See Cary.
Lameness, cure for 424
Landshut, battle of 382
Laudohn, gen. defeated 439
Lawrence, col. rewarded 321
Letter from prince Ferdinand to his M——248
Letter to two great men, remarks on 3—6, 79—81.
Letters from a Frenchman relating to the siege and taking of Louisburgh 256—258, 294—296, 344—349
Letters, on the death of a punster 6, with a relation of admiral Hawke's victory 80—82. From Mr. Hervey to his Father 85. From a lady, on resignation to the will of God 86. From a clergyman to his friend 88. From a brave old soldier 92. From an Officer in Germany 218. To a methodist attorney 297. Designing one of M. de Vaudreuil 540. From the king of Prussia to the marquis D'argens 594
Liberty and common sense to the people of Ireland, greeting 32—34
Life, of Mr. Handel 228, 363, 387, 473, of Jane shore 252, of king Theodore 314—316
Lightning, damage by 554
Lignitz, battle of 439, 481. Austrians loss thereat 495
Linen cloth. *See Scotland.*
Lingard Robert, his catastrophe 554
Lionesses, two, whelp in the tower 434
Lists, of Prussian generals slain in the present war 91. Of the fleet in the East Indies 554
Literary observations 671
Liverpool and Manchester, births and burials in 50. Captures of the ships of the former 436
Lobb, Dr. his account of his tincture 152
London, bishop of, his letter to his majesty 653
London, city of, abstract of the act for beautifying it 302. Their addresses of condolance and congratulation 504, 601. Merchants, their address 602. their address on the taking of Montreal 549. Proceedings on the act to beautify, &c. 625—626. Clergy of, their address 653
Lord high steward, nature of his office, 216
Loring, capt. his exploit on lake Champlain 51
Lottery, begins drawing 609. Ends 665
Louisbourgh, letters from a Frenchman relating its siege and taking 256—258, 294—296, 344—349. Fortifications of, demolished 491, 609
Ludgate, history of 461
Lusus Naturæ, account of an extraordinary one 658
Lyme, man of war lost 609
Lyttelton, governor, his successful expedition against the Cherokees 95. His treaty with them 144

M.

MAD dog, remedy for his bite 24. Dr. Andree's and many others 363. Dr. Bracken's remarks thereon 590
Madeira, island of, described 368
Madness, a general one prevalent 389
Magdalen, real history of one 185—189
Mail rob'd, &c. 105
Malt distillery, queries in defence of 38. Further defence thereof 39. Proceedings on the house in relation to it 452—454, 505. Remarks thereon 506—508
Marpurg, surprized 164. Castle of, taken 382
Marseilles, bishop of, his letter, when the plague raged in that city 447
Martyr, Mr. Joseph, his answer to the new bridge committee 120
Mathematical questions and solutions 84, 146, 208, 311, 312, 371, 613
Mathematicians

Mathematicians, their anſwers to the queſtions from the new bridge committee 114—120
Mathews, Mr. murdered by Sterne 434. Account of his murderer 478—480
Matrimonial happineſs, rules, &c. to promote 409, 460
Matrimony, excellent thoughts on 200
Matt. xxvii. 52, 53, query on 205. Anſwered 310
Medicamentum ad colicam 592
Medicina dietetica 524
Merchants of London, their addreſs of condolance and congratulation 602
Mermaid, man of war loſt 161
Methodiſts, queries concerning them 299, 168 Letter to their attorney 297, proſecuted 355. Vindicated 364—366. Reply to the vindication 489—473, 515—517, 590. Rejoinder to the reply 588—590, 641—643. more queries for them 614.
Mickmac, Indians ſurrender 377
Milford Haven, further proceedings on the ſecuring, &c. in the houſe of commons 15
Military exerciſe, hiſtory of the origin and progreſs of 28—30
Militia, who are the diſcouragers of it 30. Meeting 105. Proceedings on the bill for better ordering 509, 510, Remarks ariſing therefrom 570
Milton's apology for himſelf, againſt the charge of frequenting brothel houſes 140—142
Minden, account of the battle of 264
Minor, humourous ſcene from 375
Minorca, account of the loſs of 16, *& ſeq;* 60—63, 127—133
Miſſiſippi, conqueſt of it abſolutely neceſſary 621
Moderation towards the French, fooliſh 73
Mohun, lord, his caſe 207
Monteſquieu preſident, his letter to the author of the view of Bolingbroke's philoſophy 416
Montgomery, col. chaſtiſes the Cherokees 379, 425, 426. He retreats 494, returns to New York 554
Montgomeryſhire deſcribed 336
Montreal, account of the ceſſion of 529—531. Articles of capitulation 533—548. Deſcription thereof and its environs 544
Moore, Commodore, his vigilance 160, arrives 378
Moral good, the apparent effect of phyſical evil 137, 138
Morality, ſtrictures on 586
Morocco, empire of, deſcrib'd 8, 334. Sad uſage of chriſtian ſlaves in 335
Mourning for the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel 105, 161. For his late Majeſty 553, 608
Muller, Mr. his anſwer to the new bridge committee 117
Munich, chriſtnings and burials in 50
Murders 106, 215, 436, 553
Murphy, Mr. See *Defart iſland, and Way to keep him.*
Murray, gen. his bravery 275. Is defeated 276, 320. Drives the French from Quebec 276, Liſt of killed and wounded of our troops 320. His applauded letter after the ceſſion of Montreal 538

N.

NASSAU Weilbourg, prince of, and princeſs Caroline of Orange, their marriage agreed to 110. They are married 165
Naſtineſs and gluttony, deſtructive conſequences of 312
Nation, whether it can change its conſtitution 455. Or the order of ſucceſſion ibid. It may alienate its publick property 457
National debt, ſtate of 230, 396
National debt and taxes, the cauſe of our wealth 31, 32
Navy Debt, eſtimate of 278, 279
Navy, proceedings on the bill for the better manning thereof 179
Navy ſurgeons, hints in relation to 147
Negotiations, the enſuing ones for peace, how to be managed 72—75
Negro woman, remarkable alteration of colour in 349
Newſtadt, action of 222, 223
New bridge, candidates for building it 48. See *Black Fryars.*
Noiſe, remarkable, in the air 387
Normandy, parliament of, roughly treated 439
Norwich and Lynn, preſent their freedoms to gen. Townſhend, the earl of Orford, and Sir Armine Woodhouſe 50. Account of a ſtorm of thunder and lightning at 510 Another great ſtorm at 666
Nottingham, election of the town clerk of eſtabliſhed 319

O.

OAK, extraordinary large one 322 Obſervations on the management of eſpalier and wall trees 82
Officers of the army, cautions and advices to 420—422
Offices and penſions, proceedings on the bill to explain and amend the act for the taxation of 70—73
Orders, given out, relative to lord George Sackville, [183] *See Sackville.*
Origin and progreſs of the preſent war, impartial and ſuccinct hiſtory of 16—24, 59—62, 127—133, 196—200, 241—248, 287—293, 331—334, 397—402, 463—469, 518—524, 574—580, 634—641, 673—683.
Oſſification, an extraordinary inſtance of 511
Oſwego, affair of the beſieging and taking 245—248
Oxford, compleat ſupplement to all the accounts of, extracts from that humourous piece 202—205. Letter of thanks to the univerſity of, from the king of Spain 267. Univerſity's addreſs 603

P.

P— and S—. meſſrs. affair between 142 Painting of our capacity to judge of 133—135
Palmerſton, Lady, her will 258
Palſy, cured by electricity 305
Paraguay, Indians defeated in 272
Parents, excellent leſſon for 355

Pariſhes,

Parishes, plan for uniting small ones 654
Parliament, reasons why the treaty of peace should be debated in, 25. Power they have over ministers of state 412. Prorogued 269, 378, 491, 553. History of the session of, which began Nov. 23, 1758, 9—16, 65—72, 121—127, 1177—184, 233—241, 281—287. Of the session that begun Nov. 13, 1759. 337—344, 393—397, 449—454, 505—510, 569—574, 625—630
Paul, Sarah, her adventures 160, 214
Peace, methods to be used in the ensuing negotiations for one 73
Pelham, late Henry, Esq; his character 514
Pemberton, Dr. his answer to the new bridge committee 117
Penguin sloop taken 269
Phenomenon, strange one 371
Philip III. king of Spain, oddity of his death 220
Philosophical transactions, extracts from 349, 408, 457, 510
Physical evil the apparent cause of moral good 138
Physico-mathematical problem 311. Answered 354, 461
Pike, a large one 214
Pitt, Mr. and Lord Ligonier, letter from Bath to them, and their answers 548, 549
Pitt. an arm'd India ship, finds a new passage 217
Pittsburgh, advices from 323
Plague, false report of 434
Plassey, account of the battle of 7
Pococke, Adm. defeats the French fleet, in the East-Indies 306—308. Arrives in England 491
Poland, diet of meets and breaks up 616
Polly Honeycombe, humourous scene from 649
Pomerania, yearly bill for 107
Poor, resolutions in relation to, &c. 239
Porpus, at London bridge 266
Portsmouth, dreadful fire at 377
Portugal, royal marriage in 328. Dispute between and the people 439
Portuguese sailors, disturbances by 216, 217, 552
Powerscourt, Lord, improvements at his seat in Ireland 515
Prayers orders about, for the royal family 553
Preber, a jesuit missioner, account of 443
Present war, history of the origin and progress of. See *History*
Prince George, fort, attempted by the Cherokees 219
Privateers taken 214, 267, 319, 320, 321, 434, 491, 552, 553, 609, 664
Privy-garden trial in relation to 105
Proposal for more effectually protecting the trade and coast of Great Britain 417—420
Prospect, a melancholy one of our present situation 542
Provisions, high price of, why it lowers wages 31
Prowse, Mr. his answer so the bridge questions 115
Prussia, king of, his letter to Gen. Fink, 47° New convention with him 54. Invests Dresden, but is obliged to raise the siege 383, 426. Defeats Laudohn at Lignitz 439. Relation of his march into Silesia, and of that battle 481. Gains an advantage over General Beck 496. His letter to the Marquis D'Argens 594. Defeats the Austrians at Torgau 606, 655. In the same position as at the beginning of the campaign 656
Prussian army, motions of 272, 327, 328, 385
Prussian exercise and discipline, excellency of 28,
Prussian generals slain, list of 91
Publick debt, pernicious consequences of its increase 93
Pump, new invented one for ships 321

Q.

QUAKERS, their addresses 655
Qualification act, abstract of it 305
Quarentine ordered 378
Quebeck, besieged by the French 275. Battle near 276. The siege raised 277. List of the killed and wounded 320. Journal of the winter campaign at 356—358
Queries, in defence to the malt distillery 38. In relation to the bridge at Black-friars 83. From Charlotte M— 101. Geometrical ones 145. Concerning the Methodists 168, 299. On Matt. xxvii. 22, 23. 205. On sin and sinners 354. In relation to deists 543. 614. On Deut. xiii. 6. 586. To Mr. Wesley 587. Answered 651. More, for the Methodists 614. To Mr. Romaine 658
Query from Sylvia, about lottery tickets 54
Question, about a gardener answered 92
Questions, three, from the new bridge committee, and answers of the mathematicians 115—120
Qui bene latuit bene vixit 543, 657

R.

RAMILIES lost 105. Subscriptions for the widows and orphans of the crew 269
Ravens fledg'd in December 666
Rawlinson, Ald. knighted 504
Reasons, why the approaching treaty of peace should be debated in parliament 25—28. Why the high price of provisions lowers wages, and the national debt and taxes encrease our wealth 31, 32
Receipts, to cure the bite of mad animals, &c 24, 25. To make beef broth or tea 36 To prepare the water dock 86. To cure the ague 195. For the cure of convulsions 370
Regeneration, thoughts on that doctrine 545
Religion, De Vattel's sentiments of 499, 580—584
Remarks on the letter to two great men 3—6
Representation, a serious one 543
Revenue, publick, enquiry into the true nature of our constitution, relating to it 359—361
Richardson, rev. Mr. his house beset 217
Richmond park, final trial about a way through it 104
Riding wager decided 666
Road, new one projected from Islington to Dog-house

house bar 609
Robberies, remarkable ones, 106, 270
Rochefort, full account of the expedition to 676—683
Rodney, Adm. deſtroys the fiſhing veſſels at Dieppe 609
Romaine, his motion diſmiſſed 266. Query to him 658
Rome, number of inhabitants in, &c. 270
Royal Society, preſident and council of 266
Ruſſian army, motions of 327, 495

S.

SACKVILLE Ld. George, his trial begins 159. Ends 214. Exact and full abſtract of his trial 171—[183.] His defence [177.] Diſmiſſed the ſervice [184.] Publick orders thereon ibid. His name ſtruck out of the liſt of privy counſellors ibid. Letter from Pr. Ferdinand, in relation to him 248. Struck out of the liſt of privy counſellors in Ireland 270
Salmon large one caught 322
Sanquire, Lord, a murderer, his caſe 207
Schermbock, affair, of 416
Schirrous tumours and cancers, eſſays on 89
Scotch militia, queſtion relating thereto conſidered 194
Scotland, linen cloth for ſale in 306
Scotland, addreſs of the general aſſembly of 669
Scriveners and attorneys of London, cauſe between, decided 665
Seamen and landmen, bounties for 105, 160, 266, 321
Seamen's Act, frauds and abuſes committed againſt it 191. Good effects of it 322
Seaton, Mr. his prize adjudged 608
Secret expedition fleet, fitting out of 554. Its ſailing countermanded 665
Seeds, experiments relating to the preſervation of 457—460
Serpents and vipers, remedies againſt the bite of 24
Servants, their petition 258. From Germany, well rewarded 269
Seſſions at the Old Bailey, 49, 159, 215, 269, 378, 490, 553, 664
Seſſions of admiralty 214. See *admiralty ſeſſions*
Seſſions of peace and goal delivery 1760 50
Sevigné, marchioneſs de, extracts from her letters 592
Sheriffs, liſt of 104. Nominated 268, 319, 322, 377, 378. Sworn in 434, 552
Shipwrecks 50, 105
Shirley, account of that antient and noble family 263
Silver and gold coins, proportion between, remarks on 285—287
Simpſon, Mr. his anſwer to the queſtions propoſed by the new bridge committee 117—120. His anſwer to an anonymous letter 190
Sin and Sinners, query on 354. Anſwers thereto 545
Singultus, remedy for 670
Sinking Fund, ſtate of 231
Skinner, Capt. ſlain 268
Slack the bruiſer beat 319
Soldiers, in Germany and Canada relieved 49. Subſcription for them cloſed 435
South Sea Company governors and directors of, choſen 104
Sow, a very fruitful one 322
Spain, queen of, dies 559
Spaniſh ambaſſador, has a private audience 269, 319
Sp ked willow-herb, its virtues in the cure of fluxes 513
Spirit of Contradiction, account of that farce 151
Spirituous liquors, abſtract of the act to prevent the exceſſive uſe of 254
Stanwix, Gen. arrives 434
Stirn, a murderer, account of 478—480. His trial 490. Poiſons himſelf ibid. Buried in the croſs road ibid. See *Matthews*
Stokholm, deſcription of 208
Stocks prices of, 2, 58, 114, 170, 226, 274, 331, 386, 442, 498, 562, 618
Stone, block of, eaten by worms 666
Storms 105, 106, 322, 552, 553, 609
Stourton, Lord, a murderer, his caſe 87
Stralſund, account of that city [184]
Stroud river, navigation upon 192—194, 351—354
Suicide, ſhocking inſtance of 665
Surgeons of the navy, hints in relation to them 147
Swedes, their ſucceſs at Anclam 109. Defeated at Paſſewalck 559. Their diet meets 616
Swift Dean, punning letter of 6
Switzerland, extraordinary event in 251
Syria, dreadful earthquakes in 165, 166

T.

TALBOT, a marſhal's court officer, murdered 553
Taviſtock Indiaman arrives 217
Thames, Turkey ſhip, account of her capture 158
Thanksgiving for the ſucceſs of our arms 553
Theodore, king of Corſica, his life 314—316
Thurot M, his proceedings, defeat and death 148—152. French journal of his proceedings 162
Tinker, Capt. his bravery 64
Toone, Capt. executed 664
Torgau, Gen. Hulſen's brave reſiſtance at 484 Battle of 606, 615. Full account of that battle 655, 670
Tottleben, Gen. his ravages 165
Trade, decay of, deplored 417
Trade and coaſt of Great Britain, propoſal for more effectually protecting 417—420
Tradeſmen, carried to France 435
Tranſit of Venus, perſons appointed to obſerve it 435, 609. The tranſit calculated 613
Treaty of peace, reaſons why it ſhould be debated in parliament 25—28
Trial of Lord George Sackville. See *Sackville*
Trials, remarkable ones 201, 218, 319
Triſtram Shandy, extract from and character of 111, 112

Tucker, dean, of the improvements, &c. in inland navigations 192—194. Remarks thereon 351—354
Turenne, marſhall, diſmay of the people of Paris, on the news of his death 593. Latter paſſages of his life, ibid 594
Turkey, commotions in 213
Turkiſh man of war, maſter'd by the Chriſtian ſlaves 666
Turnpike roads, proceedings about 180
Turtle, great number imported 435
Two great men, remarks on the letter to 3—6

U. V.

VAILS-giving aboliſhed 106
Various ESSAYS, &c. in the APPENDIX, not before enumerated, viz.
Authors of the world 688
Hiſtory of the Montaniſts 689
Danger from many ſects 690
Extracts from a ſenſible ſermon ibid
Strictures on morality 692
Anſwer to a query 693
Speech of an Indian 695
Plea for perpetual peace 696
Anſwer to the conſiderations 702
Mathematical ſolution 707
Additions to December 708
Vattel, M. De, extracts from his law of nations, &c. 455—457. His ſentiments of religion 499, 500, 581—584
Vaudreuil, M. de, his rodomontade letter 540
Venice, births and burials at 218
Vienna, births and deaths in 50
Ulcers. See *Hemlock*.
Unfortunate mother's advice to her daughter 698—701
Urine, caſe of a very long ſuppreſſion of 513
Uſeful hints and inſtructive anecdotes 703—705

W.

WAINSCOT, Mr. his complaint 86
Wales, *ſee king*,
Walker, capt. George, his caſe 234 & ſeq;
Walker, Dr. his botanic garden 270, encouraged 435
War, impartial and ſuccinct hiſtory of the origin and progreſs of the preſent 16—24, 59—62, 127—133. 196—200, 241—248, 287—293, 331—334, 397—402, 463—469, 518—524, 574—580, 634—641, 673—683.
Water-dock, an excellent remedy againſt the ſcurvy 86
Water ſpout, devaſtations by, in Cumberland 643
Watkinſon, Rev. Mr. his excellent leſſon for the clergy 204. Other pieces by him 370, 542, 592, 657.
Way to keep him, account of 42, 96—98
Ways and means for 1760 393—397
Weather at London, 2, 58, 114, 170, 226, 274, 330, 386, 442, 498, 562, 618.
Webb, Daniel, Eſq; extracts from his enquiry into the beauties of painting 133—137
Weights and meaſures, reſolutions about 281—283
Welch petition, humourous one 615
Weſley, Rev. Mr. queries to 587. His anſwer to them 651
Weſtminſter, dean and chapter of, hold a jubilee 319
Whale, killed on the coaſt of Ireland 322, another 436
Wheat, great increaſe from a ſingle grain of 610
Wheels, obſervations on the bill relative to them 182—185
W———, Rev. Mr. George, conference with 527
Wind at Deal, 2, 58, 114, 170, 226, 274, 330, 386, 442, 498, 562, 618.
Winſlow, gen. adventures of his black 269
Wood, Mr. his remedy for the diſeaſed horſes 55
Woodcock, uncommon one 160
Woolwich, ſad accident at 609
World, calculation of the number of inhabitants in 435
Wright, capt. Fortunatus, releaſed 133

Y.

YORK, his royal highneſs the duke of, takes his ſeat in the houſe of lords 267. Viſits Winchester, Southampton, &c. 378. Sworn of the privy council 553
Yorke, gen. his memorial to the ſtates general, in relation to the proceedings in the Eaſt-Indies 489. Their anſwer, ibid. His memorial about the behaviour of the governor of St. Euſtatia 552
Youth and age, remarks on 422

Z.

ZETWITZ, gen. defeated and taken priſoner 164
Zierenberg, French ſurprized at 485, priſoners made there 495. French officer's relation of that bold affair 545

INDEX *to the* POETRY, 1760.

A.

ABSENT lover, ſet to muſick 153
Advertiſement 712
Acroſtick 259
Adelphi, prologue and epilogue to, tranſlation of them 45, 46, 99, 100
Albicore and flying fiſh, a fable 374
All Hands Hoy! 316
Amalthea's epigram 152
Anacreon, ode of, imitated and tranſlated 101. Ode 17 imitated 317. Ode ix. imitated 547
Aquileia, prologue and epilogue to the ſiege of 64. Fine ſcene from 167

B.

B. Mr. J. on his death 487. Imitated in Engliſh 546
Brevity and uncertainty of life, on it 608

C.

CHIMNEY-ſweepers, lines on 488
Conjuror metamorphoſed 547
Conſolation 546
Contentment, to 101
Corregio, written under a picture of 103
Country curate 47
Country dance militant 713
Country dances 154, 316, 487, 661

D.

DANCES. See country dances
Delap, Mr. his elegy to ſickneſs 260
Deſart iſland, prologue to 54. Extracts from 94, 95

E.

EASY fair one 432
Elegy to ſickneſs 260
Enigma 158. Anſwered 211
Epigrams 152, 156, 262, 563
Epilogue, to the Adelphi of Terence, tranſlated 46, 99. To the ſiege of Aquileia 64. To Polly Honeycombe 662. To the earl of Eſſex. 712
Epiſtle from Tho. Herne to Tho. W—rt—n 260
Epitaph 156

F.

FALL of Cupid 211

G.

GERMANY, on the preſent war in 662
Glaſſe, Mr. pieces by 156, 157, 210, 316, 431, 432
Glover, Mr. to him 431
Godman, Mr. to him, on the recovery of Miſs Wilkinſon 47

H.

HAMLET, parody from 101. Another by an attorney's clerk 487
Hawke, Sir Edward, ode to 100
Hayden, Miſs, her verſes on winter 607
High life below ſtairs, ſong in, ſet to muſick 44
Highland fragment verſify'd 374
Horace, ode 24, book iii. imitated 155. Ode 2. book iii. imitated 210. Ode 15. book iii. imitated ibid. Book ii. ode 16. tranſlated 316. Ode 7. book iv. tranſlated 318. Book ii. ode 10. tranſlated 547

J.

JDYLLIUM 1. of Moſchus, tranſlated, with notes 261
Invitation to a morning walk 383
Iriſh ſong 404
I—d, Mr. to him on the king's death 712

K.

KING, ſtanzas on his death 607
Kitty's Praiſe, ſet to muſick 259

L.

LATOMI liberi devæ 714
Life, on its brevity and uncertainty 608
Liſbon, verſes written by an Engliſh gentleman at 209
Lottery, on it 103
Low down in the broom, ſet to muſick 486
Luxury, lines on 524

M.

MAIDEN's choice 487
Middleſex militia, new ſong 488
Military bravery, ode in praiſe of 210
Minuets 99, 661
Miſer and the blackbird, a tale 661
M—th, Miſs, to her 211
Montreal, ſong on the taking of it, ſet to muſick 660
Morning's walk, invitation to 318
Moſchus Idyllium 1. Engliſh'd, with notes 261
Muſe, on her firſt flight 711

N.

NATIVITY of Chriſt, ode on it 47
Neptune's decree 209
New year, ode for 45

O.

O.

OBITUM Georgii II. in 608
Ode in laudem ſanctæ Trinitatis 373
Ode, for the new year 45. On the nativity of Chriſt 47. To Sir Edward Hawke 100. In imitation of Dr. Young's Ocean 157. In praiſe of military bravery 210. To Laura 342. See *Anacreon, Horace*
Orpheus, ſong of 662

P.

PANDORA 154
Parody, from Hamlet 101. Another 487
Peace, on 485
Pin-ſcratch 102
Polly Honeycomb, prologue and epilogue to 662
Progreſs of poetry, occaſioned by reading 99
Prologue, to the Adelphi of Terence, tranſlated 45, 99. Spoken by Mr. Havard, for the benefit of ſufferers by fire 47. To the deſart iſland 54. To the ſiege of Aquileia 64. To Polly Honeycombe 662. To the earl of Eſſex 712. To the way to keep him. 713

Q.

QUANTOCK-HILL 316
Quiberon bay, ſong in 102

R.

REBUSES 153, 212, 487
Religion, anſwer to the queſtion what it is 98
Reſolve, the 210
Riddles 153, 487
Rolt, Mr. to Mr. Godman 47

S.

SANNAZARIUS's epitaph on Maximilla 156
Scandal at Tunbridge Wells 606
Sea, verſes written at 374
Seneca's Thyeſtes, part of a chorus in, imitated 102
Sickneſs, to, an elegy 260
Song of Orpheus 662
Song in the way to keep him 97. By Mr. Glaſſe 100. In Quiberon bay 102. An Iriſh one 404. Another, by Mr. Glaſſe 431. For the Middleſex militia 488
Songs ſet to muſick 44, 153, 259, 372, 486, 660
Spaniel, verſes to a favourite one 317
Spiliſbury, Mr. his imitation of the Latin verſes on the death of Mr. J. B. 546
Stanzas on the king's death 607

T.

THANKSGIVING Hymn 158
Toby reduc'd 211
Townly, Lady, her ſoliloquy 262
Turtle and ſparrow, a fable 155
Two lyric epiſtles, extracts from 212

V.

VALENTINE, a 211
Valentine's day 213
Verſes, to a favourite ſpaniel 317. Written at ſea 374. Written to a lady at the Cape of Good Hope ibid. Written under a ſenſe of gratitude for deliverance from diſtreſs 332
Verſification of a fragment of Highland poetry 374

W.

WHITEHEAD, Mr. his new year's ode 45
Winter, verſes on 607
Woty, Mr. his ſtanzas on the king's death ibid.

Y.

YOUNG Dr. in imitation of his ode intitled, Ocean 157

INDEX *of* NAMES *to the* MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS, PROMOTIONS *&c.* 1760.

A.

ABERGAVENNY 555
Abernethy 610
Abingdon 324
Addey 221
Addington 271
Alexander 324, 611
Allen, 51, 271, 555
Alſton 667
Alvaſon 324
Amherſt 668
Anderton 107
Andrews 221, 556
Anneſley 51
Anſon 324
Anſtruther 667
Anthony 324
Armſtrong 324, 557
Army, late promotions in 52, 108, 164, 221, 380, 438, 557, 611, 668
Armytage 220
Arthington 270
Arthur 162
Arundel 271
Aſh 325
Aſhburnham 667
Aſhby 221
Aſhton 52, 667
Aſhwell 379
Aſkew 667
Aſtley 51, 667
Atherton 323
Atwood 611
Aylesford 162

B.

BABBINGTON 379
Bagg 557
Bagott 436
Bagſhaw 325
Baker

Baker 107, 324, 325
Balcarras 667
Baldwin 557
Ballard 611
Bangham 379
Bankrupts 52, 108, 164, 222, 326, 381, 438, 557, 612, 668, 711
Banks 107
Barber 323
Barclay 556
Barker 51, 379, 380
Barlow 667
Barnard 52, 325, 436
Barnsley 107
Bartholomew's hospital, governors of 380
Bartlet 108, 221
Barton 668
Bates 437, 667
Bathurst 325
Batson 667
Baynes 108
Beal 108
Bearcroft 162
Beauchamp Proctor 163
Beckford 436, 556
Bedingfield 379
Bell 51
Bellamy 436
Bennet 220, 556, 668
Benson 325
Berners 325
Berry 51
Bertie, 556, 667
Besnard 611
Besborough 51
Betteſworth 324
Bigland 324
Biſton 163
Bingham 51
Birch 557
Blackiſton 220
Blackwell 51
Blacow 324
Blake 557, 668
Blanchard 380
Bland 221
Blaquire 436
Blois 163
Blunt 379
Bodens 380
Bolton 51
Bonham 380
Bouverie 556
Bowater 323
Bowes 556
Bowland 610
Bowler 379
Bowneſs 557
Boyle 51
Bridgen 51
Bridger, 164, 436
Briſcoe 436
Broadribb 436
Brodie 220
Brook 163
Brookes 555
Brotherton 610
Brown 163, 323, 324, 557, 668
Browning 164
Bruce 324
Brudenell 610, 611, 668
Buck 436
Buckle 163
Buckeridge 667
Buckworth 325
Budiani 437
Buller 162
Bullion 380
Burdett 556
Burgeſs 667
Burgoine 667
Burton 325
Buſwell 667
Butler 220, 325, 610
Byron 324

C.

CALVERLEY Calwell 667
Campbell 108, 221
Carbury 107
Carcaſe 107
Carey 610
Carr 326, 667
Carpenter 668
Carter 163, 436
Carteret 325
Carver 667
Cartwright ibid
Cary 611
Caryll 610
Caſbrook 377
Caſtleman 556
Caulfield 555
Cayley 108
Cecil 323, 556
Chambers 163
Chapman 324
Charke 221
Chauncey 667
Cheſter 379
Cheyney 108
Child 107
Chriſt's hoſpital, governors of 668
Churchill 52
Clarke 107, 163, 437, 555
Clayton 380
Cleator 325
Cleeve 163
Clerk 610
Clifford 220
Clifton 555
Clinton 163, 556
Clive 556, 557
Cobham 220
Cockran 326
Cockſhut 611, 668
Coldcale 668
Cole 557
College of phyſicians 557
Collier 108, 555
Collings 220
Collins 163
Collman 556
Colmore 270
Colſon 108
Columbe du Lys 380
Comer 611
Compton 108, 163, 323
Comyn 51
Comyns 556
Conolly 556
Cookes 324
Cooper 52, 324, 437
Cope 437 ——Copeland 555
Cornwallis 325
Cornwallis Brown 323
Coventry 556
Coulton 611
Coutts 325
Cowley 220
Cowper 107
Cragie 271
Craufurd 163
Creech 323
Creſwell 324
Crouch 108
Crowther 611
Crumo ibid
Cunliffe 611
Curzon 610
Cuſt 377

D.

DA Coſta 107, 271
Dalrymple 162
Dalton 611
Dampier 221
Dandridge 271
Danvers 667
Darby 379
Darker 52, 107
Davis 380
Davy 667
Dawkins 668
Dawſon 52
Deakry 555
Deane 380
Deaths in the appendix 163
Dechair 711
Delancey 323
Denbigh 556
Denniſon 108, 323
Deſcotes 324
Deviſme 667
Devonſhire 163
Dickens 611
Dicker 379
Dickſon 51
Digges Latouch 221
Dillymore 220
Dimmock 380
Dingley 108, 556
Dobree 162
Dobſon 163
Dod 221
Dodd 555
Dolben 379
Douce 52
Douglas 556
Down 324
Drake 108
Drummond 436, 555
Dryden 221
Du Cane 220
Duff 220
Duncan 163
Dundas 324
Durant 108, 326
Dyke 221
379

E.

ECCLESIASTICAL Preferments in the Appendix 711
Edlin 667
Edmondſon 437
Edwards 108, 271, 324
Egerton 210, 326
Eld 163
Elgin 323
Elliot 211, 380
Ellis 163, 380
Elliſe 271
Elliſton 325
Elvill 437
Emily 324
Erſkine 556
Eſmonde 556
Eyres 610

F.

FARNABY 211
Farnham 51, 437
Farrington 324, 556
Fauconberg 324
Fawcett 610
Fearon 557
Fernandez 555
Ferrers 556
Ferriday 379
Finch 611
Fiſher 324, 555
Fitzroy 52, 556
Flood 437

Folen

Folen 163
Fonblingue 611
Forbes 323
Ford 557
Fordyce 324
Forster 380
Forward 556
Foster 52, 325
Fothergill 556, 667
Fox 379, 667
Fox Lane 271, 667
Frankland 163
Frederick 107, 323
Freeman 163
Freer 163
Friend 324
Frost 325, 380
Fry Hussey 610
Fryer 220
Fytche 437

G.

GALE 107, 221
Gamon 51
Gandolphie 221
Garden 326
Gardner 611
Gawler 162
Gawson 163
Geary 325
Gibbons 324
Giles 610
Goddard 437
Goffin 51
Goodere 437
Gordon 51, 108, 162, 556, 667
Gould 107, 108, 556
Gower 611
Grafton 51
Graham 51
Granby 51
Granger 107
Grant 556
Graves 556
Gray 667
Green 325, 610, 611
Gresham 437
Grey 163
Griffin 326
Griffith 379
Grotle 324
Grote 107
Grylls 556
Guerin 323

H.

HADDOCK 324
Hadley 108
Hall 108, 325
Halifax 108
Hamilton 436
Hand 325
Hankey 380
Hanmer 611
Hare 556
Harley 51, 108
Harbord 555
Harborough 556
Hartopp 555
Harper 611
Harrington 220
Harrison 611
Hassel 326
Hatton 556, 557
Hawley 323
Hawkins 436
Hawksworth 557
Hay 51, 271, 380
Head 325, 380
Headfort 437
Heath 379
Hebbes 325
Hebborn 51
Heberden 51
Henley 221, 379, 556
Herbert 556
Hereford 437
Hermson 220
Heron 325
Hertford 556
Hesse-Philipsthal 51
Hickes 108
Hide 107
Hill 52, 107, 436
Hill Waring 271
Hoadley 108, 325
Hoare 323
Hobart 271
Hodgson 610
Hohenloe Schillingsfurst 52
Holburne 220
Holland 437
Holford 325
Holme 52
Holmes 437
Honeywood 379
Hookes 667
Hooper 556
Hopkins 555
Hore 107
Howard 437
Howe 668
Hudson 163, 611
Hughes 437
Hume 555
Hume Campbell 379
Hunter 108
Huntington 611, 668
Huntingtowr 555
Huske 379
Hussey 51
Hutchinson 271
Hyatt 379

I.

JACKSON 107, 557
James 221
Jenkins 557
Jenkinson 107
Jennings 107
Ingram 379, 611
Johnson 324, 326, 556
Johnston 610
Jones 324, 325, 667, 668
Ives 323

K.

KEMBLE 437
Kensington 667
Kerrich 668
Kerson 107
Kildare 379
King 107, 163
Kite 324
Knight 325, 379
Knighte 107

L.

LAKE 220, 324
Langbaine 325
Langford Nibbs 107
Langley 271
Langley-Swymmer 163
Lauderdale 162
Lawrence 556, 667
Lawson 108
Leach 611
Lee-Hill 163
Leigh 108
Leithuillier 107, 323, 556
Lemaistre 162
Lemington 220
Lemon 221
Lenox 610
Lesley 324
Lestrange 556
Levi 51
Lieutenants general 556
Lily 108
Lincoln 379
Lindey 611
Litchfield 438
Lloyd 220, 325
Locker 324
Long 555
Longman 270
Lothian 555
Lowe 379
Lucas 220
Ludlow 437
Lyde 107
Lynch 324
Lynne 107, 611

M.

MACAULEY 323. 611
Macdonald 556
Macdoual 610
Macduff 668
Mackenzie 220
Maddock 51
Mainwaring 163
Majors general 556
Malster 667
Mandrell 557
Manners 325
Manning 220
Mapletoft 51
Mapp 221
March 611
Markham 220
Marriages and births in the appendix 711
Marsh 325
Marsdon 52, 557
Martin 271
Martyn 610
Mascareen 437
Masters 437
Matthews 221
Maude 555
Mawbey 436
Mawson 163
Maxwell 162, 379
Mead 221
Meadows 107
Mellish 557
Mercier 379
Meredith 611
Meynell 108
Michie 437
Middleton 107, 556, 667
Miles 437
Mill 324, 436
Mills 221, 325
Millwood-Kay 324
Milne 163
Milner 556
Mitchell 164, 380
Mitz 51
Molloy 556
Monson 667
Montgomery 326
Moore 51, 611
More Molyneux 107
Moreton 163
Mornington 379, 437
Morton 557
Morton Pleydell 555
Moss 555, 610
Mount Eagle 437
Mount Florence 437
Mundy 438
Munroe 323
Murden 323

Murray 611
Musgrave 610
Mylne 164

N.

NAIRN 667
Nairne 437
Naylmyth 220
Naisler 437
Nettleton 162
New members 52, 108, 221
Newenham 271
Newman 611
Newnham 107
Newton 52, 107
Nicholson 325, 437
Noel 326
Norris 325
North 107
Northampton 323
Norton 163

O.

OGILVY 556
Oliver 107, 380
Onslow 163
Ottley 611
Owen 163, 555, 557

P.

PACKINGTON 271
Paine 221
Pakington 555
Palmer 667
Parker 437
Parris 324
Patching ibid.
Paterson 611, 668
Paul 668
Peachey 324
Pearson 221
Peccard 163
Pelham 667
Pemberton 323
Penn 107
Pennant 51
Penroe 556
Pereira 107
Pescod 163
Petre 220
Peyton 611
Phillips 325
Physicians to the king 668
Pike 380
Pinfold 324
Pinney ibid.
Plumbtree 611
Plumptree 667
Plunkett 667
Plymouth 51
Pole 107
Polhill 163
Pollington 107
Ponthieu 610
Poole 164
Pope
Perten
Porter 667
Postlethwayte 437
Potter 220
Pots 437
Powell 162
Powlett
Pratt 221
Prendergraft 271
Price 611
Promotions in the Appendix 107
Purnell 711
Pyle 163
Pyott 326

R.

RADCLIFFE 325
Ramshire 437
Raftall 323
Rawlinson 611
Rayne 611
Rayner 668
Read 380
Reading 163
Redman 107
Revely 611
Reynolds ibid.
Rhudde 221, 324
Ribton 52
Richardson 221
Richmond 108
Riddle 611
Ring 107
Riva 52
Roberts 163
Robins 162
Robinson 163
Rogers 325
Roos 220, 667
Roper 324
Rose 162
Ross 610
Rouse 556
Rowland 221
Rowley 324
Royston 107
Rule 668
Rufsborough 163
Ryan 437, 556
Ryder 437
Ryves ibid.
555

S.

SAINTHILL 324
St. John 556, 668
St. Kit's, many deaths at 52
St. Leger 163
St. Leger Douglas 556
Salway 323
Samson 557
San Severino 668
Sands 221
Sandys 163
Saunderson 437
Savoy 324
Say 164
Scarborough 325
Schutz ibid.
Scott 220
Scrope 556
Seaman 611
Sedgwick 711
Segrave 163
Shafto 163
Shaftoe 325
Shelvocke 323
Shepard
Shepherd
Shiffner
Shipley 667
Shreyer 323
Simmons 611
Sinclair 611
Sinclaire 668
Skelton 380
Slocock 163
Smart 107
Smith 611
ibid. 163, 220, 325, 379, 555, 611
Smythies 221, 324
Sondes 52
Sparkes 221
Sparrow 108
Speke 611
Squire 107
Stafford 52
Stainsby 163
Stanhope 162
Stanton 163
Staples 325
Stapleton 220, 667
Starkie 324
Stawell 162
Stebbing 610
Stephens 556
Stephenson 221
Sterne 324
Stevens 107
Stillingfleet 107, 379, 611
Stokes 668
Strachan 163
Stretton 107
Strothoff ibid.
Stuart 555
Sumner 379, 556
Sunderland 326
Surgeons to the king 51
Swanne 668
Sydserf 611
Symer 163
Syms 107
555

T.

TALBOT 556
Tarrant 323
Tarry 325
Tash 379
Tatham 323
Tay 611
Taylor 667
ibid. Temple 323
Templeman 379
Thackeray 108
Theobald 611
ibid. Thickness 221, 667
Thirkle 220
Thomas 610
Thompson 323
Thursby 436
Tidnold 162
Tonnins 220
Tonyn 271
Tottie 555
Townley ibid.
Townshend 324
Treasury, lords of 107
Trevers 163, 271, 323, 436, 668
Treves 324
Troughton 108
Trumbull 610
Tuckwell 51, 611, 667
Tuder 325
Tunstall 555
Turner 436
Turnour 324
Turpin 667
Twells 380
Twisden 610
Tyrrwhitt 271
ibid.
437

U. V.

VAILLANT 325
Vander Hert 108
Vanderstegen 380
Van Huyster 556
Vane 107
Vansittart 108
Verney 379, 610
ibid. Vigne 556
Voegler 324
Upper Ossory 107
Upton 667
Usher 436
556
107
379
610
220

W.

WADE 667
Wainwright 556
Wakefield 163, 556
Waldegrave 107
Wallace 163
555
668

Waller

Waller 556
Wallis 437
Walmſley 611
Walpole 324
Warburton 52, 437
Ward 324
Warneford 220
Warner 667
Warren 668
Warwick 436
Watſon 163
Watſon Ward 323
Webſter 108, 325
Weekly 323
Wenman 437
Wentworth Creſſwell 611
Weſtmeath 610
Weſton 555
Weymouth 163, 611
Whaley 221
Whalley 557
Wharton 107
Wheate 108
Wheelwright 611
Whichcot 107
Whichcote 379
Whitaker 220
White 556, 610
Whitwell 437
Wickens 221
Wickes 107, 380
Wilkes 163, 437
Wilkins 108, 667
Wilkinſon 667
Wilks 162
Willcocks 436
Williams 325, 611
Willis 107, 325, 436, 667
Wilſon 323, 380
Winſlow 220
Withers 271
Woffington 220
Wolley 557
Wollaſton 380
Woodford 221
Woodgate 51
Woodhouſe 108, 667
Woodroofe 52
Woodward 52, 221
Woolfrey 555
Wowen 324
Wray 51, 221
Wright 51
Wycombe 329

X.

XIMENES 51

Y.

YORK 221
Young 163

Z.

ZINZENDORFF 324

INDEX *to the* BOOKS, 1760.

☞ *Numbers of the moſt approved and ingenious Pieces have Accounts of them given in this Volume. See* The Index to the Eſſays, &c. *Thoſe marked thus* * *have ſome Account of them given in our* Catalogue.

A.

ACCOUNT of ſkeletons 384
——— of Earl Ferrers ibid.
The Actor 224
Addreſs to the lord-mayor 384
——— on balls, &c. 671
* Admonitory poem to the king 672
Adventures of a black coat 560
——— of a guinea ibid.
* ——— of Silvia Hughes 672
* ——— of an animal ibid.
Anacreon, Sappho, &c. tranſlated 224
* Ancient and modern Rome 111
Animadverſions on gin and rum 384
——— on fevers 616
Annual regiſter 384
* Anſwer to the letter to two great men 56
Anti-jeſuit 384
Apology for the Athanaſian creed 110
Apparition 224
Appeal to the people 111
Appendix, books in 711
Architecture of bridges 384
Arguments for the Chriſtian faith 384
Art of making wines, &c. 56
* Aſgill's apologetical oration 328
Authentick regiſter 166
* Aylett's reply to Benwell 496

B.

BATTING's chirurgical facts 560
Battle of the reviewers 384
* The Beavers, a fable 328
* Benwell's letter ibid.
Bibliotheca biographica 440
Biographia Britannica 110
* Bog-houſe miſcellany 672
Brooke's ſtate of Ireland 384
Brumoy's Greek theatre, by Mrs. Lennox 111
Burn's militia-laws 616

C.

CANADIA, ode 167
* Candid and critical remaks 328
Carrier's guide 384
Caſe of Pyke's church ibid.
Cautions to officers of the army ibid.
Charlevoix's voyage 616
Chirurgical pharmacy 671
* Chriſtian, &c. remarks on the Minor 559
Chriſtianity inconſiſtent with the happineſs of mankind 56
Chronicle of the Felicianites, &c. 440
* Circumſtantial account of Miſs Bell 671
* City Latin 672
Clarke's ſecond warning 616
Clockmaker's outcry 440
The Coffee-houſe 560
Collection of marine articles 440
Comment on a letter from Ireland 616
Compariſon between St. Thomas's and St. George's hoſpitals 56
Complete brewer 166
——— dealer's aſſiſtant 384
Conjectures on German affairs 384, 672
Conſiderations on the ſpirituous liquors act 384
——— on the preſent German war 616
* Conſtant reſidence of the clergy 440
Conſtitution and preſent ſtate of Great-Britain 56

Country gentleman's advice 616
Crawford's account of Stirn 560
Cream of the jeſt 440

D.

DALRYMPLE's military eſſay 616
Dangers of a lee ſhore 166
Defence of Theron and Aſpaſio 110
* Defence of the conduct of Barbadoes 671
Delap's elegies 224
Demiſe of the crown 616
* Defart iſland 56
De Vattell's law of nations 616
* Dialogue between two great ladies 224
——— on Kennicott 440
——— of the dead, an additional one ibid.
Dialogues of the dead ibid.
——— on man-trade 671
Did you ever ſee ſuch damn'd ſtuff! 440
Diſcourſe of plays and players 56
Diſſertation on the verſions of the Bible 616
Diſtillers oration 56

E.

EARL of Douglas 672
Education, Elphinſton's 384
Edwards's gleanings of natural hiſtory 111
Edwin and Emma 167
Elements of plane trigonometry 111
Emendationes in Suidam 384
* The Enchanter 672
* Enquiry about the horſe-diſtemper 111
——— into the miſſions of John Baptiſt, &c. 671
Eſſay on bilious fevers 224
—— on balm of Gilead 616
—— on hemlock ibid.
—— * on prayer 671
Examination of Robertſon's hiſtory 440
Exhortation to prayer 559
Expediency of a new militia-bill 616
Explanatory remarks on Shandy 384

F.

FAST, religious obſervation of 110
Ferguſon's mechanicks 224
Field engineer 111
Fontenelle's plurality of worlds 166
* Foote's letter 560
Four elegies 224
Freedom, a poem ibid.
* French policy defeated 166
The Friend ibid.
Fry's caſe of marriages 384
* Full and candid anſwer to the conſiderations 672

G.

GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE 224
General reflections on the letter to two great men 384
Goddard on the redemption 110
Grandiſon ſpiritualiſed 560
Great news from hell ibid.
Griffiths's catalogue 440
Grove's ſecond letter 166

H.

HARDY's arithmetick 111, 384
* Harris's liſt 224
Harvey's letters 560
* Henderſon of a Scots militia 671
Hill's dramatick works 111
* Hill's huſbandry 224
* Hiſtory of M. de Pompadour 56, 111
——— of the ſieges of Aquileia and Berwick 111
——— of Ophelia 224
——— of Tom Fool 560
——— of Frederick the Forſaken ibid.
——— of the war ibid.
——— of Guſtavus Ericſon 671
Home's dramatick works 328
Honour of agriculture 440

I.

* JEPHSON's addreſs 616
Ingeldew on the king ibid.
Inſtitutes of health ibid.
* Intereſt of Great-Britain, &c. 224
Job, a poem 56
Jones of finding the longitude 384
Jortin's Eraſmus 440
Jovial crew 111
Iriſh cattle-act conſidered 166

K.

KEDDINGTON of brewing 616
Keekiad 560
Kitty Fiſher's merry thought 166

L.

LARDNER's Sermons 559
Lee's introduction to botany 166
Lee's Kempis 384
Letter, to Mr. Fordyce 56
——— to Dr. Warburton 110
——— to Claude Jaunice 111
——— two from liberty and common ſenſe ibid.
——— to the people of England 166
——— to Voltaire ibid.

Letter,

Letter, to Law 223
——— to Pike ibid.
——— to B—n ibid.
——— * to the great man 224
——— on the Guildhall ſubſcription 384
——— conſolatory, to a lord ibid.
——— to Stevens 440
——— to Sterne ibid.
——— * from Whitefield to Stern 560
——— to a brigadier-general ibid.
——— to Mr. Foote ibid.
——— from Tottenham-court to the Hay-market ibid.
——— * on vails-giving 616
——— from an officer ibid.
——— to Garrick ibid.
——— to a noble lord 672
Letters, between Weſley and Thompſon 166
——— * from LadyCateſby to LadyCampley 224
——— on Cape Breton and St. John's 384
——— of conſolation to a nobleman ibid.
——— * on vails-giving 616
——— of Baron Fabricius 672
Lex coronatoria 616
Liberty and common ſenſe to the people of Ireland 56
Life, of Henry, prince of Wales 110
——— * and opinions of Triſtram Shandy 111
——— * of Handel 224
——— * of a cat ibid.
——— * of Sukey Shandy 328
——— of Balbe Berton 560
——— of Kunaſtrokius ibid.
——— of Count Bruhl 671
——— of Sarah Paul 672
Lives of Old Teſtament worthies 671
Lockman's, ſufferings of the Proteſtants 224
——— ode on the prince's birth-day 328
London, courtſhip 56
——— gardener 224
——— in miniature 560
——— and its environs 616
Love a-la-mode 111
Louiſa 224

M.

MANAGEMENT of the theatre 672
Mayor of Wigan 166
Mayor's ſhow 616
Medea to Jaſon 560
Memoirs of the chevalier 56
——— of Thurot 166
——— * of Nancy Dawſon 560
——— of Mr. Keld 616
——— of the revolution in Bengal 671
——— of Dr. Squintum 672
Military maxims 166
Minor, a comedy 560
Miſcellanea ſacra 111
Modern honour 560
Monody on Mrs. Woffington 328
Monody on the king's death 616
* Morley on the king's evil 496
* Murphy to Johnſon 560

N.

NARRATIVE companion 224
New eſtimate 384
Nihell's midwifery 166
——— anſwer to the Critical review 384
Noſegay and ſimile for the reviewers 328
Novus epigram. delectus 224
Number of the beaſt 166

O.

OBSERVATIONS on bridge-building 111
——— on London 560
Ode to love 328
One thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-nine ibid.
Oratio Harv. a M. Akenſide 166
Ovid's metamorphoſes 616
Owen's ſermons 166

P.

PAPER-CREDIT conſidered 56
Paradiſe loſt 167
Parallel between the two trials 384
* Parents and guardians directory 672
Parry's defence of the biſhop of London 56
Periodical publications 672
Perpetual ſupplies for the ſtate 166
Peters's Appendix 384
Philoſophical tranſactions 440
Pilkington's real ſtory 166
Plan to prevent ſmuggling of wool 111
Political eſſay on Eng. and Fr. colonies 384
* Polly Honeycombe 672
Pott of wounds, &c. 56
* Praiſe of hell 166
Preſent ſtate, * of London brewery 560
——— of letters ibid.
Preſſing, eſſay on 384
Principles, of equity 111
——— and practices of the Methodiſts 384
Proceedings, of a court-martial ibid.
——— of Coventry 560
——— on Moreland ibid.
——— about Anne Sharpe 671

Q.

QUEBECK, a poetical eſſay 167
Queries about Methodiſt preachers anſwered 224
Queſnay's introductory diſcourſe ibid.
Queſtion about the Scots militia conſidered 166

R.

*RAKE of taſte 560
Ranger's progreſs 224
Real duty of a woman 616
Reaſons, againſt further taxing malt and beer 56
——— why peace ſhould be debated in parliament ibid.
——— for reſtoring Guadalupe 111
Recueil nouveau 56
Reflections, on the Jeſuits memorial 384
——— without doors ibid.
* Refutation of the letter to a brigadier 560
Remarks, on the letter to two great men 56
——— on Doſſie 166
——— on the military operations of 1747 384
Rendezvous 111
Retort 671
Review of Hawkins's works 166
* Romaine's ſermons 559
Roman hiſtory, tranſlated by Nugent 166
* Romance of a day 496
Rouſſeau on arts and ſciences 384
Royal Bible 671

S.

SACKVILLE's trial 384
Scandal at Tunbridge wells 560
Scheme for general good 384
Secret hiſtory of Col. Hooke's negotiations 166
Select pieces of antient poetry 111
Semiramis 560
Sentiments of Thomas Truman 616
Serious addreſs to the gentlemen of the law 111
SERMONS, ſingle ones 56, 110, 166, 224, 384, 559, 616, 671
Shakeſpeare, an epiſtle 616
Shrubs of Parnaſſus 167
Siege of Aquileia ibid.
Socrates 111
Spirit of contradiction 167
Spiritual voice to the Chriſtian church 56, 384
State, of the flag-of-truce trade 384
——— of the revenues of France 671
Stebbing's ſermons 224
Stephens's poems 111
Stephens's hints 166
Stevens of fevers 56
Stevenſon on free-agency 223
Stokes of the holy ſpirit 384
* Supplement to Triſtram Shandy 672
Survey of the flour and bread trade 384

T.

TABLE of fees 560
Taciturna & Jocunda 166
Taylor's ſketch of moral philoſophy 111
Tears, of muſick 167
——— of Britannia 672
Theſaurus ellipſium, &c. 560
* Thomas and Sally 672
Thomſon's horſe-doctor 440
Thoughts on the war 166
Three diſtinct knocks 384
The times 224
* Titus Veſpaſian 56
Tranſmigrating ſoul 560
Treatiſe on the gout 224
Trial of Ferrers 560
* Triſtram Shandy 111
——— * at Ranelagh 328
——— in reverie 440
——— * Vol. iii. 496
Triumph of time and truth 167
Troughear's defence of the Athanaſian creed 223
True grace indeed 56
True ſtate of the malt-diſtillery 111
Truth, from the original univerſity 224
——— * developed 56
Two lyrick epiſtles 224
* Two odes 328

U. V.

VARIOUS proſpects of mankind 616
Verſes on Ludgate ibid.
* View, of the Edinburgh theatre 111
——— of Engliſh and French coins 166
Unanſwerable articles againſt a peace 56
Unfortunate mother's advice 616
Voice of peace 560
Voltaire's critical eſſays 672

W.

WALKER's voyages 440
Way to keep him 111
Webb's beauties of painting ibid.
Webb's tables 56

Y.

YORICK's ſermons 384
Yorick's meditations 440

Z.

ZIMRI, an oratorio 167

FINIS.

DIRECTIONS to the BOOK-BINDER.

BIND up the title page with ſtocks to each month. Take the engraved title, with the frontiſpiece and preface, and place them before January.

Directions for placing the Maps and Prints to Vol. XXIX.

1. The Frontiſpiece to front the title
2. A Map of the empire of Morocco, &c.——to front Page 8
3. A plan of the battle of Plaſſey 7
4. Path of the comet of 1759 48
5. Map of Bengal 64
6. Map of the Cherokees country 96
7. Mr. Mylne's deſign of a new bridge 120
8. Plan of the city and port of Stralſund [184]
9. A Chart of the port of Stockholm 208
10. A ſouth view of Oſwego 232
11. Plan of the battle of Minden 267
12. View of the taking of Quebeck 280
13. Map of the northern coaſt of Coromandel 313
14. Map of the county of Montgomery 336
15. View of the town and road of Funchall 368
16. Map of the frontiers of Heſſe and Weſtphalia 392
17. View of Quebeck, from the baſon ibid.
18. Map of the countries from Dreſden to Breſlau 448
19. Plan of the town and harbour of Hallifax 480
20. Plan and view of the town of Montreal 504
21. Plan and View of Berlin 568
22. View of the city of Dreſden 624
23. Plan of the new road, &c. 664

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